Society News

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Want Ad Section

SECTION TWO — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1915 — PAGES 1 TO 12

The Automobile in Colorado Springs

First Car in State Was Brought Here. Trip to Broadmoor and Back Was Big Feat. Steamers First Cars to Be Adapted to Climate.

THE automobile industry today is undoubtedly one of the most flourishing and substantial in the country, and in Colorado Springs the advance of the "horseless-carriage" has been one of the principal barometers of the growth of the city. Where 10 years ago an automobile was not only a luxury but a curiosity, today it is a necessity. Pleasure cars by the hundreds thread their way around the streets and over the perfect mountain roads. Trucks and cars for business purposes are forcing the horse out of existence or to the European battle fields, while the farmer is using the car in his business just as the merchant is demanding it to keep up with the pace.

To the motor car is due the splendid good road system in Colorado. And to motor travel is due the constant vigilance on public highways. The motor has to have good roads to keep down the cost of the upkeep. When the farmer found out that a good road was beneficial to his business, as well as to the motorist, he demanded better roads. This is the day of the automobile, and manufacturers are gradually perfecting their factory systems until they are making cars in 100,000 lots at a price that a few years ago never would have been dreamed of.

Colorado Springs took the lead in the automobile business in Colorado and today figures show that this city for its population is far ahead of the majority. There are nearly 1,600 automobiles here, the county pays the second largest amount of licenses taxes and there is a machine here for every 31 inhabitants.

Today some of the finest garages in the country are located here. Motorists from all over the country come here in the summer, where they find ideal camping spots provided by the three cities. The city is the hub for many transcontinental highways, and special emphasis is laid on catering to the motorist.

FIRST CAR HERE WAS LOCOMOBILE STEAMER

C. G. Strang of the Strang Garage company is probably the pioneer automobile man here. He worked on the first machine ever brought into Colorado. It was a Locomobile steamer brought to Colorado Springs in 1897 by Mr. Lon Thompson of Red Bank, N. J. This machine was soon followed by a Serpolet steamer, brought from France by Mr. Joe Stevens. The Serpolet was a pretty little car. It used coal oil for fuel and did not need a horn or bell, as its smell was sufficient warning of its approach.

In 1901, M. Talbot and C. B. Schley brought the first White steamer to Colorado Springs, and up to 1906 they were best adapted to the mountainous country in the region. They had plenty of power and low speed, and the altitude did not cause loss of power in the steam engine as it does in the gasoline. After 1906 the power, flexibility and weight of the gasoline engine was so much improved that it took the lead from the complex and dangerous steam with its open fire and gasoline under heavy pressure.

FIRST GASOLINE CAR HAD HARD CAREER

In 1900, the first gasoline car in the state arrived for Mr. Nelson Partridge of Broadmoor. It had a single cylinder, ponderous fly wheel and cast iron gears that would fly in pieces on a hill. It had so little power that it could not get to Palmer Lake or far from town. Mr. Partridge used to feel quite proud of a round trip to Broadmoor without a smashup.

This was followed by a Panhard touring car from France by Mr. Charles A. Baldwin. It was built on modern lines, had four cylinders and was the first real high-class gasoline car ever seen in Colorado Spring or in Colorado as well.

The first successful gasoline American car seen here was one belonging to Mr. W. W. Price, and was the two-cylinder Winton touring car of 1902. In this car, Mr. Price made a trip to Glenwood Springs that caused much comment in the automobile papers as a great achievement for the American automobile.

MRS. BALDWIN OWNED THE FIRST ELECTRIC

The first electric was the Columbia Victoria, owned by Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, and it arrived in 1901. This was soon followed by a Wood electric, owned by Mr. Charles M. MacNeill. The electric was a success as a town car from the start, although the first ones were very limited in their mileage range and were wasteful of current. The oldest automobile in Colorado Springs today is that owned and still driven by Dr. W. W. Arnold. The sight of the doctor driving the car around on his duties is a familiar one. The machine still is a good, serviceable car, although it has been outgrew in appearance and power. There are several old cars here still in service, but none as old at Dr. Arnold's.

From these pioneer days the automobile industry began to grow by leaps and bounds. First, only those who were wealthy could afford the luxury, but soon the prices began to drop, and the business man saw that it would help him to have a car. Then the tourist business grew so rapidly that the automobile was brought into service and today the sightseeing automobiles are common and the "rent cars" are numerous.

The taxicab has devloped here until at the present time the majority of the automobile companies have this service. Only recently the "jitney bus," a competitor of the street car, started operations here as well as elsewhere, but the practice died out here after a few days, although it is to be resumed this summer, it is understood. Undoubtedly the automobile has cut into the revenue of the street car company.

STREET PAVING AND THE GROWTH OF THE AUTO

Coming with the heavy automobile traffic came the demand for better streets and paving was boomed and put in here. The city spends thousands of dollars annually keeping its streets in condition for traffic, the biggest part of which is automobile. Traffic statistics show that motor travel is 10 times as heavy as horse-drawn.

During the last year the splendid Marksheffel garage was built here and addition will be constructed this year. The Strang garage people are enlarging their capacity and will have one of the largest in the west. The Colorado Springs Taxicab company only recently purchased the Antlers livery and has rebuilt the place on Cascade avenue for a high-grade auto service station. Dealers have multiplied here rapidly and the majority of the standard makes of machines are for sale here. The accompanying table, showing the varieties of cars here, will illustrate in no small measure how the automobile business has grown by leaps and bounds. And it is not 10 years old. One might call it in its infancy for the purpose of painting a pretty picture. If it is, the infant is a record breaker. No other American business can point to such a successful short career.

LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO.

	1914.	1913
Cattle	1,006,000	978,000
Dairy cattle	242,000	206,000
Swine	264,000	205,000
Sheep	2,400,000	2,615,000
Horses	391,000	376,000
Mules	28,000	21,000
Totals	4,351,000	4,402,000

Where the Motor Tourist Is Made to Feel at Home--Manitou's Auto Camp Ground

HOW THE AUTOMOBILE WAS BORN AND THE MEN WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT

The dream of the horseless carriage is old. Homer sang of the car that would speed without the horse. For seven centuries men tried to devise such a vehicle. One early attempt was to run by clockwork. In Paris today there is a steam carriage designed by a Frenchman six years before the Declaration of Independence. By 1830 steam automobiles were running in England. They were forbidden to run more than four miles an hour, were preceded by a man "on foot" with a red flag and for a time were prohibited as being dangerous.

In America steam vehicles cropped out often in the last century. As early as 1835 two different New England men were proposing electricity as a means of road locomotion. But until the early seventies nothing definite was done. George B. Selden, a young attorney whose mind ran to mechanics instead of law, was the first to build and promote a gasoline-propelled engine. In 1874 to 1875 he built a machine of the internal combustion four-cycle type. A German named Otto and an American named Brayton secured a patent on a two-cycle type. Selden was the first to devise a method of transmission and in 1879 requested a patent, but for 16 years the case was tossed around in the courts and not until 1893 was the first gasoline machine seen on the streets of the country. Abroad 1885 was the big year when Daimer built the first motorcycle and Carl Benz built the first automobile, the progenitor of the famous racing car of today. Selden did not finally get his patent until 1909. Selden built only one machine that in 1877.

DURYEA AND HAYNES

Charles and Frank Duryea in 1893 put their first car on the streets. The first machine equipped with pneumatic tires was built by these men in 1895. Then came Ellwood Haynes on July 4, 1894 with his second practical gasoline car in Kokomo, Ind. Haynes was aided in his venture by the Apperson brothers, later builders of the Apperson "Jackrabbit" car. Charles B. King, a Detroit marine gasoline engine manufacturer, put one of his engines between wheels in 1894 and made a number of runs at night, later having difficulty in proving that he made these runs. Henry Ford at this time was building his first car, it being used as a part of a circus menagerie.

WAS NAMED MOTORCYCLE

H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald in 1895 was fired with an interest in the strange machine and offered prizes for a race to be held July 4, 1895. Rival newspapers had many laughs over the strange event but Kohlsaat went ahead.

First, of course, there had to be a name for the vehicle. Horseless carriage would never do. It was too cumbersome and too negative. The same was true of the French word automobile. That would never, never be accepted in America. So a prize of $500 was offered for a name. The titles suggested ranged all the way from petrocar to electrobat, the name which got the cash was motocycle.

No machines showed up July 4, but on November 2 the postponed event was run by Duryea's fifth car and a Benz machine. A runaway team, frightened by the Duryea car, smashed into it and therefore the German invader won the prize. Later on Thanksgiving day the Duryea won by a big margin over five other cars.

Alexander Winton comes next on the list of manufacturers. In 1895 he built his first gasoline car, had it equipped with pneumatic tires and seats for four passenger placed "dos-a-dos." In 1897 Winton made the first cross-country trip, driving from Cleveland to New York City. It took him 40 days and plenty of hardship. Winton's trip gave him plenty of publicity and the next year he built four cars and sold them, the first bona-fide sales of merchantable horseless carriages in the country.

Frank R. Stearns in 1896 produced three cars with many advanced ideas now in use in the motor world. In 1897 he produced the first four-cylinder motor, but this was not used on a machine. In the next three years he built 40 cars and sold them all.

OLDS GETS INTO GAME

The first "steamer" was built by R. E. Olds in Lansing, Mich. The machine attracted attention for miles around and finally it was sold for $400 to a patent medicine company, which took it to India. The Olds Motor Vehicle Works was organized in 1896, lived but three years and built one car, an ambitious two-cylinder machine with an electric starter.

Henry Ford now enters the arena. Ford was a farmer boy who didn't like the smell of horse. He made his first automobile out of the parts of a mowing machine and a tiny steam engine. This was in 1879. Ford experimented with steam for three years, but in 1896 turned to gasoline and spent two years on his first car. By 1898 he had finished a two-cylinder car, with two speeds forward and a reverse. Then with Henry Joy, who now manufactures the Packard car, organized the Detroit Automobile company. But the company, the forerunner of the greatest automobile company in the world blew up but Ford stuck to his guns and in 1903 organized the Ford Motor company, allowing stockholders other than himself and a coal dealer named Malcomson to put up $28,000 the only real money that was ever put into the Ford plant. Ford stuck to his idea: "Make one thing and make nothing else, and you can make that one thing better and cheaper than any other manufacturer in the world." Now the Ford plant makes 200,000 cars a year and is probably the best known manufacturing concern in the world.

BICYCLE MEN GET BUSY

Then the bicycle manufacturers turned to the automobile game. E. R. Thomas of Buffalo, in 1899 built the first motorcycle, but in 1900 he built 100 gasoline automobiles of the one-cylinder type. In 1901 George N. Pierce of Buffalo started in with the first of the great line of Pierce-Arrows, while in 1902, the Popes turned out the Pope-Hartford cars.Ormully and Jeffery of Chicago in 1898 started the Rambler car. It is now the Jeffrey, and it was not until 1901 that the manufacture was started on a big scale in Kenosha, Wis. R. E. Olds had his machine well under way in 1900 and it became famous. He sold 418 the first year. Detroit folks became interested and a company was organized with a model designed by a young engineer named Brush (later manufacturer of the Brush car). They called their car the Cadillac and it was the first of the line of famous machines, which in 1909 passed under the control of the General Motors Consolidation for a cash consideration of $4,500,000. Michigan now makes 75 per cent of the nation' automobiles. Henry B. Joy and Col. J. Packard organized the Packard company about this time.

(Continued on Page 3, This Section)

115 Makes of Cars Used in the County

Motor cars in use in El Paso county number 1,472, according to statistics compiled by County Clerk E. C. Shelden from records of state automobile licenses issued during 1914. There are 115 makes in use, the Ford leading with 367 and the Buick being second with 181. The list shows a large number of the higher priced cars.

Motor taxes collected during 1914 total $6,394, one-half of the net going to the county for the road fund.

Following is the list of licensed automobiles and the number of each make as compiled by County Clerk Shelden.

Ford, 367; Buick, 181; Cadillac, 65; Chalmers, 55; E. M. F., 55; Overland, 50; Studebaker, 45; Hudson, 31; Maxwell, 31; Baker Elec., 29; Franklin, 29; Hupmobile, 28; Reo, 24; Packard, 20; Columbus Elec., 17; Detroit Elec., 16; Oldsmobile, 15; Peerless, 15; Thomas, 14; Mitchell, 13; Pierce, 13; White, 13; Metz, 11; Abbott-Detroit, 10; Chase Trucks, 10; Flanders, 10; Brush, 9; Hupp-Yates Elec., 9; Lozier, 9; Rambler, 9; Stevens-Duryea, 9; Haynes, 8; Oakland, 8; Paige-Detroit, 8; Rauch-Lang Elec., 8; Fritchle Elec., 7; Locomobile, 7; Pratt-Elkhart, 6; Stanley Steamer, 6; Pope-Hartford, 5; Waverly Elec., 5; Apperson, 4; Cartercar, 4; Chandler, 4; Cole, 4; I. H. C. Truck, 4; Lambert, 4; Marion 4; Premier, 4; Stoddard-Dayton, 4; Ohio Elec., 3; Petrel, 3; Rapid Truck, 3; Regal, 3; Sears, 3; Velie Truck, 3; Winton, 3; Stutz, 3.

Two Each of the Following.

Alco Trucks, Colburn, Detroiter, Empire, Everitt, G. E. Trucks, Gramm Trucks, Imp Cycle car, Jackson, Krit, Marmon, Michigan, McIntyre, Northern, R. C. H., Renault, Saxon, Speedwell, Stearns, Sterling, Victor Elec., Woods Elec.

One Each of the Following.

Adams, American, Amplex, Autocar, Babcock, Case, Covert, Dart, Elmore, Gleason, Glide, Great Smith, Great Western, Halladay, Havers, Jeffyres, Marrow, Matheson, Maytag, Middleby, Montor, National, Norwalk, Perry, Pullman, Rockway, Schacht, Simplex, Union, Westcott, Willys.

El Paso County Is Second in Licenses

El Paso county, with a total of $6,934, was the second county in Colorado in the amount of state motor vehicle licenses collected during 914.

Denver county collected the largest- $27,881 and Dolores county the smallest- $2.

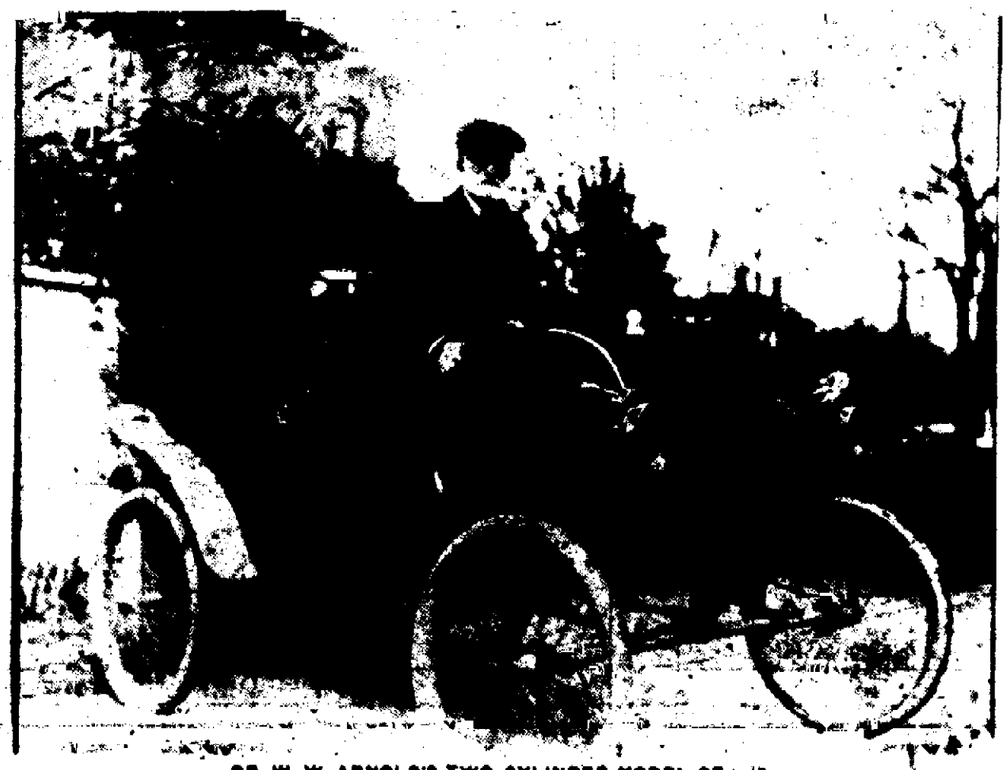
Of the amount collected in licenses in El Paso county the secretary of state has returned one-half of the net—$3,243.95—to the county road fund. The other one-half goes to the state road commissioner for use on the highways.

The total amount collected in the state from motor licenses was $80,047. The total expense for tags and printing was $3,440.58. The percentage cost of doing business in the motor license department was 4.3, a little more than one half of the [illegible] lected during 1914.

Following are the amounts collected by the principal counties:

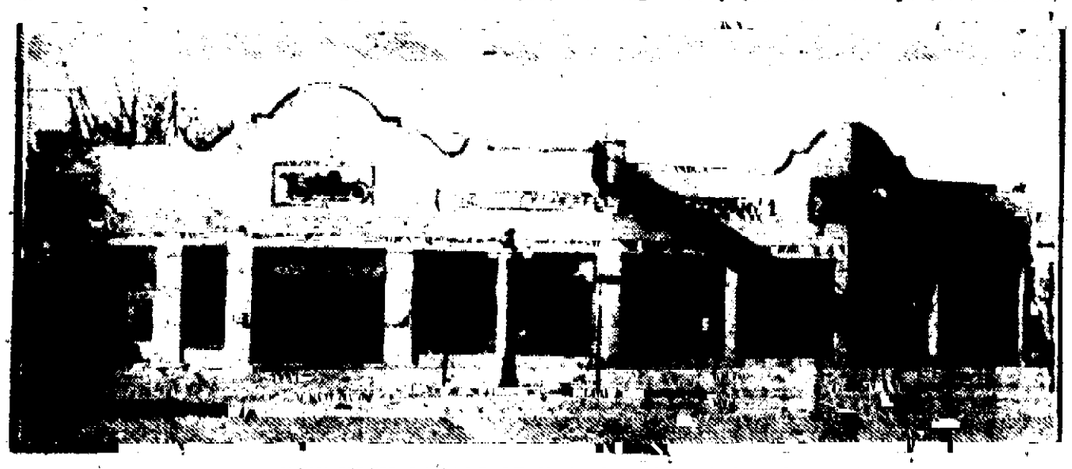
Denver	$27,881.00
El Paso	6,934.00
Weld	[illegible]
Larimer	4,505.00
Pueblo	4,409.50
Boulder	3,229.00
Otero	1,974.00
Fremont	1,613.00
Teller	1,623.00

BEST KNOWN AUTOMOBILE IN THE CITY



DR. W. W. ARNOLD'S TWO-CYLINDER MODEL OF '[illegible]

If ever a gasoline-propelled steed ever gave faithful service it is this little runabout of Dr. Arnold's. The machine [illegible] takes the place as the oldest model in town, and despite its age, it still chugs merrily [illegible] the city, carrying the genial doctor on his calls. To see the advance in automobile construction, one should compare this machine with the new Pierce-Arrow "[illegible]" with its lines of the new streamline body.



NEW FIRE GARAGE OF MARKSHEFFEL MOTOR CO.

The building laid out on the picturesque plot of ground [illegible] of Kiowa street and Cascade avenue, was a distinct addition to the business section of Colorado Springs during the last year. The garage itself is one of the largest in the west and is thoroughly modern. Showing that it has proved popular, even its capacity, the largest in Colorado, has proved too small and work already has commenced on a $15,000 addition. Another big garage deal of the first of the year was the purchase of the Paul Auto company's property on Nevada avenue by the Strang Garage company. The Strang people now have a frontage of 150 feet on Nevada avenue and an [illegible] is to be built over the center of this property during the year and a new front will be constructed.

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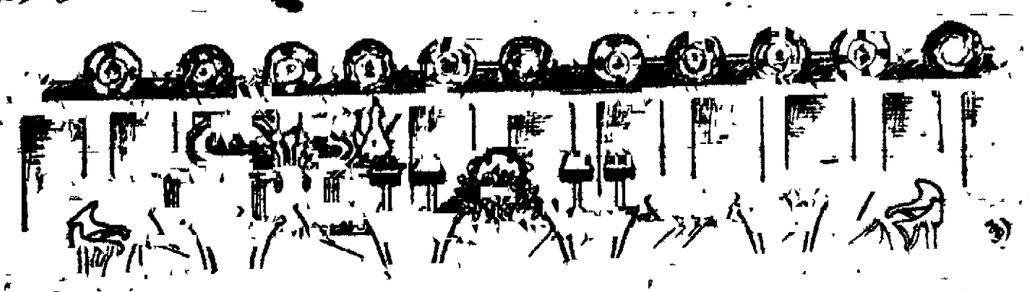
AFFAIRS IN SOCIETY



Alumni Association Formed.

A Colorado Springs Colorado College Alumni association to be known as the Pikes Peak chapter, was organized Wednesday evening at an elaborate banquet given at Cossitt hall in honor of the college faculty Graduates of the college were the hosts, and Mr. Willis R. Armstrong, president of the alumni body, presided at the dinner

Hon. Philip B Stewart made the address of the evening on "Present State Problems," coming down from Denver for the occasion. President William F. Slocum and others also made short addresses.

Officers of Pikes Peak chapter were elected as follows. President, Mrs Lester McLean, Jr; first vice president, Mrs. Willis R. Armstrong, secretary, Miss Jeanette Scholz, treasurer, Mr Willet R. Willis

Meetings of the chapter are to be held quarterly, in October, December, March and May It was voted to hold the next the latter part of next month. It will be an "Idea Meeting," and will take the form of an informal dinner party at Cossitt hall.

The festive board was adorned in the college colors, black and gold, and alight with the mellow glow of yellow shaded tapers Around the table were seated the following guests'

President Slocum, Hon and Mrs P B Stewart, Mr. and Mrs W R Armstrong, Mr and Mrs E S Parsons, Mr. and Mrs F. R. Hastings, Mr and Mrs Robert Wolf, Mr. and Mrs W W. Postlethwaite, Mr and Mrs. Roscoe C Hill, Dr. and Mrs Alfred A Blackman, Mr and Mrs. Alva W Henderson, Mr and Mrs. E C. Schneider, Mr and Mrs J V Breitwieser, Mr and Mrs Atherton Noyes, Mr and Mrs. T C Kirkwood, Mr and Mrs Willett Miller, Mr and Mrs. Roger Motten, Mr and Mrs George Thomas, Mr and Mrs Claude J Rothgeb, Mr and Mrs Loring Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Carl R Blackman Mr. and Mrs. E D. Hale the Messrs O. R. Gillett, Eugene Preston, T W Ross Parrish, Robert Argo, Herbert Perry, Harold Perry, Harry Black L C. Boctrae, M A Blaket, Edward Johnson Whipple Walker Van Riper Judson M Bemis Clarence Arnold E C Hills Fred Gerlach, Warren M Parsons Harold Gregg, H B Baker Raymond Miller, Thomas Kirkpatrick Fuller and Green; Mesdames Frank H Loud Lester McLean, Jr Reinhardt, Lewis Francis W Goddard Morrow the Misses Addie Hemenway Octavia Hall Agnes Lennox Marjorie Pitman Ethel Rice, Helen Estill Green Mellicent Campbell Glenn Stiles Leona Thatcher, Louise Auld Nellie Cheley Ruth Manning, Ruth Loomis Arnold Marie Sahm, Adelaide Denis Lillian Bateman, Mabel Bateman Matilda McAllister, Lillie Bunting, Lois Smith Eva Canon, Davis, Sater, Ada Freeman Ethel Brown, Faith Haynes Aitha Crowley Louise Kampf Mattie Lendrum, Jeanette Scholz, Marian Park, Lillian Johnson, Edna Jaques Lenore Pollen, England, Woodworth and Zimmerman

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The Fuller Sisters.

With their quaint folk songs of the British Isles the three Fuller sisters of Dorset England delighted a capacity audience at the Burns theater Friday night They were presented under the auspices of the Caledonian society of this city who turned over the proceeds of the concert to the Prince of Wales or British national war relief fund The Scotchmen this year concluded to forego their annual Burns dinner in view of the extremity of their embattled mother nation Thanks to their patriotic determination to give a benefit and the versatile abilities of the Fullers, a very substantial sum swelled the contributions to the fund

The following is the program presented by the talented young daughters of Briton

PROLOGUE
The Song of the Sword Dancers Yorkshire

CHILDREN'S ACTION SONGS
Here Comes a Duke a-Riding Hampshire
Roman Soldiers Kent
When I Was a Young Girl Dorset

MOTHER'S SONGS
Hush Ya My Bairnie Scotland

LOVE SONGS
My Man John Somerset
The Irish Girl Ireland
The Nightingale Somerset

SONGS OF FUN AND FANCY
The Tree in the Wood Somerset
Widdicombe Fair Devonshire
The Derby Ram Derbyshire

BALLADS
Brennan of the Moor Ireland
The Cruel Brother Scotland
The Wraggle Taggle Gypsies Somerset
My Bonnie Wee Cowdlin Doo Scotland

SONGS OF HOME AND COUNTRY
Dabbling in the Dew Somerset
[illegible] back to Erin Ireland
Oh the [illegible] Scotland
[illegible] Lovers of the Forest Scotland

MONOLOGUE
[illegible] Town Devonshire

* *

Mrs. Goddard's [illegible]

Mrs. Francis W Goddard entertained [illegible] at luncheon at the home of Mrs James R Hendricks of New York. Her guests were Mrs Hendricks, Mrs Franklin Bartlett, Mrs J Arthur Connell, Mrs James T Anderson, Mrs William J Evans, Mrs Clarence Carpenter, Mrs. Dan Dillon Casement Mrs. John E Kennedy, Mrs Godfrey Kissell and Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner.

Compliments to Paris Visitors

Mr and Mrs. Wilmot Sprague Haskell of Paris France, who are visiting Mrs Haskell's sister Mrs Arthur Gay Brigham, in this city are being feted with numerous dinners and luncheons given in their honor during their stay here. Last Saturday Mrs Brigham was hostess at a brilliant valentine luncheon of 22 covers at the Antlers hotel Mr and Mrs Albert G Hodgetts gave an attractive dinner party Monday evening, and Friday Mrs Berne H Hopkins entertained at a pretty luncheon of 14 covers for Mrs. Haskell

Tuesday evening Mr and Mrs Charles J Wright will honor Mr and Mrs Haskell with a dinnef for 12, and several other functions complimentary to the visitors from overseas will take place through the week

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Mrs. Ritter's Bridge Tea.

Mrs J. Alfred Ritter Jr. entertained her friends last week at a series of three charming informal bridge teas Her guests at Tuesday's function were Mrs Edgar Howbert, Mrs Beverly Tucker Mrs P O Hanford, Mrs David P Strickler, Mrs Lewis H. McKinnie Mrs A C Magruder, Mrs Sydney J Walker, Mrs J. Gordon Brown Miss Foster Dickerman, Miss Frances Fickes and Miss Harriet Sheafor

Those who were invited to Friday's bridge were Mrs John A Carruthers Mrs Carl R Blackman Mrs Hildreth Frost, Mrs Robert D Sims, Mrs Ralph O Giddings Mrs. Charles Morrison, Mrs Frank J Dolan, Mrs Eugene Ferrand, Mrs George A Allebrand Mrs James P Anthony Mrs Mark Sweaney, Mrs Sydney J Walker and the Misses Helen F Estill of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of this city Ethel H Rice Hester Frost and Margaret Ritter

At the affair given yesterday afternoon the following were the guests Mrs William V Mullin, Mrs Berne H Hopkins Mrs Henry L Gash Mrs Guerdon W Price, Jr Mrs Sydney J. Walker, Mrs George Price of Chicago, Mrs J Raymond Lowell Mrs John Nichols, Mrs D A Wasson and the Misses Ida Price Addie Hemenway and Dora Fehringer

Farewell Dinner Party.

Mr and Mrs Julian Story of Philadelphia gave a dinner party at the Antlers Hotel Wednesday evening in honor of Mr and Mrs Spencer Penrose preceding their departure for Florida. Others present were Mr and Mrs Lester Alan Arthur Mr and Mrs J Arthur Connell Mrs James T Anderson and Mr Butler Williamson

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Dinner for Eight

Mr and Mrs Frank M Woods entertained informally at dinner Monday evening in honor of Mr and Mrs Frank C Brown of Korea, who have been visiting in this city for several weeks Covers were laid for eight

* *

Mrs Hopkins' Luncheon.

Mrs Berne H Hopkins entertained Wednesday at a delightfully informal luncheon Covers were laid for 10

Mrs Richards Entertains.

Thursday Mrs William F Richards entertained at a luncheon of 12 covers, the decorations at which were commemorative of Washington's birthday

Mrs Richards has issued invitations for another luncheon, to be given Tuesday

* *

Tea for Miss Bunting

Thursday Miss Matilda McAllister invited a number of friends to meet her guest Miss Lillie C Bunting of Philadelphia. Mrs Lester McLean, Mrs Lewis H McKinnie and Miss Grace Crawford assisted the hostess in the drawing room Mrs. Charles Howbert Mrs Horace F Pastorius and Mrs Charles Dickinson poured in the dining room while punch was served by Mrs A Gustus P Brigham The young women assisting were Mrs George A Allebrand and the Misses Frances Fickes Berthe Armit, Margaret Fertig and Dorothy Price The house was attractively decorated with roses tulips and carnations

Miss Schneider's Bridge

Miss Anna Schneider entertained with five tables of bridge yesterday afternoon at the home of her brother Dr E C Schneider

* *

Domestic Science Party

The advanced domestic science class of the High school gave a very successful Washington's birthday party in the domestic science cottage Friday noon The guests of the class were Mrs Margaret Dwyer, Misses Ruth Brown Olive Brown, Ruth Thornton and Marguerite Caspar The class is composed of the following young ladies Misses Mabel Allison, Esther Hathaway Francis Cutler, Ruth Newsome Gladys Cairns, Lillie Everett, Alice Fox, Ruth Thatcher, Donna Putman, Josephine Lovejoy, Pabcock, Grace Piper and Harriet Huffard

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[illegible] Party.

Monday evening Miss Alice Cunningham was hostess at a pretty Valentine party for her friends. There was an attractive color scheme of red and white Those present were the Misses Grace Davis, Beulah Rothgeb and Ruth Morrell, and the Messrs. Kelly Bergen, Carlton Dale Charles [illegible] and Justin Van [illegible]

Simplicity to Mark Luncheon.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the annual luncheon to be given by local chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution at the Antlers hotel tomorrow will make simplicity its keynote It is felt that the dictates of good taste call for an atmosphere expressive of sympathy for the nations engaged in the world war rather than one of the ostentatious jubilation over the United States' neutrality Again, it is believed that the very patriotic nature of the organization would make it incumbent upon it to preserve a conservative attitude, even if there were no considerations of a sentimental nature

The luncheon, however will in every aspect be on a par with the banquets of former years

The chairman of the committees which have had the matter in charge are Mrs Edward L Preston for the Kinnikinnik chapter and Mrs Ira J Morse from Zebulon Pike chapter The guests will be greeted tomorrow by Mrs Frank A Bissell and Mrs Francis W Goddard representing Zebulon Pike, and Mrs Norman M Campbell and Mrs Dan Dillon Casement in behalf of Kinnikinnik

Preceding the luncheon, the following musical program will be heard, beginning at 12 o'clock

Two violins and piano—
Impressions Schuett
Mrs Briscoe Mrs Howe Mrs Faust
Soprano
Die Lotosblume Schumann
Widmund Schumann
Mrs Tucker
Piano—
Mephisto Waltz Gounod-Liszt
Mrs Faust
Soprano—
Have You Seen the White Lily Grow Old English song 1614
Happiness Gena Branscomb
Mrs Tucker
Two violins and piano
Four Spanish Dances Moszkowski
Mrs Howe, Mrs Briscoe, Mrs Faust

* *

St Valentine's Luncheon.

Miss Alice Van Diest gave an attractive valentine luncheon at her home last Saturday the guests of honor being the Misses Betty Hubbell and Isabel Henderson Others present were the Misses Mina Zirkle Jean Ormeg, Ruth Kelsey, Ruth Wallace Anna Baker Cornelia Schuyler Prudence Walker Dorothy Pooler Lavina White Ruth Higgins Olive Brown Beatrice Sumner and Maurine Carley

Miss James to Play.

At the weekly concert of the Colorado Springs Musical club, to be given this afternoon at the Burns theater, Miss Charlotte Rhea James will play a prelude and fugue from Wilhelm Freidmann Bach This will be Miss James' first appearance before an audience since her return from abroad and great interest is felt in her coming performance.

Luncheon for Governor's Wife.

Mrs Philip B Stewart, wife of the speaker of the house, gave a large luncheon in Denver Tuesday in honor of Mrs George A Carlson wife of the governor Guests included a number of Colorado Springs women. Mrs. William C. Robinson. Mrs. Lewis A Puffer, Mrs David Elliot, Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks and Mrs George M. Taylor Other present were Mrs. Lucius M Cuthbert of Denver, a frequent visitor here, Mrs John Campion, Mrs Henry Van Kleeck, Mrs. Fred Farrar, Mrs Edward B Morgan, Mrs James Owen, Mrs William K. Gilchrist Mrs. Aylesworth and Miss Helen Welles

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Mrs. Connell's Luncheon

Mrs J. Arthur Connell was hostess at a large luncheon at the country club Tuesday Her guests were Mrs William M Dunn, Mrs. Stacy Courtis Richmond, Mrs. F H Morley, Mrs Godfrey Kissell, Mrs. James B Hendricks of New York, Mrs Mary Fowler, Mrs George A Fowler, Mrs Arthur Lennox Drummond, Mrs James Montelth of London, Mrs Francis Gilpin, Mrs Gerald B Webb, Mrs Dan Dillon Casement, Mrs Charles A Lansing, Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Mrs Harriet P Farnsworth, Mrs. Prescott Leonard, Mrs Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. Francis W Goddard, Mrs. Frank E Kernochan, Mrs John G Shields, Mrs Lida M Touzalin, Mrs F. U. Farquhar and Miss May Kyle

* *

Birthday Surprise.

On the occasion of her seventieth birthday, Mrs Mary Avery Worthing was very pleasantly surprised at her home Monday afternoon by the members of her Bible class, Section 10, District 2 Mrs Worthing read to the assembled guests the poem, 'When I Am Old' Mesdames Marshall, Grindle and Flatt served

* *

Five Hundred Party

Mrs. Fannie Craig was hostess at an enjoyable five hundred party last Saturday afternoon. Her guests were Mrs R F. Godfrey, Mrs Fred Williams Mrs Richard Thorpe Mrs W S Benedict, Mrs Herbert Riddle, Mrs A P Baxter, Mrs John Bishop, Mrs J H. Greenlee, Mrs C D Taylor Weston and Eaton and Miss Clara Rohlfing Valentine decorations were used

* *

Open House

Mr Walker Van Riper held open house for his men friends last Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6

MISS CHARLOTTE RHEA JAMES
She Will Make [illegible] Appearance [illegible] Before The Afternoon Musicale of the Colorado Springs Musical Club [illegible]

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Gertrude K Walton announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith to Mr Louis Heinbecher of Denver Miss Walton and Mr. Heinbecher are both students at Colorado college.

* *

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Archibald McLeonard of Houston, Tex., has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Josephine Casada, of that city, formerly of Colorado Springs, to Mr Lawson Heatherwick of New Orleans, La. Their marriage will occur Sunday, February 27, and the couple will reside in Houston where Mr. Heatherwick is connected with the Houston Post.

* *

Reifsnyder-Dilts

Mr John A Reifsnyder and Miss Lottie Dilts were married Monday at St Mary's Catholic church by the Rev. Father Felix C Abel The quiet ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Mrs James Donnelly of Denver, sister of the bride, attended her, while the groomsman was Mr Charles Reifsnyder of Denver, brother of the groom

The bride wore a white messaline gown under a white chiffon drapery and a bridal veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley

Mr Reifsnyder is the Colorado Springs agent of the Denver Post, and formerly lived in Altoona, Pa. After a honeymoon trip Mr and Mrs. Reifsnyder will reside at 315 East Pikes Peak avenue

* *

Party on Private Car.

Miss Claudia Lyon entertained some of her young friends at a valentine luncheon last Saturday, February 13, on the private car of her father, Col. Cecil A Lyon, in the railroad yards here. Colonel Lyon has recently returned from Texas

The guests of Miss Lyon, who is known as having been the sponsor of the great superdreadnought Texas when it was launched at Newport News Va., two years ago, were as follows: The Misses Gladys Burns, Elizabeth Hamlin, Florence Heren, Laura Joy, Florence Knox, Grace Knox, Helen Smith and Marion Smith

* *

Old Fashioned Supper.

The El Paso County Pioneer association has issued invitations to all members for an old fashioned supper to be given at the Alta Vista hotel Monday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock. There will be toasts during the supper, and a musical following

The reception committee consists of Mrs J A Keyes (also chairman of entertainment committee), Mrs A A McGovney, Mrs Rosalie Scott, Mr and Mrs William Wells Price, Mr and Mrs Edgar Howbert Mr and Mrs E J Eaton Mr and Mrs T J Fisher, Mr and Mrs Irving Howbert and Mr and Mrs H H Stevens

* *

College Girls' Colonial Ball.

A beautiful pageant was the annual colonial ball given by Colorado college girls in Bemis hall Friday evening, under the patronage of the ladies of the college faculty. No less remarkable a feature than the gorgeous masquerade itself was the dinner preceding at which all the 14 tables were decorated to represent great events in history as follows

Miss Smith's table, Crossing the Delaware; Miss Merris' table, John Alden and Priscilla, Miss Hall's table, Boston Tea Party; Miss Davis' table, Old Ironsides, Miss Kendall's table, Salem and Witchcraft; Miss Stewart's table, Pioneer Days, Miss Nash's table, Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge; Miss Brown's table Pocahontas and John Smith, Miss Higgins' table, Settlement of the Dutch, Miss Eaton's table, Battle of Bunker Hill; Miss Caldwell's table, Betsy Ross and the American Flag; Miss Canon's table, Patrick Henry, Mrs McLean's table, Landing of the Pilgrims, Mrs Smith's table, Washington and the Cherry Tree

The dancing of the minuet by girls of the sophomore class was received with great admiration and Miss Eleanor Davis under whose instruction they practiced the quaint figure, was heartily congratulated as well Miss Gladys Roberson was at the piano during the execution of this and other intricate old figures

The girls who danced the minuet were the Misses Miriam Bispham, Helen Lennox, Marjorie Graham, Harriet Puntenney Winifred Hunt, Miriam Garrett Marguerite Craise Irene Donaldson Ruth Kapitsky, Mattie Carrick, Ruth Collins and Margaret Aylard.

Miss Anna Maude Garnet president of the sophomore class was in charge of the committee which arranged the details of the ball. Subcommittees were as follows

Invitations Misses Helen Totten chairman Helen Nicholson Sarah Hamilton Martha Clegans and Wilson

Programs Misses Ethel Shadowen, chairman and Esther Wickham

Music Miss Janet Warnock

Decorations—Misses Dorothy Waples chairman Mary Carnahan Esther Abrams, Florance Bryson, Mary Padon and Winifred Walsh

Table decorations—Misses Anne McKay, chairman, Gill, King and Walker

Punch—Misses Dorothy Bell, chairman Blanche Cunningha , Helen Caldwell and Gladys Davis

Costumes Miss Ruth [illegible]

Flow[illegible] Misses Marjorie Whipple

* *

Colorado [illegible] Club.

Graduates, former students and alumni friends of Colorado college [illegible] in [illegible] have [illegible] a branch Colorado college club [illegible] Among the [illegible] are Prof Jerome W Park, Harvard exchange professor, and Mrs Park, Dr and Mrs [illegible] the Misses Virginia Pierce, Lois [illegible] Humphrey and Smith, [illegible] Havens Van Horn, [illegible] Woodward, Jackson, Morse Shaw, Root, Bowers and Atwater

Mrs. Hendricks Hostess

Mrs James B. Hendricks of New York, a guest at the Antlers, entertained at a supper party at that hotel last Saturday evening Her guests were Mr. and Mrs J. Arthur Connell, Mr and Mrs. Clarence Carpenter, Mrs Arthur Lennox Drummond, Mr William A [illegible] and Mr. Fred L. Sherwin

* *

Mrs. Stark's Bridge.

Mrs W C. Stark entertained with two tables of bridge, Wednesday, her guests being Mrs Earl Stark, Mrs. Eliadean Robertson, Mrs Amelia Buchanan, Mrs Charles Barney, Mrs Marion Stark, Mrs. N Leipheimer and Mrs. Roy Harden

* *

Dinner Party for 10.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Spurgeon entertained Tuesday evening at a dinner party of 10 covers. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Merle N. Smith.

* *

Luncheon for Springs Visitor

Mrs Ida M Lee, who is visiting in Denver, was the guest of honor at a pretty luncheon given Monday by Mrs W. Gorman Gambrill Covers were laid for 10.

* *

Mrs. Morse' Luncheons.

The second and third in a series of luncheons being given by Mrs. Ira J Morse were given Wednesday and Thursday of last week Each was an affair of 12 covers, and for each the sumptuous decorations were of violets, frasia and Richmond roses

* *

Elks Dance.

Another in the winter series of dances given by the local lodge of Elks will be given Thursday evening at the Elks home. The dance order of waltzes and two-steps will begin at 9 o'clock and a lunch a la carte will be served.

* *

Shrove Tuesday Ball.

The third annual ball given by the St. Marys Improvement society held in the Antlers ball room the evening of Shrove Tuesday was a complete success, more than 100 couples being present. There were abundant decorations of ferns, potted palms and scarlet geraniums

* *

Supper and Dance.

The Girls Friendly society of Grace Episcopal church gave a very successful pancake supper Tuesday evening at the parish house, about 200 being present. Table decorations were of snapdragons Those in charge of tables were Mrs Pauly and the Misses Fickes, Thornton and Loper After the supper there was a dance, for which Miss Strong's orchestra furnished the music

* *

Box Parties at Burns

In the audience which saw the Fuller Sisters at the Burns theater Friday night were several box parties Mr and Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond Mr Eugene P Shove and Mrs James F Burns were among those who entertained

* *

Minerva Alumnae.

Thursday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Miss Louise Kampf entertained the Minerva Alumnae association of Colorado college at her home, 1516 North Tejon street. Miss Addie Hemenway read a paper on "The Court of Louis XIV" and Mrs R. Arnold a selection from a contemporary play

* *

Death of General Goodale

General Greenleaf Austin Goodale U S A, who died at Wakefield, Mass. Wednesday, was the brother of Mrs William F Slocum of this city He was born at Orrington Me, in 1829 and had a glorious career in the service of his country, working to the top from the rank of private, which was his position when he enlisted in the Sixth Maine volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war

He was successively promoted to corporal sergeant and first lieutenant while in this regiment and in 1864 to a captaincy in a volunteer regiment of colored troops Soon after the war he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the regular army and served in the Twenty-third United States Infantry Later he became a captain and then a major in the same body He was successively a lieutenant colonel in the Third United States Infantry colonel in the Seventeenth infantry and brigadier general with which rank he retired in 1903 after 42 years of service

In this time he was in the army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863, the department of the gulf from 1863 to 1866, the frontier and Indian country from 1866 to 1898, and in the Philippines from 1898 to the time of his retirement on reaching the age limit of 62 years

* *

"A [illegible] Missionary"

The Young Ladies Missionary society of the First Methodist church gave a very successful missionary playlet Tuesday evening in the Acacia hotel ballroom which was kindly contributed for the occasion by Mr J W Atkinson, manager of the hotel

The [illegible] of the playlet showed the startling expenditure of Americans for luxuries Miss Eleanor Lilley took the leading role as Miss A[illegible] She was supported in pantomime by 24 attractively costumed girls, [illegible] illustrating a luxury which might profitably dispensed with Miss [illegible] Neal director and Miss Grace Smith [illegible] Miss Jill [illegible] heard in several readings of Italian dialect which received no [illegible] In one number [illegible] was accompanied by Miss Gladine Kite A short impromptu address was given at the close by the Rev. Merle N Smith, pastor of the church

Woman's Club Musicale

With Mrs Henry H. Stevens as hostess the Womans club gave its annual matinee musicale at the Alta Vista hotel yesterday at 3 o'clock, before the full club attendance and numerous guests The excellent program was as follows

Songs—
"Down in the Forest" Landon Ronald
"The Dansa" Chadwick
Mrs Frederick P Purdy

Violin—
(a) Liebesfreud Fritz Kreisler
(b) Mazurka de Concert Ovied Musin
Miss Zola Johnson

Piano
(a) Rondo from Pathetique Sonata Beethoven
(b) Minuet in E flat Beethoven
Mrs Eva Decker

Songs—
(a) Ishtar Charles Spross
(b) Sunlight, waltz song Harriet Ware
Miss Agnes Neuer

Monologues—
(a) 'Lullaby' Paul Laurence Dunbar
(b) "The Meeting of Chaherhenses" Anonymous
(c) "Almost Beyond Endurance" James Whitcomb Riley

Duet—
Dance from Hansel und Gretel
Misses Agnes Neuer and Mabel Otis, Accompanists Mrs Eva A Decker and Mrs Frederick P Purdy

Personal Mention

Mr and Mrs J R Stone have returned from San Diego, Cal, and Phoenix, Ariz., where they have been vacationing for the past month

* *

Mr and Mrs Robert Seaton have returned from a trip to Pueblo

* *

Mr. and Mrs A H Price of Cleveland, O, are visiting their son Mr. Frederick B. Price, and Mrs Price

* *

Mrs. Cordelia Chivington of Cheyenne, Wyo, who has been visiting Mrs William N Ruby for a month past, will return home soon

* *

Mrs Thomas S Robjent and Miss Elizabeth McKenna left here Monday for a trip to Boston

* *

Mr and Mrs Frank C Brown of Korea left here last week for San Francisco and other California points, after spending several weeks with relatives in this city

* *

Mr and Mrs J Frank Dostal were visitors in Denver last week

* *

Mrs Grant C Hemenway has been visiting in Denver the past week

* *

Mr J Allard Jeancon left last week for Santa Fe, N M, where he will direct the music at a reunion of Scottish Rite Masons this week

* *

Miss Ora Friedline is visiting friends at Long Beach, Cal

* *

Hon and Mrs Philip B Stewart returned Thursday to Denver They came down for the Alumni dinner at Cossitt hall Wednesday evening, at which Mr Stewart made an address.

* *

Dr and Mrs Carl J. Plumb of Grand Junction have returned home, after a visit in this city with Mrs Plumb's parents, Mr and Mrs Ira J Morse

* *

Mr and Mrs Spencer Penrose left here Thursday night for Useta Island, on the west coast of Florida, where they will enjoy tarpon fishing

* *

Mr and Mrs Julian Story of Philadelphia, who have been visiting Mr and Mrs Spencer Penrose here since December have registered at the Antlers, following the Penroses' departure for Florida

* *

Mr and Mrs Thomas A Duke and Miss Davis motored up from Pueblo over last week-end

* *

Miss Marie McCombs is visiting relatives in Garden City Kan Before returning she will make an extended visit to San Diego

* *

Mrs Ura O. Musick has returned from a visit in Denver She was accompanied by her mother Mrs Stewart, of Louisiana Mo

* *

Mr Berne Hopkins and Mr Richard D Morrison are in New York on business

* *

Mr Alton L Dickerman and daughter Miss Foster Dickerman left yesterday for Chicago where they will make a short visit

* *

Mrs Sarah A Gard left Thursday night for Ventura Cal where she will remain for the next nine months

* *

Mr and Mrs Irving Howbert who have been passing the last few months at Atlantic City N J are expected to return here this week

* *

Mr and Mrs J H Parker Jr of St Joseph Mo are visiting Mr Parker's parents in this city

* *

Mrs F H Morley left yesterday for Santa Barbara Cal where she will visit her son Mr Frederick Hitchcock Morley

* *

Mr and Mrs F R Waldron Mr Dana E Waldron Mrs Augustus P Brigham and Mr John A Ferguson motored to Canon City Wednesday

* *

Miss Ruth Draper of Boston who gave a series of original monologues at the Antlers and who has been the guest of Mrs Franklin Bartlett during her stay here left yesterday morning for California where she will fill engagements in Santa Barbara and other coast towns Miss Draper was ill with tonsilitis the greater part of last week which necessitated the abandonment of numerous functions which were to have been given in her honor

* *

Mr and Mrs Charles M McNeill will arrive this week in their private car from New York where they have been most of the time for the past two months They will bring as their guest Mr Philip Foster of New York, and after a short stop here will proceed to California

* *

Mr Basil M Marshall of Pueblo is passing the week end as the guest of his relatives, Mr and Mrs H A Chadwick Jr.

* *

Mrs Harry Sobernheimer, who was to have given a box party for a number of college girls at the Christmas society concert at the Burns Friday night, was prevented by illness from acting the part of hostess

Society and the Clubs

In order to insure insertion, all contributions intended for the society department of the Sunday Gazette must reach the society editor not later than Friday noon. Telephone Main 3024.

Round Dozen Club.

The Round Dozen club held a valentine party Wednesday at the home of Mrs. I. Dugan. There were seasonable decorations and games and recitations by Miss Gladys Dillingham which were much enjoyed. The next meeting will be Wednesday, February 24, at the home of Mrs. Joseph Friedman, 5 East Monument street.

* *

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief corps, assisted by the Daughters of Veterans, will give a Washington tea in G. A. R. hall Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preceding the tea there will be the following patriotic program, under the direction of Mrs. Jennie Silver:

Piano solo—Miss Bach.
Song—Ladies quartet.
Monologue—Gladys Crissey.
Talk on Washington—Mrs. Francis Goddard.
Violin solo—Mrs. Miller, with piano accompaniment.
Reading—Mrs. Cobin.
Washington a Citizen and Statesman—Dr. Merle N. Smith.
Vocal solo—Miss Leona Thatcher.
George and Martha Washington.
Song—Ladies quartet.

* *

North End W. C. T. U.

The North End W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. J. H. Carnall, 424 North Weber street, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following program will be under the direction of Mrs. A. Williams, superintendent of the city department:

Devotions—Mrs. Harriet Jordan.
Piano—
Romanza in F sharp .....Schumann
Waltz Caprice .....Strauss-Fausig
Mrs. Maud Sanders Faust.
Address—Is the Picture Show a Detriment to the Morals of Young People?"—the Rev. Robert B. Wolf.
Vocal solo—Mrs. Mayjors.
Address—"Purity in Home and School"—Prof. L. B. Grafton.
Story telling—Miss McCandless.

Following the program a social hour will be enjoyed. Mrs. Gillis' division will serve refreshments. The public is invited.

* *

Delta Club.

Mrs. L. A. Davis entertained the Delta club Thursday evening at the Cyer Grill. The centerpiece was of tulips, and the dinner was followed by a box party. Those present were Mrs. Spencer and the Misses Dorothy Berryman, Bessie Osborne, Violet Fuller, Lillian Fuller, Gladys Young and Leslie Davis.

* *

Beth-el Committees.

The following have been elected to head the various committees at Beth-El hospital, choice having been made upon the recommendation of the executive committee:

Ways and means, Mrs. William T. Kasson; training school for nurses, Mrs. Arthur Bartlett; printing and advertising, Mrs. Hubert A. Gale; visiting, Mrs. J. R. Fleming; house, Mrs. L. H. Gowdy.

* *

L. T. R. S. Club

The regular meeting of the L. T. R. S. club Thursday took the form of an evening Colonial costume party, held at the home of Mrs. Frances L. Scott. Husbands of the members were special guests of the club.

The young ladies who served were the Misses Miriam Garrett, Beulah Grindle and Anna Laura Orr. Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mrs. James A. Orr and Mrs. R. A. Chadwick, Jr., were the committee in charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Orr, 2115 North Cascade avenue, will be the next hostess.

* *

Steele School Association

The Parent-Teachers association of the Steele school met Wednesday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the school building. Miss Fonetta Flansburg gave an interesting talk on the subject of "The Inquiring Mind."

* *

"Luncheon in the Suburbs."

"A Luncheon in the Suburbs" will be presented at the High school auditorium Friday evening, February 26, at 8 o'clock by the Alpha Kappa sorority. There will also be a program with several special numbers, including the Alpha quartet, vaudeville by Robert Sweeney and Ed Garvey, violin solo by Fred Schmitt, and a character dance.

* *

Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

The Ladies of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans are uniting in celebrating Washington's birthday Monday evening in G. A. R. hall. The music will be provided by the orchestra of the Sons of Veterans, while the ladies will dress in Colonial costume and serve a Washington tea.

* *

Open Progress Club

The Open Progress club met in regular session Monday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A., the hostesses being Mrs. H. S. Hawkes, Mrs. George Bierbauer, Mrs. S. G. Altman and Mrs. Homer Lokey. Miss Fonetta Flansburg gave reminiscences of a day spent in the Woman's Congress in Rome, and told of her visit to the American Woman's club of Berlin, of which she described the workings of the organization, which covers a field much like that of the American Y. W. C. A. Mrs. William C. Robinson reviewed the history of the first Woman's club in the United States, which was organized in 1858.

* *

Vif Club of Pueblo

Members of the Vif club, a year-old organization composed of 12 Pueblo young ladies, motored up here last week-end and enjoyed a house party at Killarney cottage, Stratton park. They were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Brundage of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Forbes and Mrs. Lillian Kniffen of Pueblo.

* *

Presbyterian Church Social.

Mrs. W. N. Ruby's district of the First Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup, 1131 North Tejon street, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program included the annual business meeting, an interesting paper by Mrs. Richard Ashby, and delightful vocal and piano solos by Miss Dickey and Miss Taylor, respectively.

* *

Monday Progress Club.

The regular meeting of the Monday Progress club will occur tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. W. Dickey, 319 North Weber street. The program includes papers on "Old Colonial Days," by Mrs. Catherine N. Cole, and "Feast Days and Fete Days of Scandinavia," by Mrs. Anna J. Whitney.

Fortnightly Study Club.

The regular meeting of the Fortnightly Study club will be held Tuesday with Mrs. Howell Hise and Miss Fenstermaker, 1316 Washington avenue. There will be a surprise program in charge of Mrs. V. E. Rowton and Mrs. G. W. Worth.

* *

Woman's Literary Club.

The Woman's Literary club will meet Saturday afternoon, February 27, with Mrs. Lewis H. McKinnie, 1816 Wood avenue. The program will consist of papers entitled "The Iron Woman," by Mrs. Craigue, and "The Poets of the Period," by Mrs. Garvin.

* *

S. S. Club.

Mrs. O. E. Hemenway entertained the S. S. club in regular session Friday afternoon at her home, 1342 North Nevada avenue.

* *

Octagon Club.

Mrs. Joseph Schmoeger, 422 North Corona street, pleasantly entertained the Octagon club at its regular meeting Thursday afternoon.

* *

Portia Club.

The Portia club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Louis N. Depeyre, guest day being observed. There were a business meeting and a program which included beautiful contralto solos by Mrs. E. S. Peck, accompanied by Miss Esther Sweeney. Miss Mabel Thompson, who has passed a summer in Egypt gave an interesting talk, "A Day in the Desert." The decorations were of yellow daffodils and fresia, and patriotic music was played in recognition of the approach of Washington's birthday. The next meeting will occur Thursday, March 4, with Mrs. F. L. Robbins, 324 North Institute street.

* *

Nob Hill Embroidery Club.

The Nob Hill Embroidery club met Thursday afternoon at "Kum Inn," the home of Mrs. N. B. Hale, 312 North First street. Special guests were Mrs. Victoria D. Sims, Mrs. W. W. Patterson and Mrs. W. C. Core. The next meeting will be Thursday, March 4, with Mrs. Potts, 601 North First street.

* *

Boys Club Annual Meeting.

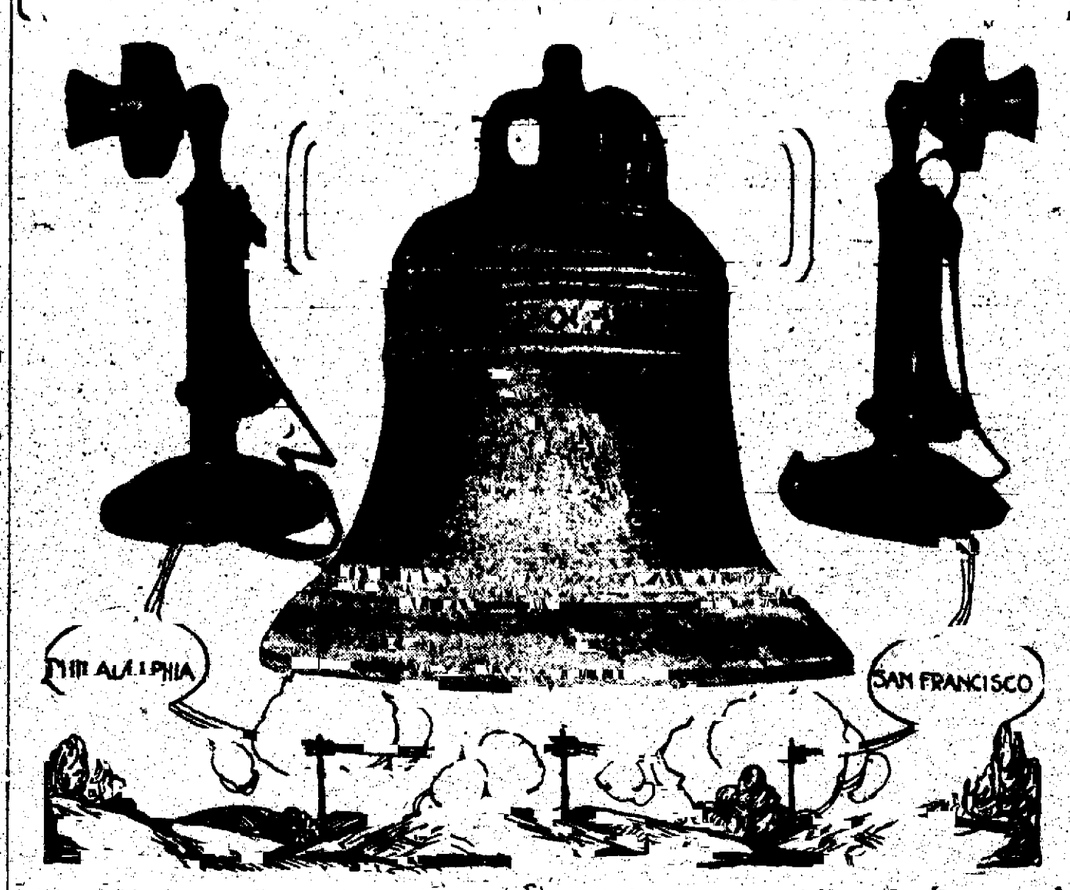
The annual meeting of the directors of the boys club will be held at the home of Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, 808 North Cascade avenue, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All those who are interested in the work of the Boys club are invited to attend.

* *

J. U. G. Club.

The young ladies of the J. U. G. club gave a valentine dinner party Monday evening at the home of Miss Margaret McNeil. Decorations were of red and white roses, as befitted the season, and dancing was enjoyed after the repast. Those present were the Misses McNeil, Mabel Carroll, Grace Carroll, Marguerite Robertson, Evelyn Norton, Pauline Nolan, Ethel Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Law, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Skinner, the Messrs. Bradford Barton, C. A. Smith, Elmer Patrick, King Griffith, Ralph Brown, W. McWilliams and Earl Keesling.

LIBERTY BELL HEARD FROM COAST TO COAST



HOW THE AUTOMOBILE

(Continued From Page 1, This Section)

Also a plumber by the name of Buick built the first of the famous line of Buicks, with the factory at Flint, Mich. Later Everett, Metzger and Flanders put the E-M-F on the market, which was later bought by the Studebaker Wagon company and is now the Studebaker.

Indiana was going ahead in the motor game at this time—the Stutz, Marmon, Haynes, National, Premier, Apperson, Cole—all being products of the Hoosier state.

STANLEY BUILDS FIRST STEAMER

F. E. Stanley of Newton, Mass., built the first practical steamer in 1897. In 1898 they built 200 cars and have the credit of being the first to build the auto on the wholesale basis. John Brisben Walker, a newspaper and magazine man, bought out the Stanley, and when steam fell into disuse the Locomobile was the product.

E. R. Thomas, E. D. Chapin, Hugh Chalmers and Howard Coffin organized a company which now manufactures the Chalmers. It was first known as the Thomas-Detroit, then the Chalmers-Detroit. Chalmers was a salesman for the National Cash Register company. Coffin was the engineer and for good reasons the car never bore his name.

And so the automobile was born. Today it makes up the most prosperous single industry in the world. It is no longer a luxury. Today it is a necessity to keep up with out civilization.

The most conspicuous manufacturing enterprise in America today is an automobile enterprise. The biggest "clean" fortune in the world today is an automobile fortune, and it was made in ten years. The farmer who owns no motor car is more hopelessly behind times than the one without a telephone. The automobile moves the distant farmhouse into the suburbs of the town; it backs the railroad siding into the truck garden.

Trundle back this 20-year-old motor car into its garage and you trundle back civilization for a century. The automobile is the most conspicuous feature of our times.

The automobile has made fresh air a passion and has rediscovered ozone. It makes the valleys lovely. It brings the mountains low. It races with the clouds, and turns the variable landscape into a sparkling, swift-spinning panorama. It makes neighbors out of far friends and widens the dooryard to the horizon. It makes the world larger and it makes the world smaller, and entirely retakes it in the name of humanity.

Editor's note—Peter Clark McFarlane in Colliers Weekly is the authority for the data of this short article on the history of the automobile.

EFFICIENCY OF RUSSIAN TRANSPORT

Stanley Washburn, in the American Review of Reviews.

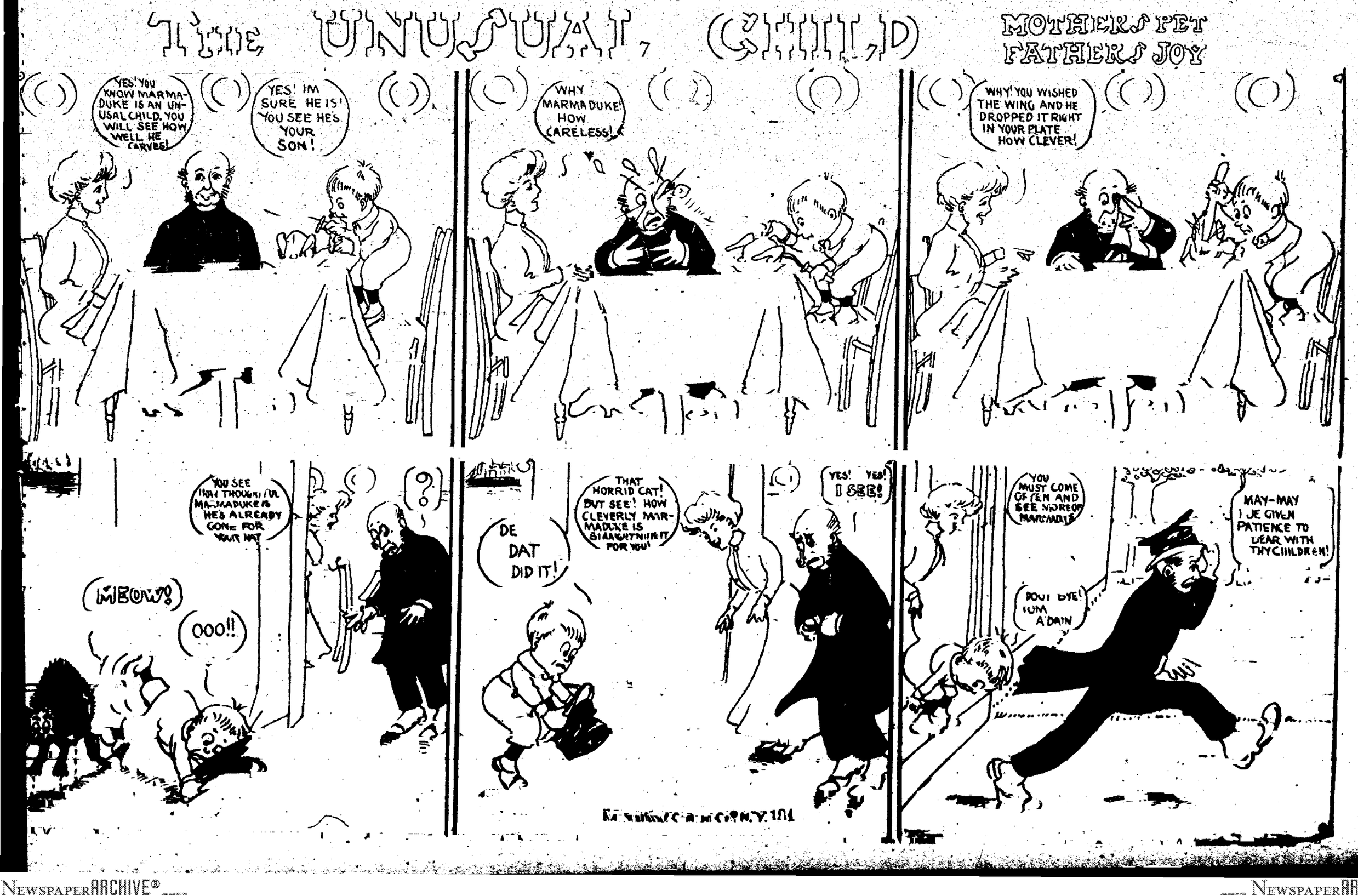
For weeks there have been suggestions in the foreign press that Russia has been moving slowly, but that her slowness was the preparation for surseness is the answer which one reads on the highways and byways of Poland today. I have seen the transport and the communications of a huge army in the far east, but never have I seen or even dreamed of the things that one sees daily on the lines of communication in Poland.

One can take an automobile and drive for hours along the beautiful macadam roads of Poland and for a hundred kilometers pass the almost unbroken line of transport, ammunition and artillery, intermingled with infantry and cavalry, that is moving to the front. The roads are filled for mile after mile with all that goes to make for the execution of war.

In many places the advance is made two abreast, and I think it no exaggeration to say that I have seen on one road in 48 hours not less than 1,000 of the six-horse teams drawing the clanking, jangling caissons loaded with shrapnel shells for the field artillery. As for the wagons containing the miscellany from whinh an army sucks its life their numbers must easily run into the tens of thousands.

And between and around and about all are ever the seething throngs of the soldiery themselves—these quiet, good-natured, gray-coated units of the czar with their inevitable fixed bayonets, moving forward in brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. The picture of the road that always lingers in one's mind at night is of this forest of bayonets as a matrix for miles and miles of laboring caissons and creaking transport carts.

From the first day that one is on the road one feels absolute confidence in the fact that Russia has two of the greatest requisites of war—the organization and the men themselves. The word organization, as I use it, means supplies and the efficient means of transporting them in a regular and orderly manner.



WORK and PLAY for the IDLE HOUR

Hang Clothes in Pretty Bags

Do you live in dusty quarters, and are you particular about your clothes? Or is your clothes press a narrow, low, shallow one, perhaps behind a curtain—a miserable makeshift one, at best? You cannot keep well groomed and well dressed if you live under such conditions! Clothes must be properly hung and shielded when not on the back. Even with fortunately constructed closets, bags should be made for gowns, suits and waists.

Making these bags is very simple, takes little time, and may be done most cheaply. Buy six and a half yards of 27-inch wide material. You may pay as little as five or six cents a yard for this, or you may get lovely cretonne to match your bedroom color scheme, or even silk or soft silk muslin. All depends on what you wish to pay. This piece will make two bags, one for dresses and for skirts or suits. Add an extra length of one and one-half yards for a waist bag.

Take three and a quarter yards, or half your large piece, fold it together, end to end, and cut open one-third down the center. On either side of this opening make a firm facing and put on snappers. Now, stitch up both sides and the top. Add bits of hanging straps, although that is not necessary.

Put the garment to be hung away on a hanger and then draw the bag up over it. Snap shut, with the hanger hook out, of course. Put on a nail. More than one skirt or gown can be hung in a bag. You will be careful, I am sure, to smooth before snapping shut the receptacle.

The waist bag is folded with ends together and made up exactly as the longer bags. Your waist bag will be a little less than three-quarters of a yard long, allowing something for seams at ends, or turning back.

The most exquisite wardrobe it was ever my good luck to see belonged to a very rich German woman, living in New York city. She had magnificent clothes, and put away all in fluted lace bags, lined with blue satin and padded with wee satin bags filled with verbena sachet. Each bag was made exactly like those described above; there were several longer ones for her trained gowns. These bags were hooked to the ceilings. When one opened a door of one of her clothes' presses, one saw only rows of these beautiful closed lace and satin bags, and the air was fragrant with sachet. A maid pressed each piece before it was put away. Gowns lasted for years, and being thrifty, their owners appreciated that. When she finally [illegible] a gown, she sent it to a [illegible] in Germany, a musician who was [illegible] rich. It looked, even then like a [illegible] new gown, only a little out of style. A clever seamstress soon remedied that for the niece—whom I have no doubt emulates her aunt's example in the care of her clothes, for she makes a capital appearance on the concert stage and admits that she dresses on almost nothing a year.

The bags are so simple and cheap that every woman ought to try using them for economy's sake.

THIMBLES

It is often curious to trace the origin of some of our most familiar household terms. Take "thimbles" for instance. This is a corruption of "thumb bell," or shield, to the thumb on which it was originally used.

A quaint thimble brought from Holland recently is of Dutch silver with a band of enamel round the base. This band has a tiny Dutch landscape painted on in the familiar Delft blue.

A gold thimble about fifty years old has Chinese figures scratched around it as decoration. The thimble has given much opportunity for rare workmanship ever since it was invented about two centuries ago. While the first made were very clumsy they soon became works of art and precious stones and rare metals were called upon, both for thimble and case.

The writer has a wonderful little case made out of a real walnut fastened with microscopic hinges. This holds within a silver thimble, needle case, a punch and embroidery scissors, the latter has tiny blades just large enough to cut a single thread although the handles are large enough to slip the fingers through, and the thimble is the usual size.

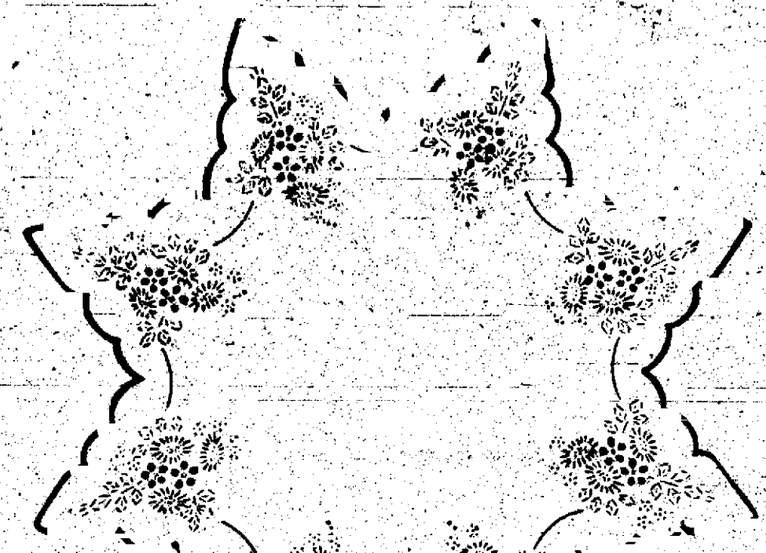
Fine Sewing for Little Folks

There has never been greater scope for ambitious mothers than there has been this year on frocks for little girls and boxes for very little boys. It is dainty work, but it takes a great deal of time and many mothers are glad to have help in little matters of the sort, and it is pleasant employment for those who like fancy work.

A woman who is used to sewing for her own children can work up quite a clientele among her wealthier friends and neighbors by making clothes for their children and putting on them the delicate handwork which is so great an addition to children's garments. Petticoats and pinafores for dancing school, fussy little frocks, ruffled blouses and the sleeve lengths and anchors on the [illegible] all should be made by hand if one can do it, or pay for having it done.

In a good neighborhood a little shop for children's garments can often be made to pay very well. No large stock is [illegible] to go into [illegible].

THOUSAND FLOWER-STITCH CENTERPIECE



The star shape, in thousand-flower stitch and French knots is more novel than the round centerpiece, and these two stitches are so easy it requires but a short time to work the design.

A sketch is given of a finished unit and all the colors are indicated. Be careful in regard to the two flowers with five petals, one is worked in pink, the other in lavender. In transferring the design, follow the outline of the petals of these two flowers, as the line work was drawn, to give the direction of the stitches and to show they should be placed close together, instead of some distance apart as in the daisies.

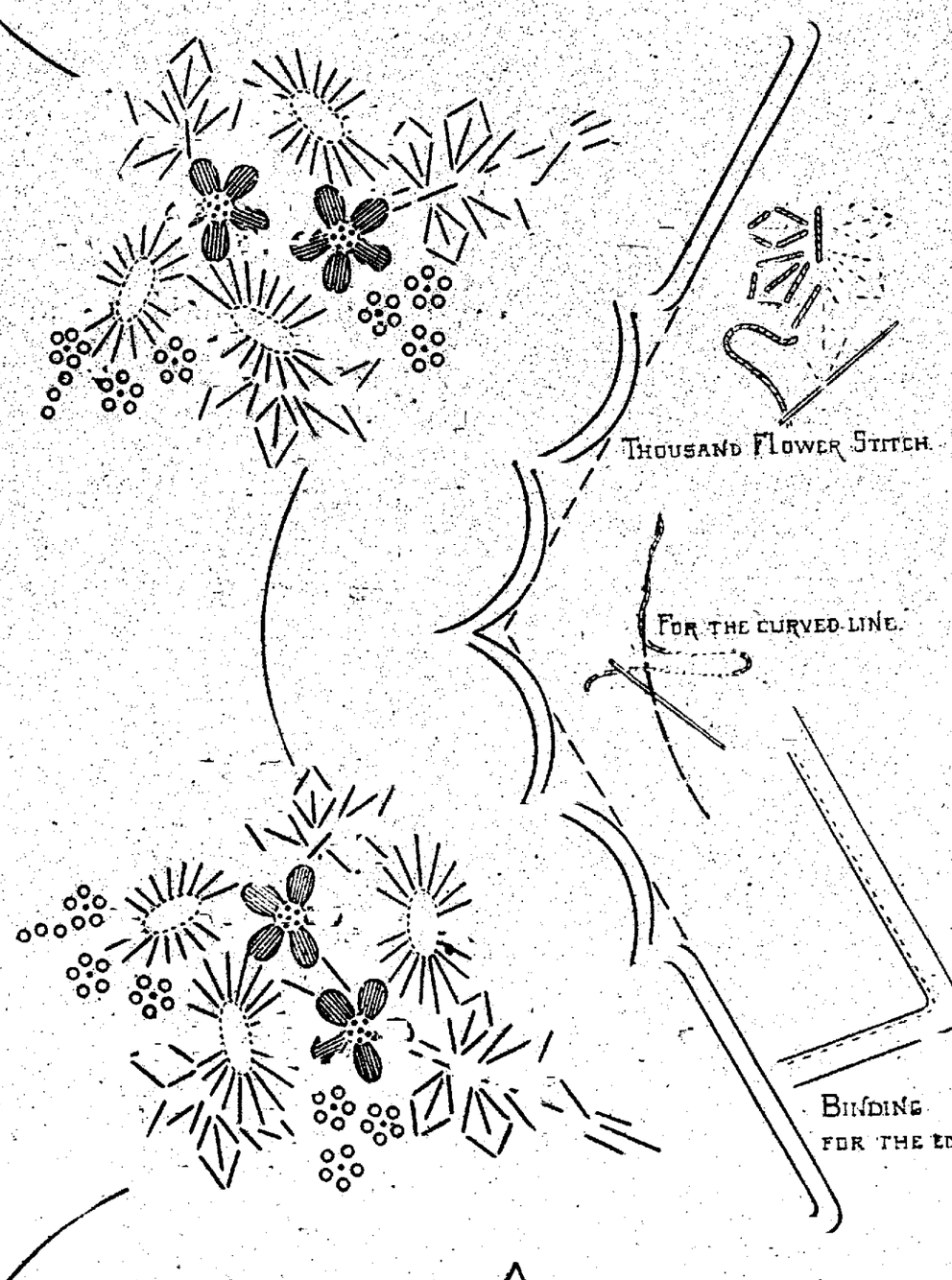
One half of the design is given, and it is a "swing" pattern; this means you should place a thumb tack in the center when transferring the design, after one-half has been traced do not remove the tack in the center, swing the design around and the pattern will repeat correctly. When tracing the leaves, notice the break in the outline and stop the pencil at the end of each tiny line.

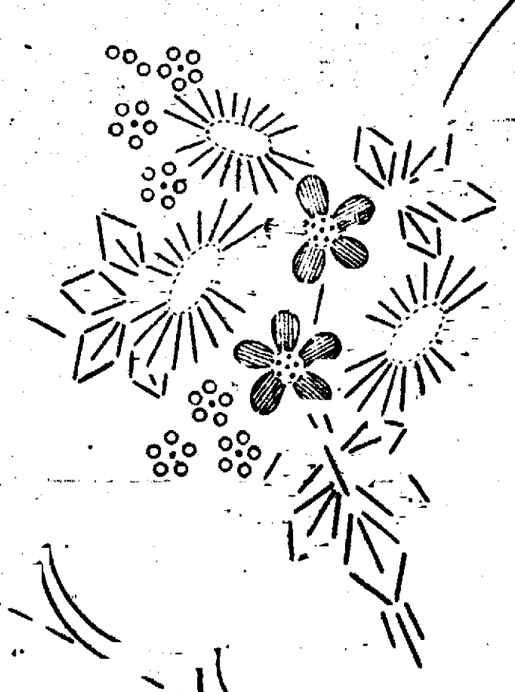
Work the leaf as shown in the sketch, fill in the centers of the daisies with French knots. The curved line connecting the group of flowers may be omitted, if used work as indicated in the sketch; place small running stitches a short distance apart, then commence at the one end with the needle, and go under each stitch without catching the material, the result will be similar to outline stitch.

If you dislike working scallops, follow the dash line along the points when transferring, after the embroidery is finished, bind the edge with a flat linen tape (either blue or green).

You can work the design in any color or colors you wish, as the color scheme given is merely a suggestion based on the very latest work.

If vivid color expresses joy and happiness, we are living in a happy age, judging by the new embroidered articles, for color schemes were never more brilliant. It is well to remember that color is closely related to music, harmony or discord may be produced as easily by one as the other; in color it is seen, in music—heard.





E.S.R.

ELEANOR NORRIS' ANSWERS

Mrs. E. R.—A very pretty baby blanket which would be out of the ordinary can be made of silk warp flannel, bound with satin ribbon.

A pretty and quaint way to decorate a blanket of this kind is by means of cross stitching a border of rosebuds, inside the ribbon binding, or single rosebud motifs, made at regular intervals around the blanket would be attractive. A wreath composed of roses and forget-me-nots should be placed in the center.

The pinks, blues and greens of the cross stitch embroidery will give a dainty touch of color, and if the work is done with the mercerized flosses, it will launder well.

The satin ribbon which binds the blanket can either be white or pink.

RECTANGULAR DOILIES

Mrs. E. W. T.—Just at present the square and oblong plate doilies are in favor. These are made large enough for the plate and tumbler, thus eliminating the small tumbler doily. The correct size for the oblong doilies is eleven by sixteen inches.

Runners are usually used with the oblong doilies and centers are not so much in evidence as they were for so many years.

The square doilies, too, are made large enough for the plate and tumbler, while a smaller square is used for a bread and butter or cup and saucer doily.

These doilies are being used for luncheon and card parties, and although a centerpiece is often omitted from these sets it can be used if desired.

MOSAIC CROSS STITCH

Mrs. K. H. H.—Mosaic canvas is used for the Mosaic cross stitch. In fact it is the nature of this canvas which gives character to the embroidery. The material is divided into small squares, separated by a heavy thread. A double cross stitch is worked in each square, completely filling it, and, as each square is divided by a heavy thread, the effect produced is not unlike a Mosaic, hence the name.

This style of cross stitch, while not hard to make, is more unusual than the ordinary kind, and decidedly distinctive in character.

It is made with the bright colored cottons, and the patterns consist of baskets, blocks and flowers, which on account of being made up of separated stitches are more stiff and prim in appearance than single cross stitch motifs made in the usual way.

TO DEVELOP A LEAF

Miss L. J. G.—One of the new centerpieces shown in the shops displays an old stitch applied to develop the leaf of the design. It is very pleasing and would be just the stitch for the long slender leaf of the centerpiece you are making.

First, work an ordinary cat stitch from side to side following the outline of the leaf. A cat stitch is merely a series of back stitches taken from side to side between two marked or imaginary lines. After the leaf is filled with cat stitch, take a new thread and starting up the top of the leaf, take two tight buttonhole stitches where the threads cross; then carry the thread across to the next crossed stitches on the opposite side and again take two buttonhole stitches. Work back and forth in this way until the leaf is filled. Cover the marked line of the leaf with Kensington outline and it is completed.

A centerpiece of green and white is always attractive. The center of the leaf should be in white, outlined in green.

NEW APPLIQUE WORK

Mrs. L. W. L.—When selecting material for scarfs, which are to be in readiness for Summer use, organdie suggests attractive possibilities, for it can be quite simply decorated, and the sheer, transparent fabric gives a cool look that heavier material would not produce.

One of the new ways to embroider these scarfs is by means of applique, which is, however, entirely different from the usual method of doing this work. Squares and oblongs or circles are combined and arranged in border effect or on both ends of the scarf and composed of patterns for the applique. One of the most simple, yet effective borders, consists of overlapping pink circles with an open space between each group of three. Another attractive arrangement comprises a group of two squares, with a space between, then a narrow rectangle, a group of two squares and rectangles repeated around the scarf. Other patterns will be suggested to the needlewoman when carrying out one of these designs. The blocks and circles on kindergarten cards are rich in possibilities for unique patterns which can be used for this kind of applique.

After the pattern is made, circles or squares, are marked on the right side of the material. The applique, which may be pink, blue or yellow, according to the color scheme of the rooms, is then cut out enough larger than the marked space to allow for a narrow seam. The seam is turned and the colored fabric basted inside the marked space on the wrong side of the organdie. (This is where the application differs from the old method.) The color which should be rather strong shows through the sheer material, which subdues it and imparts a soft tone, to it. After the motif is basted in place a line of chain stitching in colored floss to match the fabric is worked on the right side over the mark that.

The finish for a scarf of this kind is a narrow scant ruffle, which is held in place by a line of colored chain stitching.

The colored applique and narrow ruffle will give just the right touch of color.

HOW WE DIG OUR OWN GRAVES

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, A. M.

The Best Known Medical Writer in the World

This Is the First of a Notable Series of Informative and Valuable Popular Medical Articles—Next Sunday Dr. Hutchinson Writes on "Why God Does Not Fix the Human Death Rate."

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON.

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson
President-Elect American Academy of Medicine.

IT doesn't matter in the least how fast we dig our own graves, so long as we do not fall into them too previously. Indeed, if we enjoy the process and get of some little use to the world meanwhile, digging our own graves may be wholesome and profitable exercise. Our equanimity need not be in the slightest degree disturbed by the thought that, sooner or later, we shall lie down to rest in them at last.

Of all the utterly trivial and insignificant considerations where and, after sixty, when we shall find our last resting place is the least worth worrying over. If we spend ten minutes on it, we are wasting time. Life is something, death just nothing at all.

There are many worse places than the grave.

"Yea, there is for the night a resting place,
A roof for when the long, dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
Ye cannot miss that inn,"

that peaceful inn which hath "beds for all who come."

Living takes three score years, dying, ten seconds, and this represents the true proportions each should occupy in our thoughts. Not "Memento mori," but "Remember thou must live," should be our motto, and as for death, "forget it." It takes neither brains, nor courage, nor skill to die, and when it happens, we are the only ones of those present who don't know it, and the most utterly unconcerned. But, however confident we may be that the grave is only the soft lap of Mother Earth which receives us painlessly for our last dreamless sleep, from which we wake again in the flowers that bloom over us, we are not anxious to sink into it any sooner than is necessary.

We may entirely agree with Rubaiyat 113 of Omar the Tent Maker—

"I sometimes think that never blows so red,
The rose as where some buried Caesar bled,
That every hyacinth the garden wears
Dropt in its lap from some once lovely head,"

and yet not hanker to go into the purely floricultural business a day too soon. We want to do our work, to live our life, first; and if there be any sins, or mistakes, either of omission or commission, which fight against this sin, we are anxious to avoid them.

The Causes That Shorten Human Life.

The question has been brought forward prominently of late, by a paper on the avoidable causes which shorten human life, before a national gathering of life insurance experts. From the records of the insurance companies, with their millions of histories of life, illness and death, huge masses of data were collected bearing upon this or that "hazardous" occupation, this or that questionable habit, overfatness or overthinness, underfeeding or overfeeding. Upon this imposing basis, amounting in one category to something like 2,000,000 individual records, were based some fairly definite and plausible conclusions as to the things which men are doing which are shortening their lives. Either digging their graves deeper than necessary so that they will fall into them with an uncomfortable bump, or tripping themselves into them before their time.

The inquiry covers so wide a range of human activity and interest that it furnishes an interesting and suggestive basis for the consideration of the ever-appealing problem. Can a man by doing this, or avoiding that, add a decade or even half a decade to his span of life? Broadly considered and regarding that hypothetical creature, the average man, or the community as a whole there cannot be the slightest hesitation in answering emphatically, "Yes." For one of the most striking and unanimously attested facts in the realm of medical science and vital statistics is the rapid and continuous increase in the length of human life during the last half century.

Just to take the rough average of length of life, as determined by the crude age at death of those dying in given year, the almost incredible improvement has been effected from an average longevity of about thirty years in 1875 to one of a little over fifty-one years in 1915, in these United States. So that we may lay the consoling unction to our souls that whatever mistakes we may be making in detail, our original line of action has been sound and wholesome and we are entitled to keep on taking it with a clear and hopeful conscience until further orders, or fresh illumination is vouchsafed. We are wasting less of our time in grave-digging to-day than ever before in history.

The Gloomy View of an Insurance Expert.

This our insurance expert seems to fail to recognize if correctly reported, and although he does not go out of his way to be aggressively pessimistic, he leaves us undisturbed in the prevailing melancholy conviction that our nerves and our livers and our kidneys are going to pieces under the rack and strain of civilization, and that only vigorous action along the lines suggested by him can prevent a collapse of our civilization after the classic and terribly overworked examples of Greece and Rome. Incidentally if what is rather vaguely known as "Western" or "Celto-Teutonic" civilization lasts as long, makes as splendid a mark, leaves as superb monuments and claims upon human gratitude and has as good a time in doing it as either Greece or Rome, it will, in the language of the day, "have no kick coming." But if it, too, one day enters out and falls under the inevitable ban.

"Into the night go one and all,"

of which, however, there is not the slightest sign or prospect, quite the contrary, in that Civilization is no longer national, but [illegible] wide, and depends upon no one nation, no one race, no one continent, for its continuance and health, but has a base as broad as the entire human species. Another significant omission from the general picture of our insurance expert's statement is that he makes no attempt whatever to explain the singular—and to the man in the street—puzzling paradox that while the average span of life has increased at this enormous rate and the average prevalence of disease decreased in almost the same ratio, there has been no substantial reduction in sixty years' time in the rates charged for insuring said human life. On the contrary, if any change has occurred, it has usually been in the direction of an increase, as nation-wide organization was computed and "gentlemen's agreements" made more binding. The companies are still doing business at the old stand at the same old rates that were calculated, in one table forty years and in another sixty years ago, when the average longevity was thirty-three instead of fifty-one, as now, and the average death rate thirty, as against the present fifteen.

When the State Takes the Insurance Business.

One of these days the State will take over the life insurance business and then we shall get protection for those we leave behind at little more than half the present rates. The list of sins against long life which our expert presents is interesting, because it so closely corresponds to the prevailing impressions of the man in the street as to the things which he ought to do or ought not to do or be if he wishes to reach a good old age. For instance, over-eating, social dissipation of various sorts, too swift a pace, drinking too much and being either too fat or too thin. In the main, most physicians and health experts would agree with him, that the man who avoids these various forms of excess is healthier, happier and more likely to live out his full, natural span of life than the man who doesn't. But, for the consolation of those of us who have attained the dominant decades that crown our first half century—the youngsters are making the sputter, but we are "the works"—it is only fair to recall that at fifty we are the products of all the five decades preceding, and that many of the things we are now doing are as inseparable a part of us as the color of our hair (such as we have left) or the tone of our voices.

Moreover, while there are always room and time for improvement, in the main, that general conduct of life which has brought us to a reasonable degree of efficiency and success in a fair state of preservation at fifty is entitled to considerable respect.

We can neither turn into mummies nor alabaster saints at forty-eight hours' notice, and a reasonable amount of foolishness is necessary to the wise conduct of life. Do the best you can, avoid every evil as fast as you see it, but don't be unduly anxious or apprehensive about it. You may brace up at one point, only to break over at another. Rise with an easy rein, don't grip the saddle. Keep your eyes open and keep going. When you pull up you begin to wabble.

One Way to Live and One Way Not to Live.

It is far better to live sixty-five years vigorously, daringly, red-bloodedly, and then go smash all at once the more suddenly the better—than to reach seventy or seventy-five, with one foot perpetually in our graves and one finger ever on our pulse. The ever-widening knowledge and power of science are proving beyond dispute that "man is man and master of his fate," and with reasonable good sense and pluck, that fate will always be a tolerable one, even though we have to do some things occasionally which, from a purely hygienic point of view, we would like to avoid, if we could. What can we men of middle life, or later, actually do to lengthen our lives or render them healthier, happier and more efficient while they last? First of all, by living just as hard, as usefully and as happily as we can. Much more is lost by not doing things than by doing them. The strain and rack and perpetual distractions of civilization which our philosophers lament so lugubriously, instead of breaking us down, are the very things that keep us alive. City dwellers, above the level of slums, live longer than country dwellers. The one path which leads toward the grave with greater rapidity and certainty than any other is a rut, even if that rut consists in what we are pleased to term "good habits." For all habits are bad, under seventy, at least.

Eat when you are hungry, drink when you're thirsty, go to bed when you're sleepy, work when you feel like it, stop when you are tired, in biological terms, "respond to your environment." These are the ideal rules for a full, useful, happy life. There are limitations to the principle in actual practise and you will quickly enough find these out from experience. But the minute you begin to protect yourself behind a secreted, calcareous shell of so-called habits, you begin to build your coffin.

For instance, our insurance expert lays stress upon over-eating as a shortener of life. There are at least ten times as many deaths and distress due to under-eating as to over-eating. But the poor cannot afford old line insurance, thence don't appear on its death lists. Tuberculosis, for instance, with its recent one-seventh of the whole death rate, is chiefly due to under-feeding, and cured by meat, milk and cream. Pneumonia and typhoid, the two next most deadly scourges, fall not heavily upon the under-fed, and are cured by fresh air and abundant food. All the acute infections almost without exception, wreak their heaviest vengeance upon those who are under-nourished. Against these, the death rolls are ever-reading than [illegible] sin, God, the [illegible] sis of the liver and diabetes. At least three out of these four are now known to be due to infections and very little affected either one way or the other by food, except that certain articles of diet aggravate them after the disease has already developed.

This illustrates a flaw which underlies all the findings of insurance experts, viz., drawing rather sweeping conclusions from data based upon a rather limited class, and period of life, viz., the kind of men who apply for life insurance in the big old-line companies, who are distinctly the more prosperous and substantial members of the community; and the condition of these men after the age of forty-five.

To such a class, it may be advisable to preach abstinence in the matter of feeding, partly because, being at last able to afford whatever they want, they can indulge hankerings which they may have been obliged to suppress all their lives, heretofore. But more because the keen, vigorous appetite which was the secret of their success during their years of struggle and ambitious adventure, hangs on and over into the period of dignified ease when they are able to sit majestically at a desk and make other people do the hustling and drudgery. The real cure for the over-gorged and plethoric conditions which may result under these circumstances, is not less food, but more exercise.

If you have a good appetite, prize and cherish it above all things, it is your best possible asset—if not for a long life, for a full and a happy one, which is much more important. But play up to it, for every pound you eat, play an hour in the open air, no matter what at, so long as you enjoy it and go through some sort of motions. Whether with your legs in walking, or tennis or golf, or your arms in rowing and boxing, or your whole body in swimming, and horseback riding, and gardening, or your arms and your lungs and your soul on the bleachers. All the sound, wholesome food you can eat with an appetite, won't hurt you a particle, so long as you burn it up clean by exercise in the open air, an hour to the pound. The exercise may be of the mildest sort, so long as it keeps you in the open and amuses you. Motoring, trolley touring, yachting, sitting out on the porch, are capital coffin-nail extractors.

Many Ailments Due to Lazy Old-Age Habits.

Of course, if a man of fifty has begun to be unable to burn up certain classes of his food, such as sugars, fats, meats, in the order of difficulty, then he will have to take expert advice and be guided thereby in the choice of his menu. But at least three-fourths of such alleged inabilities are now found to be due to the lazy, stuffy, flabby habits which begin to grip him about this time of life, or to the after results of some half cured, slumbering infection. Keep away from coughs, colds and snuffles, from flushed faces and heavy eyes, from sneezers and hawkers and spitters, if you would have your days be long in the land. If anybody sneezes in your room, don't say, "Gesundheit!" but "Chase yourself!" Shoo them into seclusion until the curse is off them, and do the same with yourself when you're "full of cold" and watery-eyed. "Man born of woman is few of days, if full of sneezes."

The deadliest enemies of the middle-aged and the elderly man, as of the child and of the youth, are one and the same thing: the acute infections—coughs, colds, sore throats, diarrhoeas and dysenteries and the after effects of consumption, typhoid, pneumonia and rheumatism. And the best guards against them at every age are rich and abundant food, especially meat, play in the open air and breezy bedrooms at night. As our expert well says, simple knowledge of preventable diseases would do much to lengthen life. The same thing may be said of the claim that fatness or overweight is the deadly foe of long life. This again is far more a symptom than a cause of anything, either good or bad; and coming on, as it is most apt to do about this time of life means any one of three things, hereditary tendency, beginning trouble with the liver, kidneys or heart, resulting in the undue retention of water in the system, or fat-making of fat-headed habits of life. (Not a little of our so-called "fat" is simply water-bloat.)

Why Fat People Need Not Worry.

The first cause, hereditary tendency, would account for at least two-thirds of all cases. We may as well frankly recognize that the tendency to put on weight between the ages of forty and fifty is a normal, comparatively harmless process, analogous to the other piles of golden stuff which we ought to be accumulating at this time. That it runs its own course and provides its own cure, in the equally inevitable shrinking from the "good round belly with fat capon lined" of fifty to the "shrunk shank and lean and slippered pantaloon" of sixty-five or seventy. It can usually be kept within reasonable limits by active enjoyable outdoor habits of life. Never give in or behave as if you are old and fat and you never will be either to any damaging extent until after seventy. If it comes on too suddenly and goes to such unwieldy extremes as to embarrass your movements or shorten your wind go to your doctor and have a thorough examination, to see whether it is water-log instead of fat.

If he relieves your mind upon this head he will probably also be able to suggest measures for keeping it within endurable bounds, and you may possess your soul in patience with the thought that you will probably get rid of it again on the other side of sixty-five, and in the meantime it won't do you any particular harm so long as you keep a good appetite, walk five miles or more every day, and sleep with your windows open. Just look over the fat men and the thin men over fifty of your acquaintance and make up your mind which group gets the most enjoyment out of life. It won't take you long to decide.

So-Called "Expert" Figures on Corpulency Absurd.

Much of our expert's denunciation of fatness as a shortener of life is robbed of its terrors by his singular definition thereof: "Forty pounds or more over normal weight for height and age." As the normal weight at fifty for a man of average height is 170 pounds, this would make the heavyweight class of our expert average 210 pounds, perfect human sausages, a condition which even the man in the street knows to be either a sign of serious trouble, or an invitation to disaster, without the aid of deductions from statistics based upon 2,000,000 cases. It's twice as easy to hit such a man with an automobile or a street car, or even to mash him in a railroad wreck, or trap him in an elevator door to say nothing of risks from breaking down carriage springs and smashing through chairs or inability to crawl out of a window in case of fire. Broadly considered, fatness under 190 pounds will do its owner little or no harm, unless he tries to cure it either by patent medicines or amateur dieting, both of which are about equally dangerous and impair his health and vigor twice as much as they reduce his weight.

Social dissipation often comes in for severe arraignment as a shortener of life. So far as that form of social dissipation is concerned which involves the risk of two serious blood diseases, the second number in Goethe's famous triad, "Wein, Weib und Gesang," this is just. Both of them not only markedly shorten life by impairing the brain and nervous system, producing nearly one-third of all our forms of extensive paralysis, and even more frequently the heart and blood vessels, producing aneurism, apoplexy and arterial decay. But there is a way to lay even this ghost. If the man of middle age is happy enough to have a clean slate and a clear conscience in this regard, he may congratulate himself upon being safe from nearly half his risks of paralysis and two-thirds of his risks of those prostatic and cystic troubles which often render old age a torture. But if he has not, and there be any reasonable doubt, or unreasonable, that any traces of them still linger in his system, he can go to a physician and have one of three different blood tests made, two of which are a mere pin prick and the other as trifling as a vaccination that doesn't "take."

These will usually either relieve his mind entirely, or, if trouble still exists, put him in the way of curing it up completely and leaving no fear of any spectre of his past rising up to haunt him. But if by "social dissipation" is meant what are commonly known as social amusements, dancing, card parties, club nights, the concert, theatre, opera, garden parties, etc., the balance of proof inclines the other way. With all their excesses and extravagances, with their late hours and overheated air and full undress, it cannot fairly be claimed upon any evidence yet brought forward that such habits, foolish and wasteful as they may become, actually shorten life. On the contrary, the class which most recklessly indulges in these pleasures is precisely the one which has the lowest death rate and the highest average longevity. Bankers, noblemen, public officials, clergymen and successful men of affairs and their families are the classes which stand at the head of the longevity tables.

Of course they are usually superbly fed, beautifully housed, groomed to the highest pitch and spend half of their daylight hours at some sort of grown-up play or sport in the open air. It is the patient and industrious day laborer, the pious and hard working peasant who is oftenest sick, who breaks down earliest and who dies years before his time. Farmers have a good longevity, farm laborers a poor one. Broadly considered, most of us would be better off, physically and mentally, if we had much more dissipation in this sense and enjoyment in our lives, particularly the great wage and salary earning class. As it is, such little snatches of pleasure as we now get are the things that keep us alive. The multiplication of country clubs for the comfortably off and of people's clubhouses for the workers is one of the greatest steps toward health and happiness of the last two decades.

Don't Give Up Pleasures If You Want to Live Long.

Hang on to your pleasures. Don't give one of them up until you are obliged to, particularly those that are enjoyed in the open air, and you will not only hang onto life, but will never know that you are old until one day you are suddenly dead. Life has already become play to the healthiest, longest lived class in the community, the successful business man, because his whole being is absorbed in the greatest game on earth, hard, useful, successful work. The life of the day laborer, the wage-earner, not only can, but it is beginning to be made the same. Work that we do well, that lies within our powers, that gives us a good living and a happy life, is no longer work in the sense of drudgery, but pleasure. And if the signs of the gospel of work and science fail not, nine-tenths of the work of the world will be done under these circumstances within twenty-five years. If we all worked hard and happily at the job we were best fitted for, in good air and light, on good food, in sunny, well-ventilated homes, we should not only cut our disease rate in half and lengthen our lives, but increase the efficiency and working power of the world at least 50 per cent.

Then we should no longer care for alcohol, because there would be no need to drug ourselves against discomforts, or drown the memory of past miseries by drink, and the terrible indictment set forth by our experts against alcoholism would no longer need to be brought. The amazing and most gratifying reaction against drinking, which is setting in so powerfully all over the civilized world, is based largely upon the fact that for the first time in history the masses have really got plenty to eat and warm houses to live in. The better the table the less the wine bills and beer money. The more sugars and fruits, the less alcohol craved.

A healthy happy nation has no need of the illusions of narcotics, the day dreams of the rosy Bubbling Midge in order to imagine itself prosperous and great. Just as long as men are sick and unhappy and short lived and rankling under the sense of injustice, they will drink. So don't blame the alcohol for everything that happens to drinkers.

Leaving out the clearly defective and feeble-witted and the insane, it is those classes who work the hardest that die the earliest, not those who work the least. The fact that these unfortunate, overworked and underfed ones drink heavily is a coincidence, not a cause.

Other articles in this series one each Sunday will be as follows:

No. 2. God Does Not Fix the Death Rate.
No. 3. Why we get no messages from the other world.
No. 4. Why civilized man is losing his hair.
No. 5. Why we grow fat.
No. 6. Why we get thin.

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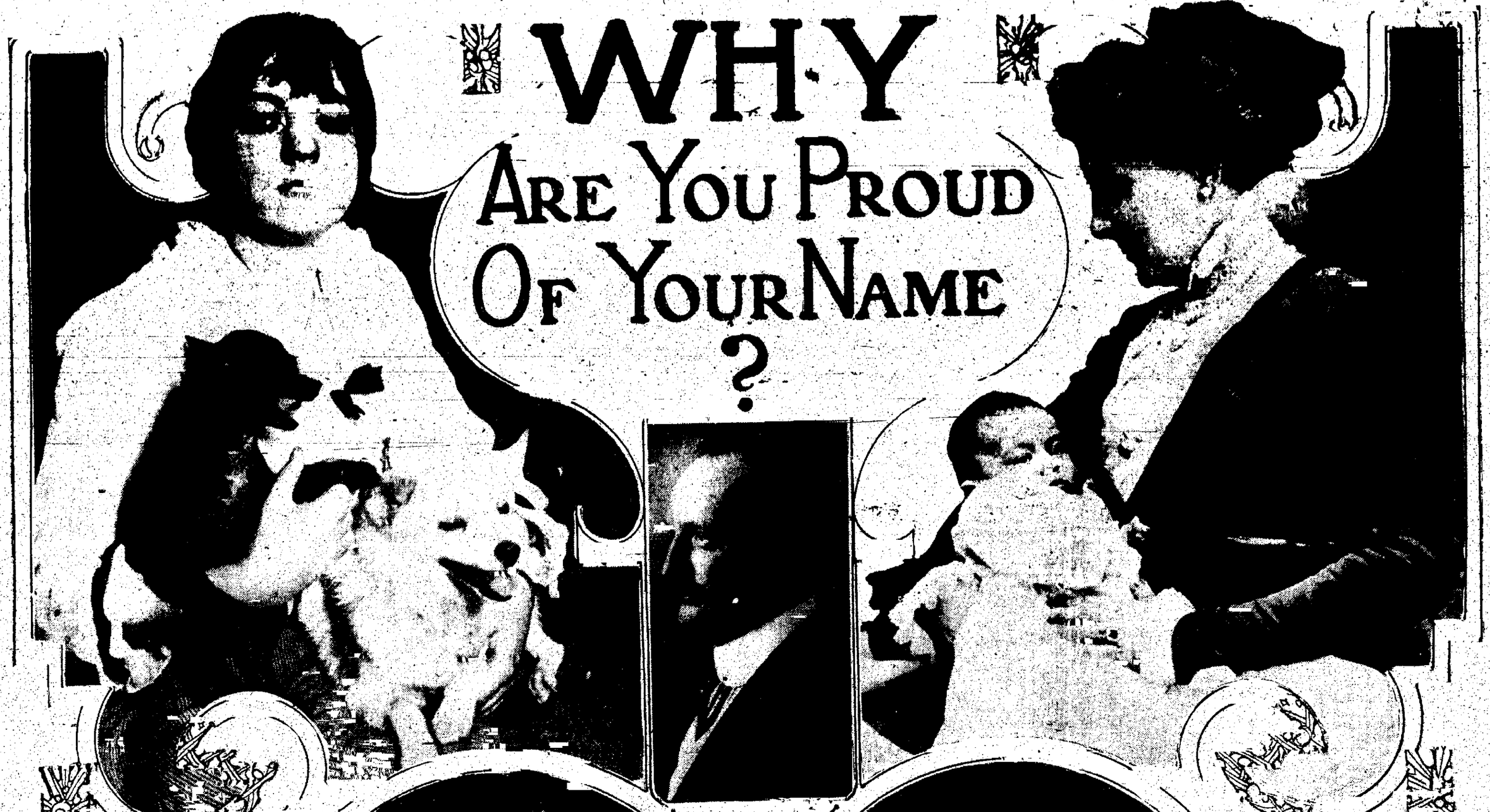


WHY ARE YOU PROUD OF YOUR NAME?

Unlike the Boston Hogans Who Wanted Their Appelation Changed, Average Man is Proud of Family Heritage and Would Never Alter It.

Nearly everyone of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States is satisfied with his name. Judging from the fact few efforts are put forth to make a change in that part of our worldly possessions. Now and then the courts tell of some individual whose name is so outlandish he cannot stand it any more and who wants it changed to something easier to pronounce or pleasing to the ear.

Among those dissatisfied with their family identification were the Hogans of Boston, who thought Hogan was not high-toned enough for them. Neighbors say the Hogans were really "classy" folks, and ranked high among the Boston people. But when the Hogans went calling and the servant met them at the door they felt much humiliated to have to give the servant the name of Hogan. The fact there are many good Hogans on the police force, on the Judge's bench, in the Legislature, at the head of big corporations, on the farm and on the stage had no weight with the Boston Hogans. When it was pointed out to the Hogan family that Frank Hogan of Washington was a noted lawyer and had his name in Who's Who in America, and that the late Bishop Hogan of Kansas City was an honored prelate, the Boston Hogans admitted the conceptions and declared they didn't mind being classed with the nice Hogans, but they felt they were classed with the ordinary Hogans.

Therefore the Boston Hogans went before Probate Judge Grimm and asked that they be allowed to change their name to Homan. In the first place they said Hogan is the name of an alley celebrated in song. Article No. 2 of their decree to change their name to Homan cited that when trying to rent an apartment house the owner said he did not want the name Hogan on her house for it would make the place appear cheap and common. Resigned to live in their old apartment they tried to hire a servant. The servant turned up her nose at the name Hogan and said she had been working for the St Claires, the Packard-Ferrells and the Peytons.

The oldest daughter in the family tried to join a literary club and was barred because of her name. In short the name had caused much humiliation, sorrow and grief. It had driven the family almost to despair.

Now, if they could get names like Homan, the family told the Judge, they would be happy for a great length of time. The Homans were somebody. For example, there is Fletcher Homan, president of the Willamette University of Salem, Ore. There were others who could be mentioned in the same class and that was the class to which the Boston Hogans aspired.

But the Judge looked over the merits of the case with different eyes. The Judge had the ordinary name of Grimm and he seemed to feel that if a man can get through life with such a name as Grimm one ought to get through with a name like Hogan. The Judge turned down the petition and threw the case out of court.

MOST PERSONS PROUD OF THEIR NAMES.

The Hogans are only a rare example. The majority of the people are proud of their names. Most of the Hogans would become angry if they were called Homan. The "g" in the name is a point of distinction.

There are some people who like their names because they are strange and distinctive, and there are others who are just as proud of the commonness of their names. The Baroness Ursula Barbara Kalinowski, who recently filed a suit for damages against an American naval officer, was very anxious to change her name and chased him across the continent in an effort to marry him and get rid of her old name left by her father. Miss Myra Alexander, the American heiress, changed her name when she married so it now reads, Marquise de Bremaire D'Alaincourt.

Single women never need to worry about having a name which handicaps them. They usually can change it, but they may not care for the name their husband confers on them. There are many men of peculiar names in public life. These names usually reflect the origin of the country from which the family comes. For instance, the name of Pinchot shows clearly the French origin of the Pinchot family. Col. Rembrent Muenchausen is German in origin, as his name indicates. Each one of these men are proud of their names and would not change them for the world.

How a common name like Smith can be made distinctive is evident from the name of Eddie Smith, the Chicago sport writer and prize fight referee.

Another evidence of how names can be made distinctive is by having an aristocratic first name. Put a fine polished first name in front of an unimportant last name and it will stand out among the rest.

One reason the courts frequently are asked to change names comes from the fact that names were changed by immigrants coming to America. The Schwartz family emigrated to America from Germany seventy-five years ago, and changed its name to Black, which is the English way of saying Schwartz. Then the children discovered the Schwartz family amounted to something over in Europe, and also that they have property. The young Blacks then ask the courts to change their names back to Schwartz again.

At the time of the Hogan incident in Boston, a newspaper woman made the rounds of the Boston offices and asked various people if they would change their names if they could. She started from the office of the Governor, David I. Walsh, and put the question squarely to him. "Would he change his name if he could?"

Finally, he said: "I wouldn't change my name for any other. There is nothing in this name business, not a thing. If I had to choose one I would take the name of the poorest person imaginable just to prove that it is the individual that makes the name. Put me down for anything, an everyday name. Just as soon have Jones, or Smith, or Brown. I will part with my last name, but the David must stay. I wouldn't part with my first name for the most representative title in existence."

AT TOP, from left to right Ursula Barbara von Kalinowski, Rembrent Muenchhausen, and Marquise de Bremaire D'Alaincourt. Below, at left Ed Smith. At right Gifford Pinchot.

James P. Magenis, the well-known Boston lawyer and member of the Finance Commission, hesitated long over the query.

"I know what name I would choose—Robert Burns. But so far as a mere name goes, a man might as well have a number or any other means of identification. It is the individual that makes a name. Robert Burns had the correct idea; irrespective of name or rank, 'a man's a man for a' that.'"

Sheriff John Quinn, Postmaster William F. Murray and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald weren't at all willing to give up their names.

Fitzgerald declared: "I'll do anything under the sun for a newspaper but not that. I love my name and not for worlds will I say that I like another better.

"Well, I would make it even more like the old name and call myself Gerald Fitzgerald. You know the Geralds were an old family. They date back to the time of Alfred the Great.

"What is wrong with my own name?" asked Postmaster Murray. "An old friend of mine once said that I would never make a success in politics unless I changed my name. He wanted me to choose a stage name. I bear the name of my dear dad and I love it. Names do not amount to a thing. If I were to choose I would select any old name—Smith or Jones.

Sheriff John Quinn was recovering from a severe cold and could hold conversation only over the telephone. "Couldn't get to the inauguration, he lamented. "But I told my friend the Governor that I would be on hand next year.

"I like my own name first rate, if you don't mind my saying so," he said. "But still the other name I would take would be Abraham Lincoln."

"My next choice would be Robert Emmet, the great Irish patriot. Now, do not say I am dissatisfied with my present name, whatever you do."

Miss Margaret Foley declared that were she to choose another name she would take Lucy Stone for the first two names, and for the last name would choose Lincoln.

"Lucy Stone stood for all that was fine in woman, and Lincoln stood for all that was great in man," she said. "That is to my mind a beautiful name. But, mind you, I am satisfied with my own name. I love it."

Helen Todd Hammond, the well-known painter of miniatures, and Mme. Maria Paporello, for years ballet mistress of the Boston Opera Company, both declared they would not think for one minute that they could change their names. The Hammonds have a coat of arms.

Mme. Paporello smiled serenely and then pronounced her choice of names to be that of Lucrezia Borgia.

"Lucrezia was a busy little woman, but she suffered, and I like the name of a woman who suffered."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who is the daughter of the famous Lucy Stone, said:

"There is a woman who calls me her daughter. She writes to me as though I were her own child, and it is her name I would take. She is Catherine Breshkovsky, a Russian political reformer. She is now in Siberia, where she has spent most of her life.

"She was exiled when a young woman of 20 and remained there for 20 years. Hardly had she been freed when she began working for the unfortunates of Russia. She was caught and sent back about six or seven years ago. She is now about 72 years of age.

"She was in this country about eight years ago. I met her then and we have been like mother and daughter ever since. She is generally recognized as the most wonderful woman of the age. It is for her I would be named."

Mrs. Thomas P. Curtis, the well-known suffragist, right off hand mentioned the name Lucy Stone.

"That name stands for everything to me," she said. "Lucy Stone did so much for women. She was the first one to advocate a college education for women. She suffered all sorts of indignities because she cherished views which the world chose to regard as those of a fanatic. But surely there is nothing wrong with the name of Curtis."

That series of statements would indicate the average man would not go out of his way to have his name changed and that only in rare instances are people dissatisfied with the appellations their fathers bore.

Photo Hints.

Girls and boys who have cameras may profit by these hints given in a brochure issued by kodak company.

Many failures in negative making may be traced to improper methods of storing and handling plates in the original packages. Dry plates should be kept previous to use in a cool, dry place and free from the effects of gas or any volatile chemical. Keep plates standing on edge to avoid pressure, also when carrying several boxes of plates do not lift by means of a cord without first protecting edges of boxes with thick card or strips of backing board. Pressure on the edge of the box is liable to cause breakage or chipping of edges of the plates.

When plates are removed from the plate holder and placed in a bag awaiting development, lay them face to face to protect them from any impurities on the back of the glass.

Fogged negatives are often due to dark-room light not being safe. To test the light take a plate out of the box in perfect darkness and put in your plate holder; place holder in front of developing light, then draw the slide half way across and expose as long as it generally takes to develop. Now extinguish light and develop plate in perfect darkness; if both ends of plate remain clear, the light may be considered safe.

Do not wet the plate previous to immersing in developer, as air-bells are apt to form on the sensitized surface. Air-bells produce small, round transparent spots in the film, as they prevent developer from acting.

Do not try to economize by attempting to develop plates in an insufficient amount of solution. Use enough developer to flow over the plate and keep it submerged at all times when rocking the tray.

For the use of a color screen no rule can be given. The color and depths are important factors in governing the amount of increase in exposure. A very dark screen is not to be recommended, for, besides unduly prolonging the exposure, it may also give an exaggerated orthochromatic effect; for instance, in a landscape it will tend to destroy the perspective and make the clouds too prominent.

A screen (or filter) always increases the exposure, as it absorbs certain rays of light which would otherwise reach and affect the plate. How much a certain screen will affect the exposure can best be ascertained by making experiments. If possible, focusing should be done with the color screen in place, as some ray filters change the focus considerably.

Contrasty negatives are caused by harsh lighting, under-exposure and prolonged development. The use of too much pyro will also cause too great contrast.

Fog may be produced in a variety of ways. White light entering the dark room, unsafe developing light and reflections in the camera or lens are the most frequent causes of fog. An over-exposed plate sometimes has the appearance of being fogged, but strictly speaking, over-exposure cannot be considered as fog. Too much alkali or forced development of an under-exposed plate will cause chemical fog. For a fogged negative there is no remedy, except to make over. Sometimes, however, fogged negatives may be improved by reducing to clear the shadows and afterwards intensifying. To avoid fog, exercise care in all of manipulations of the plate before and after exposure until removal of hypo solution.

Pin holes and irregular transparent spots are usually due to dust on plate. Wipe out the interior of camera with a damp cloth. Splinters of glass from edges of plates striking together in developing tray sometimes become attached to film, and cause transparent spots of considerable size.

At It Again.

Old Lady—This be a terrible war, doctor.

He—It is, indeed.

Old Lady—It's a pity some one don't catch that there old Kruger.

He—Ah, you mean the Kaiser.

Old Lady—Aw—changed his name has he—deceitful old varmint!—Punch.

A Puzzler.

The type of youth who indulges in loud clothes and a hat forced back over his ears dropped into the dental chair.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," said the dentist to his assistant.

"Why?"

"How can I tell when he's unconscious?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Gazette Want-Ads

WANTED—Male Help

ESMEN wanted; experience unessary; easy work; big pay; write large list of openings offering opnities to earn $100 to $500 a month e you learn. Address nearest of- Dept. 182, National Salesmen's ning Association, Chicago, New t, Kansas City, San Francisco.

NTED—Capable man as general presentative for Lok-Pin buttons in rado Springs; magnificent opporty for man of executive ability; anent and large returns. Address d, care Gazette and give telephone ber for immediate conference.

ALENTED person may earn as h as $500 a year writing verses for lar songs in spare time; send ples of your poems; instructive free. Dugdale Company, Studio Washington, D. C.

NTED—at once: Young men for tomobile business. Big pay. We e you expert in ten weeks by mail, as after we secure you position. ury Automobile Institute, Los les, Cal.

ERNMENT positions are easy to My free booklet, H-181, tells Examinations in this state soon. e today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, hington, D. C.

VEEKLY, spare time, addressing, lling advertising matter for mail house; send 10c for postage, ples and particulars. Am. Sales Co., tanooga, Tenn.

NTED—Active man with good m and harness; equipment furd; splendid chance for hustler. her particulars address C-36 Gaz.

EMEN, brakemen, good wages; perience unnecessary; state age, ssary. Address "Railway," care tte.

O $10 A DAY easily made; cooper with us; no capital or experience ssary; write at once. E. B. James, Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

AN to do light work, caring for ckens and rabbits for rent of 2 furnished cottage with new sleepporch. 615 N. Main, Nob Hill.

wanted for detective work; also ight by former U. S. Govt. deter- Write J. Ganor, 2309 Calumet, ago.

ANNUALLY cooperate with me enings at home. Everything furd. Don't worry about capital H. Brown, Omaha, Neb.

NG MAN for our local interests; weekly to start; no canvassing. tier Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NTED—First-class cleaner and sser, at once. Apply 105 E. Cache oudre.

N. Nevada; hair cut, 15c; shave, you are next; the best.

WANTED—Situations

INED—American eastern lady 45; y capable, character above rech would accept position of trust est; companion, hotel, housekeepwidower's family. Address "R. A." 711—1364 Broadway, N. Y. city.

TION on ranch; mother, son and children, aged 11 and 7; mother cook; son extra good farm hand, rienced. Mrs. Annie Rigsby, 127 ldjou. Phone Main 1800.

NOGRAPHER, with 6 years' exience, wishes position with re firm; references. J. E. N., 435 cooper Ave.

TURED woman of 50 wishes place companion for elder lady. Mrs. N. ob, General delivery, city.

DO general house cleaning; all k guaranteed. Call at 211 E. Cooper phone 1797 Main.

LAN wants a week's work, any d, 6½ hours day; 20 cents hour. Gazette.

LEGE student desires work in exnge for room. Address C-56, Gaz.

SE, experienced in cancer; best rences. 117 N. Seventh St.

LAN wants washing and cleaning. ne Red 425.

TED—Washing and cleaning by day. 626½ E. Boulder. M. 3668W.

TED—Sewing to do at my home. s. Stillman, 502 S. Weber.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. 429 Hagerman Building.

EXCHANGE carpenter work for price not over $100. C-54, Gaz.

TION—As housekeeper by compe widow. Address C-38 Gazette.

IST wants orchestra work for the ing. Address C-60, Gazette.

WANTED—Female Help

LARGE knitting mill invites correspondence from women desirous of earning money, part or full time; good pay; experience unnecessary. International Knitting Mills, West Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Immediately. Filling and labeling boxes. Home employment evenings. No experience. No canvassing. Local work. Excellent opportunity. Inclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

$15 WEEKLY, spare time, addressing, mailing advertising matter for mail order houses. Send 10c for postage, samples and particulars. Am. Sales Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady, to do housework and look after children. 236 N. Custer. Call after 6 p. m. or Phone Main 1118.

DO EASY—pleasant coloring work at home; good pay, no canvassing; no experience required. Write Gleason Wheeler Co., 387 Madison, Chicago.

WRITE—Motion picture plays; $50 to $100 paid. Correspondence course unnecessary; details free. New writers 1197 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis.

MASSAGE, quickly learned; latest ideas; pays well; stop complaining. 715 Colorado Ave.

HENDERSON'S Employment office; good positions, help; service. 20 E. Kiowa. M. 2916.

WANTED — Competent, experienced girl for general housework. None other need apply. 141 E. Bijou.

WANTED—Cooks, waitresses and general girls at Henderson's Employment Office, 20 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—Write woman housekeeper. Apply Seizer's Shoe Store, 23 S. Tejon.

LADIES', gents' and children's used clothing bought and sold at 32 N. Weber St. Phone Main 894.

FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGrath's Employment Office, 211 E. Bijou. Phone 4066J.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1815 N. Nevada.

WOMAN to work for room and board. 231 N. Wahsatch. Apply Sunday.

LADY canvasser. Mrs. Anna Bethman, 406 DeGraff Bldg.

WANTED—Apprentice girl in bookbindery. Apply Tuesday, 12 E. Kiowa.

CAPABLE local solicitor, eight hours per day; good salary. C-35 Gazette.

WANTED—Girl for general work, downstairs. 1115 Wood Ave.

WANTED—A girl for general housework on ranch. C-19 Gazette.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

REWARD.

I will pay $5 reward for the name of the party who mutilated the trees in front of 508 E. Cache la Poudre St. H. H. McCombs.

STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIRING —All kinds of stoves and furnaces repaired; chimney stacks furnished, chimneys cleaned. Phone 1656. S. P. Duff.

WANTED—Clothing for worthy boys 16, 10 and 5 years. Elder boy will call and do any kind of work for same. Address C-63, Gazette.

WANTED—To rent small dry farm, not more than 16 miles from Colo. Springs, for cash rent. Address C-57, Gazette.

L. H. SPROUL, house mover; handles brick or frame buildings. Phone M. 2778.

J. V. MILES, house moving, raising, shoring brick fronts. 10 S. Walnut. Phone 4039M.

ASH pits cleaned, express work done. Office, 114½ E. Cucharas. Phone Main 1004. H. T. O'Brien, Mgr.

FRENCH teacher desires few more pupils, afternoons and evenings. C-16 Gazette.

WANTED—Auto street license. Address C-32, Gazette.

HAIR combings bought. Mrs. Anna Bethman, 406 DeGraff Bldg.

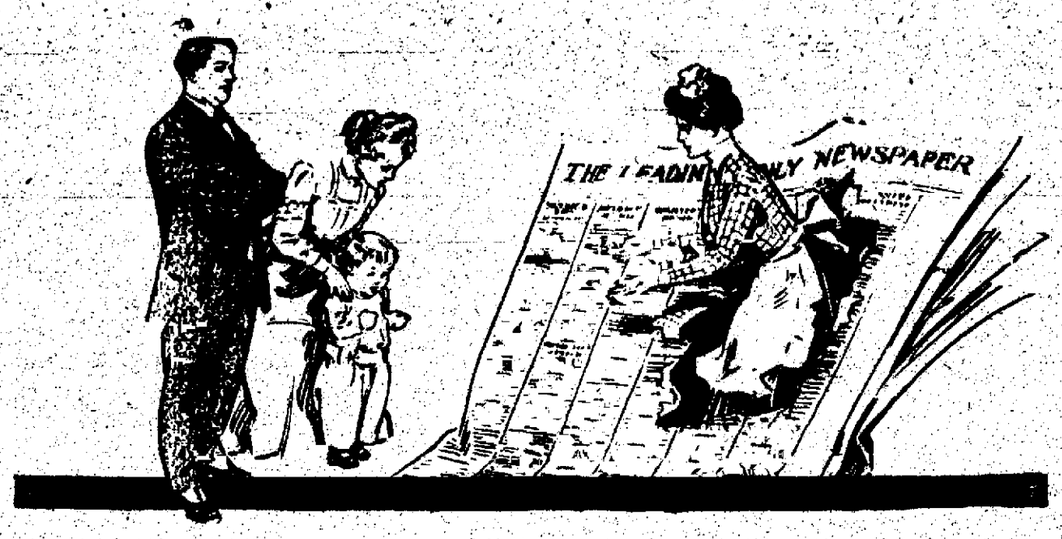
A GOOD second-hand piano box. 211 N. Cascade.

WANTED—Large ice box at Crescent grocery.

WANTED—Comforts quilted. Address B-57, Gazette.

ASH pits cleaned, baggage and moving. John D. Anderson. Ph. M. 8193J.

SAFETY razor blades sharpened. E. H. Morse, 111 E. Huerfano St.



Get a Nurse Through an Ad

You can not be too careful in your selection of a nurse; she will have a wonderful influence on the character of your children.

Many young girls not out of school are often intrusted with the care of children but little older than themselves.

They are employed because they live in the neighborhood and no one seems to know where to find a more experienced nurse.

But a want ad. inserted in The Gazette will bring responses from mature women who will give your boys and girls the motherly care and guidance that will mean so much to them in later years.

Perhaps you can find a girl in the neighborhood who will work cheaper, but the saving in cash will be at the expense of the proper training your children should receive at this most impressionable period of their lives.

Don't think of your pocketbook—think of your children and the men and women they are to become in a few short years. A want ad. may prove the best investment you can make for your children.

WANTED—AGENTS

MAN or woman, reliable, as local agent in this, your home town, for our product dealing with consumers only; the proper person will find with us a profitable home-earning constantly increasing business; and be protected in the field as we have no competition; give particulars in letter; postal card inquiries ignored. The Eman Mfg. Co., 1426 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

AGENTS—If I had your name I could show you how to earn $25 to $50 weekly; greatest seller in years; over 700,000 sold in last six months; every housewife will buy on sight; postal brings liberal proposition and free sample. Address Manufacturer, 1 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—District agent for this territory for old line insurance company. Splendid contracts for agents and attractive policies. I want men who can manage the territory and appoint agents to work under them. A cash bonus to the right man. Call on or address E. C. Dodds, General Agent, 303 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AGENT—Local and traveling. To sell new patented automobile accessory suited to any gasoline car. Demonstration makes sales. Four dollars commission each sale. Experience unnecessary. Car owners investigate. Chandler Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.

WE WILL pay you $120 to distribute religious literature in your community. 60 days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may do it. Zeigler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Make 500 per cent profit selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 500 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1224 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to work on guaranteed salary; liberal commission; city work; no experience necessary. Call after 4:30 p. m. 516 N. Tejon St.

AGENTS—New game for cigar stores; easy seller; big repeater; particulars free. United Sales Co., 205 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS learn about the profits made supplying perfumes to families. Address Leffler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

PERSONAL

INVESTIGATIONS by private operators, reliable evidence obtained, parties shadowed. B-90, Gazette.

HAIR switches made to order. Mrs. Anna Bethman, 406 DeGraff Bldg.

MINES AND MINING

WANT hydraulic placer, must be one that can be worked on moderately large scale; would lease; will examine the one you have failed on if you will give me the right terms. Address C-49 Gazette.

FOR SALE—Patented mining claims in Cripple Creek mining district for $10,000. Address P. O. 915, City.

CHIROPODY

MRS. Dainwood, Marinello graduate; electrolysis and chiropody a specialty; complete line Marinello preparations. 40 First Nat. Bank Bldg. M. 820.

WANTED—Board & Rooms

MAN and wife employed, wants room in private family. Give price and location. C-31 Gazette.

MAN and wife desire board and room in private family; give price and particulars. C-11 Gazette.

FOR RENT—HOUSES Furnished

20-ROOM modern furnished rooming house; 600 block, north. Lease for year at $75, tenant to pay water.

5-R. cottage; mod.; except heat, $22.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO. 404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR RENT—3-room modern bungalow, nicely furnished; sleeping porch, fireplace, chicken yard, beautiful location; $16.50. 35 Ramona Ave., Ivywild.

FOR RENT—Four-room furnished cottage; modern, except heat. Inquire Main 3848W.

NEWLY furnished cottage with elegant sleeping porch; reasonable. 1715 Wood. Phone 2880.

FOR two or three months, small rent to right party who will care for the house. Phone 4009J.

COZY bungalow; close in; modern; good location. Phone 1369. 220 N. Cascade.

MODERN 4-room sunny flat, gas range, porch, adults, $20, $15. Rooms, 2016 N. Tejon.

5-ROOM modern flat, heat furnished. 326 E. Cache la Poudre.

5-ROOM apartment, modern except heat. 128 N. Weber. $27.50.

SMALL cottage, furnished, with sleeping porch. 120 N. Pine.

FOUR ROOMS, modern except heat; phone M. 2673W. 122 Colo. Ave. C. C.

FOUR-ROOM bungalow; modern, with piano. Phone Main 1699.

3-ROOM cottage, modern except heat. 712 E. Platte.

FIVE-ROOM cottage or 3 rooms, first floor; modern. 321 E. Platte.

5 ROOMS, modern, two blocks High school; piano. Inquire 507 E. Platte.

IF YOU WANT to rent a house, phone Main 2620. S. Tejon.

8 ROOMS, modern, furnished; on car line; lease for year. $1-30. Gazette.

5 ROOMS; modern except heat; $12.50. 1505 N. Corona.

4-ROOM furnished cottage, rear 315 N. Weber.

4-ROOM cottage partly furnished, $10. 909 S. Sahwatch.

3-ROOM, partly modern, in rear 815 E. Willamette. Phone 2664.

BOARD AND ROOMS

PRIVATE home for convalescents and invalids; cooking. 524 E. Cache la Poudre. Phone 3512M.

NOB HILL LODGE, 519 N. Logan; sleeping porches, individual cabins. Phone 2835.

LARGE, sunny rooms, suite, with private bath. The Everette, 501 N. Weber.

ONE single or double room, 2 extra nurses, rates reasonable, unexcelled table. 1911 N. Tejon. Main 2230.

FURNISHED rooms with or without board. Mrs. Wright, 304 E. Monument.

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS, 208 E. Pikes Peak. Phone Main 890.

CHIROPRACTOR, PIONEERS, 40 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 1000.

FOR RENT—ROOMS Furnished

FURNISHED—bedroom for lady employed. Mod. apartment house, splendid location, steam heat, light, bath, phone. $8 mo. Phone Black 54. All new furnishings.

THE LATTING

Phone Main 1803. 715 N. Nevada Ave. Rooms with sleeping porches, also rooms furnished for housekeeping.

NICELY furnished steam-heated sleeping rooms, also housekeeping apts., 2 and 3 rooms, partly modern. 9 S. Wahsatch. Phone Main 3534M.

TWO housekeeping rooms, strictly modern; city steam heated. 218 S. Tejon.

SOUTH room, with sleeping porch, large front room; board if desired. 409 N. Tejon.

SOUTH and west front apartment; range, sleeping porch; all conveniences. 718 N. Wahsatch.

4-ROOM furnished flat, first floor. Call Sunday or evenings. 1418 N. Corona.

APARTMENT of two housekeeping rooms, very convenient. 426 E. Platte.

COZY flat, 3 sunny rooms and sleeping porches; bath; plenty of heat and hot water. 326 E. Yampa.

FOR RENT—For light housekeeping, three rooms, nicely furnished; electric lights, bath, $12. 314 E. Pikes Peak.

TWO or three private housekeeping rooms, very reasonable. Call M. 1872. 326 E. Huerfano.

TWO ROOMS, newly furnished, strictly modern, reasonable, on car line, meals if desired. Phone 3606J.

MODERN 2-room apartment, furnished for light housekeeping; private bath. 19 West View place.

NICELY furnished front room, in modern house, 215 Cheyenne Ave., ½ block from High school. Phone M. 1825.

TWO large housekeeping rooms, $12; two smaller, $10. 409 N. Nevada.

THE TREMONT, 211 N. Cascade. Cheerful, clean rooms.

NICE rooms, cheap, board if desired. 302 E. Cucharas.

TWO rooms and kitchenette, private bath and entrance. 118 E. Platte.

3-ROOM flat, gas range, light and heat furnished. 122 N. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—3 furnished rooms for housekeeping. 822 N. Corona.

2 OR 4-room apts., mod., private baths, heat, light; near college. Phone 2186.

MODERN rooms, reasonable; board if desired. 317 E. Kiowa St.

WELL-FURNISHED room, furn. heat; S. front. Phone 2494J. 125 S. Weber.

ONE large room, close in, men only; winter rates. 115 E. St. Vrain.

THREE rooms for housekeeping, $10 per month. 108 N. Wahsatch.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

IT'S the reputation, experience, carefulness, promptness and price that has established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture; exp. N. and A.A.A. modern storage are for you. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa.

STORAGE MILLION, HE stores cheap. 107-111 S. Nevada.

FOR RENT—HOUSES Unfurnished

7-room mod., Colorado Ave.	$35.00
9-room mod., 826 E. Boulder	35.00
6-room 532 N. Cascade	27.00
6-room mod., Beverly Place	22.00
5-room and bath, 21 E. Platte	22.00
6-room and bath, 17 E. Platte	27.00
6-room and bath, Boulder Cres.	30.00
5-room and bath, W. Pikes Peak	16.50
8-room mod., 317 E. Del Norte	25.00
8-room and bath, garage, 747 E. Cache la Poudre	18.50
5-room Roswell	8.00
5-room and bath, 223 E. Cimarron	16.00
4-room mod., Ivywild	15.00
5-room mod., sleep. porch, 1314 S. Nevada	18.00
4-room 449 E. Costilla	8.00
8-room mod., 1105 E. Platte	15.00

And others.

W. W. Williamson
Phone Main 476.
40-41 BANK BLOCK

1417 N. Weber, 9-r., mod., garage	$25.00
1018 E. St. Vrain, 9-r., mod	15.00
708 N. Cooper, 6-r. mod	15.00
705 E. Dale, 3-r., barn	6.00
1908 N. Chestnut, 4-r., barn	10.00
1018 N. Cedar, 4-r., mod	18.00
1430 N. Walnut, 4-r.	20.00
1012 N. Cedar, 5-r., mod., sleeping porch	20.00
407 S. Nevada, 4-r., mod	12.00
1201 E. Boulder, 5-r., mod., sleeping porch	16.00

WILLIAM GRAY
Main 139. 26 Independence Bldg.

532 N. Cascade Ave., 6-rm. mod.	$27.00
528 N. Cascade Ave., 6-rm. mod.	26.00
7 Beverly Place, 6-rm. mod.	22.00
802 E. Willamette, 6-rm. mod.	15.00
408 E. San Miguel, 4-rm. mod.	14.00

A. Wight, owner, 113 N. Tejon St.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished, 119 E. Madison, a two-story, fully modern bungalow; nice basement; hot water heat; two fireplaces; gas range and a large garage; rent $25. Room 25 Independence Bldg. Phone 1189.

MODERN, seven-room house; garage for small car; large lot; located west side; $15 per month. Inquire John F. Murray, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

5-ROOM modern cottage, vacant heat; fine shade; garage; also 3-room house very close in. Land bargain. Norton, Room 26, Midland block.

7-ROOM thoroughly modern bungalow; 1600 block, N. E.; $20. THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., 404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.

FINE clean heat 3-room and sleeping porch house; fine view; $10 per month; in Ivywild. See owner, 111 E. Cheyenne road.

AT 1315 N. Weber, 6-room modern cottage. Call 326 E. Cache La Poudre, or Phone Main 3835W.

SIX ROOMS, heat, gas, electric lights; close in; 206 Cheyenne Ave. Inquire 218 E. St. Vrain Ste.

LARGE LIST of houses for rent from $8 to $20 at 310½ E. Pikes Peak. Phone Main 814.

FOR RENT—Six rooms and bath, in first-class condition. 17 E. Platte. Phone Main 2186.

COLORED tenant, R. 415 N. Royer, 4 rms., partly furnished; $6. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

GLADSTONE APARTMENT—4 rooms, sleeping porch. 10 Boulder Crescent. Phone 2244.

MODERN 5-room house, in fine condition; east front, on corner, 314 North Chestnut. W. E. McClung. Main 62.

7 ROOMS, modern, attractive, also 3 and 4-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 221½ E. Cucharas.

IF YOU WANT to rent a house, phone Main 2620. S. Tejon.

7-ROOM modern house, also 3-room furnished cottage. 838 E. Willamette.

3-ROOM house, partly modern. 116 S. Corona.

229 N. EL PASO, 6-room house, $15. Inquire 735 E. High.

FIVE-ROOM modern cottage at 321 E. Willamette. Inquire at 323.

8-ROOM mod., furnished or unfurnished. 514 S. Cascade.

715 N. TEJON—Rear, 2-room cottage; rent, $6. Hahn, 928 N. Weber. Phone.

5-R. COTTAGE, mod. ex. heat; no children. 27 S. Wahsatch, or Ph. M. 3898J.

APARTMENTS at The Barton. Phone 2496. Call Apartment No. 5.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See Janitor or phone 748.

5-ROOM modern flat. 414 E. Yampa. Rent, $19.50.

12-ROOM house, 815 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

HERE is your chance to get a good ranch team for $125.00:

1 black team, weight 2,500, for	$200.00
1 black team, weight 2,400, for	300.00
1 bay team, weight 2,200, for	250.00
1 good mare, weight 1,200, for	100.00
1 driving horse	90.00
1 horse, weight 1,000	60.00

Second-hand farm harness.

DENNEY & SEIVERT
29 S. Cascade.
Call Sunday, 4 E. Costilla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Trap; in good condition; have no use for it; no reasonable offer refused. 502 N. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Matched team, 1,200-lbs.; mare, 1,000-lbs.; cheap; surrey and harness, farm and spring wagon. Alamo Livery.

HORSE, buggy and harness for sale, $27.50; also 2 female burros, $27; 45 rabbits for sale, 20c each. 801 W. Del Norte.

FOR SALE—2½-inch Fish Bros. farm wagon, with covered top; partly outfitted as camp wagon. Inquire Stillman, 502 S. Weber.

ONE pair ranch or work horses; weight 2250 lbs.; harness, wagon; also one 4-year-old mare; will sell separate. 737 N. Spruce.

EXPRESS wagon, single harness and license for sale. 215 S. Fifteenth. M. 3580J.

YOUNG team, harness, buggies, wagons, rabbits, separator; cows, fresh soon. 607 Spruce.

TO TRADE—Building lots for horses. Mealy, the florist, 105 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Span of good mares. 601 N. Pine.

FOR SALE—Work horse, 1,200 lbs. Call at 2823 N. Cascade Ave.

ONE pair mules, 1 pair mares, 1 riding and driving mare. 416 W. San Rafael.

FOR SALE—Span mares, harness and wagon; $185. 2204 N. Chestnut St.

THREE ranch horses for sale. 2803 N. Cascade.

PIANO to trade for 2,000-lb. team. E. J. Walberg, 117 E. Pikes Peak (rear).

LOOK! If looking for horses, see Denney & Seivert, 29 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Good work horse; also driving horse. Rear 516 N. Tejon.

AUTOMOBILES

SWELL light delivery car; 4-cyl.; inside control; gas and electric lights; detachable tonneau; top and wind shield. $200; or will accept position delivering. Make offer. 214 N. Walnut.

$800 CASH, and no less, will buy a $3,000 Marmon car. If not sold by Tuesday, not for sale. Also new furniture for 5-room house. Call Main 1768.

OWNER going east, will sell cheap, one 30-horsepower Chalmers; all fires new, and car in fine shape. Phone Main 245, or Box 968.

HAVE good Stearns 60-hp. racer for sale, or trade at Hiawatha, Kan.; will give somebody a great bargain; what have you? C-43 Gazette.

BUICK, 4-passenger car; all good tires; machine just overhauled; cheap for quick cash sale. Call 8 Cheyenne Blvd.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Top and windshield for touring car. Address C-55, Gazette.

MOTORCYCLE—Free engine magneto; just overhauled; fine condition; a bargain—Main 783.

WANTED—To buy second-hand auto, 1912 model, any make; must be bargain. C-45 Gazette.

FOR SALE—Back body and seat; also top of Reo car. Apply 1422 N. Tejon.

5-PASS. 1914 model Buick, in fine condition. $950. Phone Maine 4099W.

WANTED—To buy 2nd-hand roadster top. Address C-58, Gazette.

HOMESTEADS

320-ACRE homesteads; located in any part of the Pueblo land district. Call and examine maps of all land still open to entry. F. L. Frantz, 324 N. Custer. Phone Red 87.

WE locate homesteaders. We have our own maps of the district, corrected daily. We survey the land and you know you are right when we place you. Greene & Dunn, Ordway, Colo.

PATENTS

PATENTS obtained by Lawyer Mullane. Consultation free. 30 years' experience. 110 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Gazette Want Ad Rates

5 Cents a Line Per Day
25 Cents a Line Per Week
$1.00 a Line Per Month

GUARANTEED LOW, AND NO RESULTS, NO PAY.

Telephone 215

Gazette Want Ads Results

Our Guaranteed "Lost Ads"

Think of it—we guarantee to secure return of any lost article or no pay.

Give us a description of the article, any particulars, etc.; if we return it, pay the usual rate for the advertisement; if it is not returned, pay NOTHING.

REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES

NO WAR ZONE AROUND MY OFFICE, NO MINES OR NAVY TO HARM YOU.

COME DOWN AND SEE ME AND DO BUSINESS.
604 E. CACHE LA POUDRE ST.

1,800 acre ranch, plenty of water, $10,000 improvements, for sale at a bargain. Best bargain in El Paso Co.

$10,000 income property, Colorado Springs paying over 6 per cent investment, to exchange for Kansas or El Paso Co. ranch, with stock, teams and tools.

Two lots, West Colorado Springs, near 19th St., will take property in exchange or sell for cash at half their value.

Ten-room residence, large barn, S. Cascade, exchange for smaller property or trade for ranch. Incumbrance only $500, long time.

Lots, north side, for sale at half value.

Gulf Coast of Texas—Improved or unimproved property, clear, for Colorado Springs property. No finer fruit or truck land in Texas.

Ten acres fruit land—5 acres orchard, Grand Junction country, exchange for small stock groceries. Price $1,000. Owner will not be able to go on place and will give you a splendid exchange, or will take an equity.

Fine lawn swing for four people, frame for awning, for sale at a bargain.

Typewriter, Royal or Remington, for sale at a bargain.

Four-room furnished house, modern except heat, March 1st. Rent $15.

If you have anything to sell or exchange, come and see me and I will undertake to get what you want. Office 604 E. Cache la Poudre St. Phone 3731R.

E. H. WITHERELL

CASH BUYERS

We have them. If you have any good property well located, list it with us; we have four salesmen in our office, and are doing business.

I want especially now a good Cascade or Wood avenue property, 12 to 14 rooms, tastily finished, for a man with cash.

I also want a 10-room, near college, Tejon or Nevada, for another man with the cash.

If you have any good land, cheap, list it now.

W. W. WILLIAMSON

40-41 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLOCK

RENTALS AND INSURANCE

We make a specialty of the care of property for nonresidents. Make full and complete statements and prompt remittances.

INSURANCE

Fire, Plate Glass, Bonds, Accident, all in standard Companies with a reputation for fairness and liberality.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Closed all day Monday—Washington's Birthday.

FOR SALE Real Estate

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

PHONE 1260. 113 N. TEJON ST.
HAVE FOR SALE FOR

$1200.00
A four-room cottage, partly modern; close in, on good size lot; can sell on terms.

$2500.00
A fully modern, six-room house, not far out, full lot, trees, lawn, garden; in good condition; this looks like a bargain; come in and see about it.

$1000.00
A six-room bungalow, modern in every respect on lot 50x100, with fine garage; this property is in north end, facing south; all in fine condition; one block from street car; worth investigation; better see it.

$1500.00
A seven-room modern house; fine grate in library; laundry trays in basement; ½ block from street car; north end; a nice home.

$1250.00
A seven-room house, modern in every respect; laundry trays in kitchen; grate in library; best make of furnace; all in pink of condition; lot 50x100; chicken house and yards; less than ½ block from car line; we can make terms on any of these.

MR. WORKING MAN

You should buy this nice little 4-room house, with a sleeping porch, electric lights, and water inside. The price is $855.00; half cash, balance like rent; located north and west of the college.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
No. 23½ N. Tejon St.

LOCATED CLOSE TO NEW YORK ON

THE MAIN ROAD OF THE P. R. R.
WE HAVE TO EXCHANGE

a country home that is new and modern in every respect; located on one acre of ground that is terraced; good modern garage; value $8,000; owner will trade for Colorado Springs residence.

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

8-ROOM modern house, garage, lot 50x[illegible]; $2,000. Some trade if taken at [illegible]; $800 down, $[illegible] per year at 7 per cent. 330-334 E. Cucharas [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP—6-room modern [illegible] condition, all improvements, [illegible]. Inquire 330 E. Cucharas [illegible].

[illegible] alfalfa land under ditch, [illegible] city property, [illegible] W. Weber.

FOR SALE Real Estate

TEJON STREET BUSINESS BLOCK FOR SALE

LOCATED IN THE PAVED DISTRICT; IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LOCATED FOR A CASH GROCERY OR MOVING PICTURE SHOW. ONLY A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS NEEDED. THE BALANCE CAN REMAIN ON THE PROPERTY AT 6 PER CENT. THE PRICE WILL SURPRISE YOU. COME IN AND TALK.

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

WOULD COST $9500.00
OUR PRICE $5500.00

A clean saving of $4,000 on this property; a little north of the college; full lot, 50x190, 8 rooms, hot water heat, two baths, two sleeping porches, 3 rooms in basement, barn and garage for two machines and three horses with rooms above; this is one of the biggest bargains ever offered in this city; the owner has left the city is the reason for this unusual cut.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

A BUSINESS BLOCK ON N. TEJON STREET

Will take part price in dry lands in El Paso, southern Elbert or western Lincoln county.

JOHN LENNOX
Agricultural lands and investments.
[illegible] N. Tejon

$800.00

6 rooms, brick, good large lot 50x150, this is a good house, outside of the city limits, takes $[illegible] a good place to have a cow and chickens, we can sell part cash, balance on time.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209

FOR SALE CHEAP—5-room house, 2 chicken coops, good wood and coal shed, half block to car line. Will take team on part payment. Call and see it. 516 W. San Rafael.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, [illegible] Tejon, south front, north, between Cascade and Tejon St. Phone Main 1[illegible].

FOR SALE—Lot 50x190, two houses 12 rooms, 2 suits furnished for light housekeeping. One store room. Fixtures, stock, all for $8[illegible]. Phone Red 22.

$50 DOWN, $10 monthly, 5 room bath, lights, barn, chicken house, cherry orchard, clear, lot 150x100. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

FOR SALE Real Estate

FOR SALE

Eastern Colorado farms and ranches, from $5.00 to $80.00 an acre. Some of these are well stocked with cattle, all kinds of farm implements and good buildings.

One of the finest corners in Colorado Springs, for a suburban drug store; rent is nominal for the first year. If you want to engage in business, here is a splendid opportunity.

Two of the best grocery stores in Colorado Springs; one north and one south; at invoice; good reasons for selling.

A 5-passenger Buick automobile, 1913 model, in fine condition; $600. Better look this car over before buying a machine.

A meat market, well located; fixtures cost $1,300 months ago. Will sell fixtures for $750.00 and invoice the stock. Doing a good business.

INTERSTATE SALES CO.
Phone Main 502. Suite 18 Gazette Bldg.

ON COLORADO AVE.

WEST SIDE

we have for sale a good south front, 8-room modern cottage, that the owner is offering at a price that ought to sell it; it is located in one of the best improved blocks on Colorado Ave.; the price is only $3,000; $1,800 can remain on the house at 7 per cent interest; let us show you.

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

For Land Sake

320 acres of land in Lincoln county; about 40 acres under cultivation; small house, barn and cistern; this is a nice level half section; and is worth $15 per acre; we are authorized to sell it for $12.50 per acre on easy terms.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE

$2250.00

Five rooms, modern except heat; has reception hall, nice basement; shop on back that would make good garage; chicken house and yard; ½ block from street car; lot 40x165; located on east side.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Phone 1260. 113 N. Tejon St.

SOUTH FRONT IN THE NORTH END
$3000.00

6 large rooms, fully modern, facing south, between Tejon St. and Nevada Ave.; this is being sold to close up a mortgage; it would cost $5,000 to reproduce at present; can make terms to suit buyer.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

THE BEST

Thoroughly modern nine-room house in the city for the price. Good as new, stationary laundry tubs in basement. Two large lots, with lawn, trees and shrubs. Only eight blocks from business center. Magnificent view. See owner at once. 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

$350 CASH handles this beautiful property in Ivywild, balance like rent; 5-room, modern bungalow, barn for horse and cow, chicken houses for 200 chickens, large garden where everything is grown, 30 fruit trees and 60 currant bushes. Come out and see this place. 111 East Cheyenne rd. Owner, no trade.

FOR SALE—Twenty thousand first mtg. sixteen hundred acres, irrigated, three hundred alfalfa. Make draw 8 per cent. Box 1023, City.

$25 DOWN, $10 monthly, colored people, 5-room brick, close in. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

I BUY, sell or trade, your own terms. I handle only my own properties. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$500 DOWN, balance 7 per cent, 9 rms., close in. Rental $500. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$2,000 CASH, balance terms, 2 mod. up-to-date bungalows, N. Tejon, close in. Lot 50x190. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

2 ACRES, 6 blocks N. Colo. Ave., $20 down, $5 monthly. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$500 DOWN, bal. 7 per cent, 9 rooms, strictly mod., N. Weber. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$10 DOWN, $5 monthly, colored people, 4 blocks High school. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$500 CASH, balance like rent, 5-room mod. bungalow, N. E. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$50 DOWN, $10 monthly, 6-room, bath, lights, gas coal ranges, barn, cellar, close in, N. E. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$50 DOWN, $8 monthly, neat cottage, N. E. Seo[illegible]. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$50 DOWN, $10 monthly, 6 rooms, N. E. $1,350. 50x150. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$50 DOWN, $6 monthly, 4 rooms, south end. Price $850. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

$50 DOWN, $10 monthly, 5-room, close in. Price $1,250. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

PHONE—Main 2107W if you want to buy a cottage right.

TO TRADE—High-grade piano for stock. Call M. 534.

FOR SALE Real Estate

"Do You Know a Bargain When You See or Hear of One?

Here it is: 320 acres good, level, productive land, located close to Rush, Colo.; there is a good well; no other improvements; come in and let us tell you about it.

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

GOOD INCOME PROPERTY

4-R., close in; always rented, $10; price $800; terms.

2-apartment house in Victor; good renter at $17; close-in snap; $1,250; terms.

22-room modern; 2 baths; steam heat; finest location in city; block from business; $2,000 income from roomers; would sell furnished.

One partly modern; leased by year at $12.50 per month. This will sell quick for $350; terms.

160 a., Baca Co., Colo., $450.

Phone M. 883. J. A. Heer, 312 N. Cascade.

HOME SNAP

Biggest bargains of the season in this splendidly built 5-room cottage (with chance to put in 2 more rooms on second floor); beautiful bathroom, with porcelain bath; enclosed rear porch, large pantry, gas and coal range, large lot, which alone is worth $1,500; located on Colorado avenue. Cost $4,000; sell for $2,650, on reasonable terms if taken at once.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.
Estab. Over a Quarter of a Century.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x120, 5-room house, store building, fixtures and small stock groceries; chicken house, stable; also delivery horse and wagon; good location. Phone Main 2578, or call 920 S. Royer.

TO TRADE

CHOICE EXCHANGES

A $5,000 irrigated farm to trade for Colorado Springs residence.

Clear 160-acre El Paso county ranch for home on east side.

Stock of merchandise and building in large Kansas town for stock ranch and live stock; value $20,000; might consider city income.

GEO. A. NIFONG
21 Independence Bldg. Main 1598.

TRADE FOR GOOD AUTO

Property not far out on North Wahsatch, to trade for a late model car; Franklin preferred.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.
Closed Monday—Washington's birthday.

WILL TRADE FOR DES MOINES, IOWA

6 rooms, modern; lot 50x190; on car line; north; good clean property; price is right.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

TRADE—160-A. well-improved ranch, near Fountain; price, $3,500; clear. On account of age, the owner will trade for a small improved, irrigated clear tract suitable for chicken ranch; near Colo. Springs.

ALLEN H. LEEPER
Phone 887. 9 S. Cascade.

HALF SECTION OF OHIO LAND

to exchange for good income property in Colorado Springs. Call Main 1692 or write us. 410 Ex. Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

NICE income properties, two blocks High school, for residence north or Ivywild. Two small properties, clear, for equity. Thirty acres near Rifle, $6,000, for good residence. 430 E. Platte.

COTTAGES here and Denver, clear; want mountain ranch or irrigated land, value not to exceed $3,000; would assume. Mrs. Hale, 319 Howbert, Colorado City.

NEAT 4-ROOM COTTAGE

to exchange for team, wagon and harness. Main 1692.

TO TRADE—Good large silver Waltham watch or 38 S. & W. revolver for pump shotgun. Phone 2794J or call 330 E. Cache la Poudre.

CITY and town property taken as part pay on good farms. What have you? Address the Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

80 ACRE farm in San Luis valley, six miles from Alamosa, value $2,000; will trade for Colorado Springs property clear; owner, phone Main 2110J.

40 ACRES under government ditch, near Scotts Bluff, county, Neb., $2,400; for something here, what have you? C-[illegible] Gazette.

10 ACRES one mile from Canon City, good water, clear, for income. Call morning, 332 N. Tejon.

80 ACRES irrigated land, 40 a. alfalfa, good improvements, clear, for [illegible] home. Box 488.

5-ROOM house, modern except heat, [illegible] for land. Call mornings, [illegible] N. Tejon.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

[illegible] cottage for modest work. Main 1692.

FOR TRADE—Two [illegible] Nowata, Okla., for piano. No [illegible]. 821 Walnut.

GROCERY store, doing good work, for income. Box 488.

TO TRADE

TRADES

CANON CITY—10 acres, with full water right; worth $2,000. Trade for small clear property.

CALIFORNIA—East San Diego; almost new, attractive 5-room bungalow; small encumbrance. Trade for Colo. Springs and assume or for clear land; or submit other offers.

RANCH—320 a.; eastern Colorado; 100 acres in crops; $12.50 acre. Prefer Colorado Springs, but submit other offers.

160 ACRES—16 miles east of city; $1,600; take ½ cash, balance in almost any kind of trade.

COLORADO SPRINGS—A number of properties, value $1,000 to $20,000, to trade for land or property elsewhere. See us if you want property here.

ROCKY FORD—80 acres, clear, $1,500, to trade for small property here.

DENVER—Several Denver properties to trade for Colo. Springs.

STOCK RANCH—Western Nebraska; over 600 acres; clear; $7,500; want property in Colorado, land or city.

BUSINESS OPENINGS—$5,000 interest in wholesale corporation line for dry land, near here; $12,000 hardware business for clear Colo. Springs; large rooming house for trade; grocery business for trade; $1,500 business to trade for dry land.

GEORGIA—490 a. splendid land, southern Georgia, 35 m. N. of Jacksonville, Fla., clear; trade for city property or land in Colorado.

NEBRASKA FARM—$20,000 fine Nebraska farm to trade for Colo. Springs or Denver income.

Hundreds of desirable exchanges in all parts of the United States. Largest list of any concern in this western country.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.
Estab. Over a Quarter of a Century.

7-ROOM house for property farther out with larger lot. Phone 2325 or call 718 N. Corona.

HAVE 4 good houses at Ada, Okla., 2 wells, all rented; trade for Ivywild or chicken ranch here. Box 398, City.

FINE Airedale pup, male or female with 12 champions in its pedigree; will trade for auto accessories or offers. 435 E. Kiowa St.

BY OWNER—$250 equity, corner lot, close in, on car line, for Victrola or sewing machine. E. K. Williams, 423 N. Spruce St.

BY OWNER—8 lots, 100x140 and 8-acre tract, close in, good Oklahoma farm, clear, for auto or truck. E. K. Williams, 423 N. Spruce St.

WHAT have you to trade for 28-room hotel or rooming house in Colorado City? C-52 Gazette.

TRADE—Quarter section deeded land, eastern Colo., for small house and lot Colo. Springs. Harry Jones, Genoa, Colo.

A GOOD clear lot in a good growing town in Oregon, for a good man's wheel. Tel. Main 3287M.

160 ACRES Kansas wheat land, near Hodgeman county seat. H. W. Gazlay, 128 N. Wahsatch.

CRIPPLE CREEK income business property for Springs residence. Address C-58, Gazette.

FINE residence lot and cash for automobile. Apply 435 E. Kiowa St.

TRADE good equity, located 1522 Grant Ave.; what have you? C-48 Gazette.

40 ACRES clear, good land; value $2,400, for Springs equity. C-6 Gazette.

WILL TRADE good income properties for dry land. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

5-PASS. auto, cheap for cash or trade for equity. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

BUSINESS CHANCES

SPLENDID—General agency proposition now open (city, district or state) on remarkable Vacuum cleaner—The "Hydra"—operated simply by attaching to any water faucet. None other anything like the "Hydra"—at any price. The only thoroughly efficient, light, portable, sanitary home Vacuum cleaner on the market; sold retails at only $12.50. Every foman who sees it, wants it; universal satisfaction. A bonanza for live general agency men, who can finance themselves; no salary or "drawing account" men wanted. If interested, write at once—stating full particulars, references, and territory desired. General Sales Manager, The Vulcan Metals Co., Inc., 148A, 35 West 23rd St., New York.

$700 RIGHT NOW—$900 after March 1. NO TRADES—for this little tobacco, cigar and candy store at 222 S. Tejon street. Includes building, stock, stoves, etc. No encumbrance. Suitable for a lady to handle. Will do business of between $400 and $500 per month in summer. Guaranteed business and a square deal. See owner at above address or at 110 E. Cucharas street.

WANTED—Someone to finance an A1 business proposition by young married man. Want to establish in Colo. Springs. $1,000 to $2,000 required. This is not a "get-rich-quick" scheme, but can be made a good-paying business. Can furnish best references. Address C-64, Gazette.

OLD established business, suitable for lady who wants to be independent. Unusual opportunity, more than pay for itself within year. Will teach business thoroughly to buyer. Must leave on account of high altitude. Best references. Address C-50, Gazette.

$700 NOW, $800 after March 1—for this dandy little grocery, candy, tobacco and cigar at 222 S. Tejon street; a guaranteed business and a square deal; includes building, fixtures, stock, [illegible] the right place for a lady. See owner at 110 E. Cucharas or at 222 S. Tejon.

STUDIO FOR SALE

No better location in Colorado Springs; cheap rent and well furnished; good business and good prices; must sell and it won't take much money to handle; [illegible] you to investigate. C-66, Gazette.

THE ABOVE HAS 8 ROOMS, 2 SLEEPING AND 1 SUN PORCH. — STRICTLY MODERN, SOUTH FRONT; MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN 5 DAYS. WILL CONSIDER SOME TRADE, AND TERMS. COME, SEE, AND MAKE OFFER. 820 E. CUCHARAS. CALL 3926W.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE

MONEY TO LOAN on Colorado Springs real estate, always ready. No need to wait if security is good. We write fire, plate glass and automobile insurance; rent houses; take charge of property for nonresidents; make legal papers in fact, do everything in our line.

113 North Tejon St. Phone 1260.

ENJOY YOUR SUNDAY DINNER
With the Crowds, at

BIJOU ST. CAFETERIA

129½-131 E. Bijou St.

NEW ENGLAND TURKEY DINNER

Every Sunday.

NOTICE—Our turkeys are killed and dressed especially for us, and are positively the best the market affords.

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—Information regarding good mining or industrial stock, or good patent for sale; send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

START a business of your own on $5 capital. Local or mail order. No canvassing. Free interesting literature. Monarch Book House, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Good clean stock of groceries, with fixtures, in a good location. Trade will not be considered. Address C-59, Gazette.

A GOOD propposition to offer to a lady who cares to investigate; one who understands millinery business. W. T. Gray, 403 S. Tejon.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Colorado City. Thoroughly modern. Apply to Martin Drake, Colorado City, or Edgar T. Ensign, Colorado Springs.

6-ROOM modern house, store room, $800 stock staple groceries; established trade, doing good business. $1,500 will handle it if taken at once. C-51, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Hairdressing parlor stock and fixtures. Box 635, City.

GROCERY and feed store for sale. 1027 Colorado Ave., Colorado City.

FOR SALE—Carpet-cleaning business; will pay you to investigate. Y-23, Gaz.

GROCERY for sale, cheap rent. Close in. A few hundred. 502 S. Weber.

BUSINESS making $25 week; first man with cash takes it. Address C-65, Gaz.

For Sale Rooming Houses

ROOMING & BOARDING HOUSES FOR SALE

14 rooms and 5 sleeping porches. Price [illegible] $750
10 rooms [illegible] $450
26 rooms [illegible] $3,750
21 rooms [illegible] $1,[illegible]
18 rooms [illegible] $350

For complete information see

H. A. SCURR
404½ S. Tejon St.

SEVERAL bargains in rooming houses in this city, $500 up to $4,000. Buy now. Big season ahead, also 58-room hotel, Denver. Cost over $9,000 to furnish this. A quick, cash buyer gets it for $4,500.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.
Estab. Over a Quarter of a Century.

8-ROOM, close in, modern, light housekeeping, furniture and lease. 128 N. Wahsatch.

FOR BARGAINS in rooming houses, all sizes, call at 210½ E. Pikes Peak Ave.

FURNITURE and lease of house of 12 rooms, close in. Address C-61, Gaz.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MASON & HAMLIN piano for rent. [illegible] C-66, Gazette.

WANTED Real Estate

Wanted Good

IMPROVED EASTERN EL PASO, LINCOLN OR ELBERT CO. FARM

for a good 7-room modern, corner residence; nice shade trees; value $4,500; what have you to offer in exchange?

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Tex.

WILL buy any cheap property or equity. State particulars. C-5, Gazette.

WILL buy for cash close-in 10-room house. State particulars. C-7, Gaz.

WILL PAY CASH for good equities; must be cheap. C-44 Gazette.

WANTED—Large cattle ranch for small payt. down. C-41 Gazette.

Farms and Garden Tracts

One Hundred Sixty Acre

FARM FOR SALE

Located 12 miles northwest of Catlan, small log house, good productive fertile soil; the house is located in a clump of 15 or 20 pine trees, in ideal location for anyone seeking health; price $2,000; will loan $1,000 on this place at low rate of interest for three or five years; the oats made 40 bushels and the wheat 18 bushels to the acre in 1913; can give immediate possession.

WILLIS SPACKMAN & KENT
ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

Cantaloupe Land

Near Rocky Ford; 80 acres at $20 per acre.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St.

2½-ACRES, GOOD TRUCK and poultry ranch, adjoining Ivywild; new buildings and abundance of water; for lease or sale.

W. A. M'NALLY
[illegible] E. Pikes Peak [illegible]

Wants

MONEY TO LOAN

WALTER C. DAVIS

ROOM 36 ROOM 36

3RD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

$10.00 AND UP $10.00 AND UP

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY

household goods, pianos, livestock, bonds, second mortgages, etc.

$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP

$100.00 AND UP

El Paso County farming lands and Colorado Springs property

LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY

ALL KINDS OF LOANS AND ALWAYS HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY ON HAND

ODEST GENERAL LOAN OFFICE IN EL PASO COUNTY

make more loans—all kinds of than any other office because a loan costs you less in dollars and cents in our office than in other, and you can repay the at any time before maturity if desire to.

make practically the same kind of that banks do, with one exception, viz: We do not loan money in amounts unless you have security.

ABSOLUTELY NO PUBLICITY

ROOM 36 ROOM 36

Third Floor.

2ND NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

WALTER C. DAVIS

MONEY TO LOAN

dry farming lands, irrigated farms or city property at lowest rates. I make no chattel loans, but if you want cheap money on real estate, or want it quick, call or phone

W. W. WILLIAMSON

Bank Block. Phone Main 478.

MONEY TO LOAN

improved Colorado Springs property patented ranches in this territory.

INSURANCE

fire, automobile, plate glass, in standard companies

THE STATE REALTY CO.

115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN

Colorado Springs real estate and also county lands, lowest rates, no delay.

H. A. SCURR

408½ S. Tejon St.

$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY

household goods, pianos, livestock, bonds, second mortgages, etc. Room 36 First National Bank Bldg. Phone 170.

$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. The Private Loan Bank, W. Bohannon, Alex Koehler, Rooms 8-9, 24 S. Tejon St. Main 1567.

2% CHATTEL LOANS 2% household goods, pianos, livestock, or any other good security, at 2 per cent per month. Room 308, Colorado Phone 1013. Harry Leven.

UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates; no delay. City Loan Bank, 31 Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—For $550 at 625 E. Santa Fe Ave., small 6-room house; water two floors; first-class house tent, stable and chicken house, bearing apple and plum trees, currants and berries; wired for electric light, fine view, drawback—five blocks car line. $550. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE Columbia disc talking machine, new, and 150 new selections, 100, all for $40, or will trade for Edison. Call from noon until 1 and 3 30 to 5 30 p. m. Thomas 211 N Cascade.

FOR SALE PARKER, agent Reading Standard motorcycles F D B factory, $185, $225, two-speed, $25 extra. Last stock motorcycles, bicycles, condition, guaranteed, supplies. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Huckster wagon cheap. Indian Runner drakes 6 fine China pigs acre of ground, house, ideal chicken ranch $6 00 Take work for part rent. 939 Cheyenne road

Have you seen the wonderful Aladdin incandescent lamp" Burns coal oil 3 times the light on half Phone 973 for free demonstration.

FOR SALE trees phlox perennials, pretty marble monument cheap will trade anything I can use Phone Main

FOR SALE range like new drop head sewing machine for sale or rent furniture a bargain $45 buffet $18 50 2 housekeeping rooms $6 month 25 W Huerfano

Health style and comfort wear Gossard corsets sold from stock or made to order Apply Mrs Teal 510 Colorado Phone Main 4621M

INDIGITIS Rheumatism Kidney Bowel troubles cured by Dr Shoate J B L Cascade Max Kahn, 27 Independence Bldg Ph 2281

FOR SALE—Or trade for anything I have, two typewriters and one 32 calibre pump gun Want 22 rifle or what offer 436 E Kiowa

FOR SALE 4 Buick Roadster and 120-gallon tank wagon, suitable for groceries C-42 Gazette

FOR SALE winter coat, $1 95, suit, $1 95, dresses $5, skirt, 50c, gray stripe, $2 50; boots, $2 50, steel trap, no size 1 123 E. Kiowa.

Wants

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

BOOK BARGAINS.

9 volumes Stevenson	$2 50
12 volumes Science of Railways	3 00
10 volumes Business Men's Library	3 00
6 volumes Gaboriau	2 50
3 volumes History 20th Century	75
3 volumes U. S. History	75
5 volumes U. S. Civil Service	5.00
4 volumes U. S. Art	5 00
2 volumes Blaine's	2 00
2 volumes Memoirs of Grant	4 00
3 volumes Teachers' Ency	5 00
12 volumes Paul DeKoch	15 00
1 volume 6 and 7 Book Moses	50

10,000 curious books of all kinds for sale or rent. Largest, cheapest and oldest circulating library. Try me. Can get you any book published. Late and old magazines at McCauley's, 123 E. Cucharas St.

FOR SALE—Two concrete block machines, one Hercules, complete, one Miles. Very cheap. Call 527 E. High. Phone Main 1128

BRAND new player piano, cost $500, with rolls; will sell for $300 reasonable terms or part trade if desired. C-17 Gazette

NEADERHOUSER, wheel chairs, bicycles moved to larger quarters. 7½ S Cascade

FOR SALE—Wicker baby carriage, twin sidewalk sulky, baby's wheel, high chair. Inquire 915 S Royer St

ASHPITS built and repaired, brick work and stone work. M. 2992, or 211 Lowell

TWELVE 8-year-old elm and one black nut tree Bochman, Cor. S. Fifth and Wheeler, Colorado City

FOR SALE—1 pair brown geldings, well matched, 6 years old, weight 2,200, cheap 1402 S Nevada.

10,000 BOOKS, all subjects for sale or rent all the late and old magazines McCauley's, 128 E Cucharas.

CORPORATION CHARTER—No assets nor liabilities Stock book and seal for sale. Address C23 Gazette.

FOR SALE—Some young Holstein bulls, at Chambers Ranch, Palmer estate P O Box 655, Colorado City

LOCKER doors, suitable for rabbit hutches, 10-ft. counter, $3. 131 S Cascade

BICYCLES—Ladies' and gents', $8.00 up Skate repairing. Barn, 1106 N Nevada

WEBSTER'S unabridged dictionary; edition of 1900. A bargain. Call Room 5, Gazette Bldg.

PAIR rocker ice skates, fine condition Phone Main 1509

ONE drop-head sewing machine, like new, at a bargain 2291

LOST.

LOST—A suitcase with a gray suit of clothes, a pair of black, low-cut shoes, a shirt, hat and necktie Return to this office for reward.

LOST—On Canon car suitcase containing soiled laundry poor washer woman responsible. Finder please notify Gazette

WHITE French poodle dog, answers to the name of Puff. Phone Hyland 72.

LOST—75 red tickets, No 15, on Weber, between Dale and Columbia Return this office

LOST—Gold signet ring "S," between St Vrain and Willamette on west side Tejon Reward this office

LOST—Between Robbins clothing store and Bijou street, a dark blue handbag, February 12 Return to Gazette

BICYCLE stolen at Odeon theater, Monday evening Reward 1227 N. Prospect.

CHILD'S gold bracelet, lost in Empress theater Saturday evening Return to Gazette for reward.

LOST—Handbag containing letters, papers, pictures, money, etc. Reward at Gazette office

A POCKETBOOK with $4 00 in silver and receipts lost at South park Return to Gazette for reward.

SMALL, brown fur hat between 117 N. Nevada and Boulder and Cascade Reward at Gazette

LADY'S gold watch, Elgin make, hunting case, crystal broken Reward at gazette

LADY'S handbag contains spectacles and receipts, Sunday noon in business district Return to Gazette

LOST—Fountain pen between 914 E Cimarron and Helen Hunt school. Return this office Reward

$3 00 IN paper money on Tejon in business district, Wednesday afternoon Return to Gazette Reward

LOST—Red Pierce bicycle, Monday evening Liberal reward if returned 1738 Wood Ave

LONG, white stocking cap, on Cascade Ave. Return to Gazette.

PAIR rimless nose glasses with chain and hairpin attached Reward. Gaz

LOST—Bunch keys, on ring, Sunday, 7th Please return this office

LOST—Solid rubber truck tire on Colorado Ave. Reward at Gazette office

LOST Black ribbon watch fob, with charm Reward at Gazette

LOST Small gunmetal purse on Tejon st Return to Gazette office

LOST Saturday bunch of keys Reward at Gazette

LOST—Bunch of keys Sunday or Monday Reward Return to Gazette

LOST Plain gold wedding ring Return to this office for reward

A GOLD ring with University of Colo. seal Reward at this office.

CLAIRVOYANTS

IN YEARS a resident of Colo. Springs MRS. SAMPSON, noted psychic, all affairs guaranteed. 18 N Nevada Phone Main 1000

FOUND

FOUND—Lady's bag to record be[illegible] Just put a bid in the Gazette. We will pay the return of the article or no charge for the ad.

Wants

FOR SALE FURNITURE

WE BUY AND SELL EVERYTHING

THE HOME FURNITURE CO.

408 1-2 S. TEJON ST.

Wanted Good furniture, new or old We will buy, sell or trade Will trade real estate for furniture, or will trade furniture for anything that is good.

1 1914 Ford, 5-passenger, nearly new for only	$425
1 boarding and rooming house of 21 rooms; completely furnished, good location, and a money maker for sale, only	$350
1 set Rogers' plated	$2 00
1 set knives and forks	1 50
1 set 6 soup spoons	50
12 teaspoons	25

FOR SALE PAYMENTS LIKE RENT

3-room modern cottage, south front walking distance; chicken and garden room, close to car line, modern construction, and not old, house is in good condition; will sell on easy terms and give employment for part of monthly payments and all of first payment, price, only $1 000 and $12 per month

H. A. SCURR

408½ S Tejon St

HOME FURNITURE CO.

408½ S Tejon St.

All kinds cooking utensils, lowest prices

Commodes 50c to	$ 2 00
Dresser commodes, $2 50 to	4 00
Rocking chairs, 75c to	10 00
Office chairs, $1 25 to	5 00
Dressers, $3.50 to	25 00
Center tables, 75c to	4 00
Kitchen cabinets, $3 50 to	9 00
Mission oak arm chair	4 00
Dining chairs, 50c to	3 00
Iron beds, from $1 to	5 00
1 fine brass bed	9 50
Cocoa matting (red stripe) per yd.	40
1 prairie schooner cover	2 50
1 new White sewing machine	35 00
Nails, 6 pounds for	25
1 Royal combination scale	3 00
Mirrors from 25c to	4 50

Lots of pictures, 25c up, and various other articles of furniture at very low prices

HOME FURNITURE CO.

408½ S Tejon St.

1 Brand new $35 range, slightly damaged, for	$25 00
1 new Perfection oil heater	3 50
1 Large coal oil heater	1.50
1 No 9 heater	3 00
1 Estate Oak heater	3 50
1 Junior oak heater	3 50
1 Star oak heater	2 75
1 Atlas hot blast heater	7 50
1 Beauty National hot blast	10 00
1 Imp heater	3 00
1 Buck's Favorite cook stove	7 50
1 New Era cook stove	5 00
1 Ruby Security range stove	7 50
1 Etna cook stove	5 00
1 Newport range	14 00
1 Gem laundry stove	2 00
1 Comb French plate mirror	3 75
1 Coyote rug a beauty	7 50
1 large Coyote rug	8 50
1 Coyote rug open mouth	8 50
1 Coyote rug, open mouth	8 00

These are all beautifully mounted on felt and are rare bargains

1 perfect Buffalo Head, mounted and natural as life	250 00
1 Musk Ox Head, mounted	75 00
1 Sparrow Hawk, mounted	2 00
1 framed case of 5 mounted birds	15 00
1 Royal sewing machine	2 50
1 White sewing machine	2 00
1 Kenwood sewing machine	5 00
1 new vacuum sweeper	6 00
1 new vacuum sweeper	4 50

HOME FURNITURE CO.

408½ S Tejon St

FOR SALE Furniture of a 5-room cottage including piano dining room set and brass bed also some thoroughbred chickens 2 blocks east and one block south of Lowell school Party leaving town 328 Victoria St

REMEMBER N. A. Robinson, the rug man, largest stock in Colo. 321 E Pikes Peak.

FURNITURE for sale 1332 North Franklin St

BEAUTIFUL lilac hedge, cheap, will bloom this year. Hall's Nursery, 253 E Las Vegas

TWO sewing machines; would trade for chickens or incubator 420 E Pikes Peak

VIAVI

529 N Nevada Ave Phone Main 4001J.

32-CAL Marlin repeating rifle, cheap Phone 3575W.

1915 INDIAN motorcycle, no reasonable offer refused 1211 N Wahsatch

FOR SALE—A good Buck range, nearly new Inquire 19 N Prospect

FOR SALE—Good Jersey cow. 1802 Lincoln

AMERICAN—Vacuum cleaner, good as new, bargain Main 2264M

NICE set single buggy harness, $5 423 N Wahsatch Ave

FOR SALE—4-year-old milk cow. 514 Ehrich St., Colorado City

SMITH-PREMIER typewriter, $6 Apply Glockner Supply Station.

TWO large maple trees also 200 feet picket fence Phone Main 2714

$95 BUYS 5 rooms of furniture 305 S Tejon rent, $12 Call after 6 p m

FIRST cutting of good timothy hay, $11 ton L A Parker, Ph Black 971.

DRY, screened plaster sand Stark, M. 2887

FOR SALE—Canary birds, male and female 10 Cheyenne Blvd M 1455

MONEY WANTED

WANTED

$4 000 land loan at 8 per cent on good farm located close to Palmer Lake

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

WANTED To borrow from $[illegible] to $[illegible] on a few choice half sections of eastern El Paso Co. farm land 201 Bennett Bldg

WANTED—From private party, $1 000 loan on Colo Spgs. property. C-24 Gazette

FOR SALE RANCHES

STOCK RANCH, 520 acres, 70 head stock, 100 tons hay, 20 head horses, all equipment, cheap. Kuykendall Co., 314 Mining Exchange

THE McNEILL RANCH, 12 miles southeast of town is NOT for sale.

Wants

For Sale or Exchange

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two good equities for automobile or team, harness and wagon

One two year-old Mammoth Jennette

Several good automobiles for good equities

Half interest in a good-paying business.

160 acres, clear, for a five-pass. Buick

A clear $10,000 residence and 5 apartments on a good corner worth $6,000. Will trade for land and some cash difference

320 acres improved, 15 miles from Colorado Springs, for clear residence.

Two good Kansas farms with over 100 acres of wheat on each good improvements Will trade for clear Colorado Springs residence property

INTERSTATE SALES CO.

Phone Main 502 Suite 18 Gazette Bldg

Owner Wires Sell

OR

TRADE FOR HUTCHINSON, KAN.

property this is a five-room, fully modern cottage, good garage located north of Colorado college, between Cascade Ave and Tejon St., no trouble to show you

WILLS SPACKMAN & KENT

ESTABLISHED WITH THE TOWN

GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Three hundred and twenty acres fine level land, not much improvement, but lays well and the very best of soil, might consider some clear Colorado Springs property as part pay

THE STATE REALTY CO.

115 E Pikes Peak Ave

Closed all day Monday—Washington's birthday

320 ACRES OF LAND IN OHIO, CLEAR

to exchange for Colorado Springs property or Colorado land.

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg

Phone Main 199 J. C. Croy, Pres

SALE OR TRADE

A 2-a chicken ranch all fenced chicken tight; 4 room frame house, chicken houses and other improvements

ALLEN H. LEPPER

Phone 887 9 S Cascade

TWO HOUSES ON TEJON ST.

Close in and splendid income, to exchange for good land in Colorado, price $7,500 could add more property and match larger proposition

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Phone Main 199 J. C. Croy Pres

I WANT to sell my 240 acres, located about four miles S E of Calhan prefer cash, but might consider CLEAR Colorado Springs property as part pay Address J L Rector, Calhan, Colo Owner

TO SELL or trade by owner, 9-room house, modern except heat, good coal house and fairly good chicken house, lot 50x190, will trade for smaller property or sell cheap Call or address 715 E Cimarron.

6 ROOMS, modern except heat; walking distance, close to school, High school and college will exchange for east side, between Kiowa and Willamette. Address C-48 Gazette

80 ACRES—relinquishment, 2 mile from Divide, Teller co Improvements worth $225 timber worth $450, all fenced 70 acres plow land when cleared 7 acres ready for plow Address 112 N Fifth St., Colorado City, Colo

40 ACRES IMPROVED IN MISSOURI

to exchange for Colorado Springs home, what have you to offer?

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg

Phone Main 199 J. C. Croy, Pres

FOR SALE— OR TRADE—Four-room house and lot, would consider light five-pass auto Hascall, 821 Walnut

FOR SALE—or trade 80 acres dry land near Rocky Ford for Colorado Springs property Address C-37 Gazette

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed Laura G Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318 El Paso Bank Bldg.

NEW YORK dressmaker; $3, out by day competent, reliable, best reference M Murphy, 320 E Kiowa St. Phone Main 522.

DRESS cutting and fitting, with instructions for finishing alterations and remodeling. 617 N Nevada

DRESSMAKING—All kinds Work guaranteed 21 North Nevada Phone Main 2689M

EXPERIENCED seamstress wants sewing at your homes, by day Ph Main 1890

DRESSMAKING alterations a specialty Mrs Chandlee, 125 N Weber Phone 3886W

PLAIN sewing at home or out reasonable 208 N Cascade Ph 1188R

PLAIN SEWING wanted at 314 South Tejon St.

EVENING and afternoon gowns, remodeling Phone 1893 715 N Nevada.

ANY we'r dress made for $1 50 Mrs Watsey 8 N Wahsatch. [illegible]

DRESSMAKING. [illegible] 826 W Pikes Peak

EDUCATIONAL

ALL teach singing, violin, piano [illegible] rates for beginners. C-[illegible] Gazette.

Wants

POULTRY SUNDRIES

SETTING EGGS—Pure bred S C White Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Young's, Kellerstrass' and Crooks st rains, 7 50 per 15, place orders now

Hares—Flemish Giants, pedigreed stock, $1 up, others, 25c up 828 E. St Vrain Phone Main 4085J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and White Wyandottes of high quality, hatching eggs, baby chicks next month, order them now A few choice Leghorn cockerels at clearance prices. Main 3264M

FOR SALE—Two pens thoroughbred White Orpington laying hens and two thoroughbred cockerels, fine stock; good reasons for selling, phone Main 2927 Call Monday L A Hensley, 413 W Second St., Ivywild

I HAVE bought the entire stock of thoroughbred White Leghorns of the Palmer Boulevard Poultry ranch For sale cheap, if taken at once. No cull stock 610 N. Pine

INCUBATORS with instructions, 150-egg Cyphers, nearly new, $15. Old Trusty, 240-egg, $10, Denver Hover, $5, with brooder coop, $10; four mated breeding ducks, $5 1025 E. Moreno Ave

THOROUGHBRED Brown Leghorns, roosters and cockerels for sale at Red Crags, Manitou. Phone Hyland 55W.

BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching from my prize winning birds, cockerels for sale eggs, $3 per 15 F E Little, 820 N Wahsatch. Phone Main 4004M

FOR SALE—Cockerels, 2 Leghorn, 2 Plymouth Rocks, 1 Buff Orpington, setting eggs 50c dozen, table eggs 225 W Cimarron St.

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorn eggs, thoroughbred, 50c per setting Phone Red 385 or 403 Main St., Colorado City.

PURE White Orpington eggs for setting, $2 per 15 C Loomis, 36 Tenth St., Ivywild. Phone Black 190.

WHITE Wyandotte and Silver Campine cockerels, $1 50 up. thoroughbreds 1012 N Walnut

OLD TRUSTY incubator and one indoor brooder, cheap 1717 N. Wahsatch.

ROSE COMB REDS—My entire stock for sale. Hascall, 821 Walnut. Phone M 4042J

R I. RED cockerels, R I Red eggs, 50c setting, one two-seat surrey. 214 S 13th street. Phone Black 24

3 THOROUGHBRED White Rock cockerels Ivywild Poultry Yards, 214 E First St., Ivywild

SELLING OUT—High-grade Flemish Giants, young and old at 1719 N. Royer.

HAVE 47 O C Frantz White Leghorn hens and one fine cockerel for sale at a bargain, Call at 620 W Bijou

BABY chicks, Thursday, 25th. Brake, southeast of Prospect lake Phone 3288W

EXTRA FINE pure bred White Leghorn eggs for setting, 75c per 15. Call phone 4056W

SETTING EGGS for sale from winter layers, 50c setting 911 Colorado Ave. Main 3834M

BARRED ROCK eggs for setting, also one cockerel for sale 428 W. San Rafael Black 212

BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, $1 per 15 from large, vigorous prize winning stock F C Little 1421 N Weber

SICILIAN Buttercups, stock for sale, one good breeding pen, cheap Phone 3376W 1523 N Weber.

S C R I REDS, bred for laying, 15 eggs, $1, 100 eggs $6 1811 N. Nevada Ave Phone 3807J

R I RED cockerel Barred Rock cockerel, setting hen 10 W. Rio Grande

FOR SALE CHEAP 3½ dozen thoroughbred White Orpington laying hens 513 Hagerman St, Colo City

FOR SALE CHEAP—Rabbits, young and old, also hutches call today Mrs J T Perkins, Adams Crossing

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red eggs, also baby chicks from prize winning stock. 822 Prospect

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington setting hens, 1 Buff Orpington cockerel, 2 Blk Minorca cockerels 210 S. El Paso

R C RED cockerels and setting eggs Price right Dr. Crooks, phone 1014

SETTING hens for sale. 1706 N. Chestnut.

BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching. Phone Main 3533J

WANTED—Setting hens. 615 Main, Nob Hill Phone 3452W

BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching, 5c each Phone M 3913M 436 Cooper

FOR SALE—By owner, a good chicken ranch See it. 515 W Caramillo St.

FOR SALE—R C R. I Red cockerel 715 E Platte

SINGLE comb White Leghorn eggs for setting good strain 1237 North Prospect

WANTED—400 laying hens Phone 3069W

R C R I R eggs 50c and 75c per setting Phone Main 3530R

SETTING eggs Barred Rocks, full blood 15 eggs 75c. 812 N Tejon

PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for setting, at right prices 528 W Kiowa.

FOR SALE One dozen R Orpington pullets, laying 314 First St Nob Hill.

BARRED ROCK eggs 75c per 15 Tel Main 1888W 110 N Weber

R I RED baby chicks, hatch every off next Thursday 436 W Platte

FOR SALE—Two Buff Orpington setting hens 204 N. Pine St.

FOR SALE—R I pullets and hens 1811 N Nevada Phone M [illegible]

Silver Langshan cockerels for sale Phone 311 K

R C RED cockerels and eggs for hatching Elston, 420 S. El Paso

Wants

POULTRY SUNDRIES

RABBITS for sale Reduce your meat bill. Get a few of these large, matured gray Belgians, does and bucks, at 75c and $1 each Come early, get first choice also 1 s White Leghorn cockerels at $1 each. 512 E Costilla St.

ONE more thoroughbred White Orpington cockerel; Have a few eggs to spare from two fine Buff Orpington breeding pens. Solstad's, 17 E. Second St., Ivywild.

A FEW choice settings of R. C White Wyandotte eggs, bred for utilities; order early Main 1361. 1212 E. Platte.

BROWN Leghorn eggs; thoroughbred; 50c per setting Phone Red 385, or 403 Main St., Colo City

SINGLE-COMBED Rhode Island Red eggs for setting, 50c. Phone M. 3117J.

FOR SALE—4 setting hens and 50 laying hens 601 N. Pine.

WHITE Leghorn hens for sale. Call M 3699M 128 Monroe, Colo City.

FOR RENT RANCHES

FOR RENT

MR HEALTH SEEKER—Do you want to rent a fine poultry and dairy farm, where you can regain your health and make some good money besides? We have an ideal little farm especially adapted to this business, 120 acres, with cottage of four rooms located within a block of store depot and postoffice in the village of Husted, 12 miles north of Colorado Springs. Price $150 for 1 year from March 1 Come in and let us tell you about it THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO 404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR RENT—Chicken ranch, 45 acres, furnished house, large incubator, hundred Barred Rocks. Box 423 or room 237, Federal building, Colo. Springs, Colo.

2½ ACRES FINE TRUCK land adjoining Ivywild, splendid water right and well improved, for sale or lease Call at 310½ E Pikes Peak Phone M 817.

GOOD 320-acre ranch; share or cash rent Apply 737 West Cucharas.

SHOE REPAIRING

Men's sewed soles	60c
Men's nailed soles	50c
Ladies' sewed soles	50c
Ladies' nailed soles	40c

Shoe Hospital, 25 E. Huerfano St.

QUICK and first-class work while you wait at Peterson's Shoe Shop, 121 E. Kiowa St Phone Main 1276.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

WATCHES cleaned, 50c; mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

WANTED To Rent Houses

NONRESIDENT PROPERTY OWNER

Your property should be cared for I will make a specialty of this work.

ALLEN H. LEPPER

Phone 887 9 S Cascade

WANTED—To rent furnished house, suitable for rooming house, not less than 10 rooms walking distance, state price and location Address C-40 Gazette

WANTED—To rent a furnished rooming house, 12 to 16 rooms, located close in, by competent parties, best references C-28, Gazette

WANTED—Unfurnished, 5 or 6-room modern house, north, permanent, reasonable, Address C-53, Gazette.

Wallpaper Cleaning

WE clean wall paper and kalsomine; demonstration free. Phone Red 86

HOMESTEADS

A FEW choice homesteads left. Will locate you for $25 00 Phone M. 2872.

INSURANCE

FOR FIRE INSURANCE

in good old line companies see

H. A. SCURR

408½ South Tejon St

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of diseases, and thereby prevents further disease Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1532 N. Nevada. Phone Main 956.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble

DR. E. E. CONWAY

Graduate and post work under specialists, consultation and examination free if by appointment Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg or phone Red 51.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT — Office rooms, single or en suite Gazette building Apply Gazette Business Office

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg Apply business office

Want an Agent to Sell for You Who Really Knows How to Sell?

Lively, Alert, Industrious read the Want Ad columns of this paper. To reach the red-blooded kind of agent, use Gazette Want Ads.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that on Feb 19th 1915, The Prompt Pharmacy Drug Co (Inc) filed with the City Clerk an application to sell intoxicating liquor, which application is in words and figures as follows, to-wit

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb 19, 1915.

To the Honorable City Council, Colorado Springs, Colorado

The undersigned hereby makes application for a license to sell intoxicating liquor, in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance to Amend Ordinance Number 775 of the City of Colorado Springs Entitled, 'An Ordinance to Prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Except for Medicinal purposes in the City of Colorado Springs, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation of this Ordinance.' Approved October 11, 1909 and Relating to Intoxicating Liquor, Requiring Permits for the Operation of Drug Stores and Pharmacies," passed April 4th, 1911 and respectfully state:

Name of applicant is The Prompt Pharmacy Drug Co (Inc).

Address of applicant is No. 1 West Huerfano St.

Applicant is a corporation

Applicant is a person to whom the license sought may be granted hereunder, as appears from the following facts The Prompt Pharmacy Drug Co owns and now has upon the premises at which the applicant will act under this license The fixtures worth not less than eight hundred dollars and drugs and druggists sundries exclusive of intoxicating liquor worth not less than thirty five hundred dollars. The place at which the applicant will operate under this license is located more than two hundred and fifty feet distant from the ground of any church, public school parochial school or any other college having more than four hundred students or any play ground regularly laid out and supervised by the city or school authorities or by any incorporated play ground association.

The name of the prescription pharmacy, at which applicant will act under the license is The Prompt Pharmacy Drug Co (Inc.). And the location of the same is No. 1 West Huerfano.

The name of the person who will actually manage said prescription pharmacy is Dana E. Wood. The address of such person is No. 128 North Weber St

THE PROMPT PHARMACY DRUG CO. (INC)

By DANA E WOOD, Pres.

Attest: J. P. WOOD, Secretary.

You are further hereby notified that such application and objections thereto, if any, in writing signed by the objector and filed with the City Clerk before the time hereinafter fixed for the hearing, will be heard and considered by the Council in the Council Chamber in public session on Wednesday the 3rd day of March, 1915, at 10 o'clock A M, or as soon after said hour as the matter can be reached.

Done by order of the City Council this 19th day of March, A D 1915.

CHAS CHAPMAN, City Clerk.

First publication, Feb 20th, 1915.
Last publication, Feb 21st, 1915

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN LUIS SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws and to the action of the Board of Directors of said Company the annual meeting of the stockholders of The San Luis Southern Construction Company will be held at the office of Charles E. Gibson, No 131 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the third day of March, A D 1915, at two o'clock p m of said day Said meeting is called for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other lawful business as may properly come before said meeting Books for the transfer of stock will close on Monday, the first day of March, A D 1915, at twelve o'clock noon of said day and remain closed until the day after the final adjournment of said meeting.

FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, President.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN LUIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws and to the action of the Board of Directors of said Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of The San Luis Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of Charles E Gibson No 131 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday the third day of March, A D 1915, at ten o'clock a m of said day Said meeting, is called for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other lawful business as may properly come before said meeting Books for the transfer of stock will close on Monday the first day of March, A D 1915, at twelve o'clock noon of said day and remain closed until the day after the final adjournment of said meeting

FRANKLIN E BROOKS, President

H. ALEXANDER SMITH, Secretary

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle and horses within the PIKE NATIONAL FOREST during the season of 1915 must be filed in my office at Denver, Colorado on or before April 1 1915 Applications to graze sheep should be filed on or before May 1, 1915 Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request Theo Shoemaker Jr., Supervisor.

CAFE OWNERS OF BERLIN SAY THEY ARE NEAR RUIN.

BERLIN Feb 20 While the proprietors of large cafes are pleading for an extension until 2 o'clock of the recent 1 o'clock closing order on the ground that they are facing ruin, the police are reported to be seriously considering the advisability of forbidding all afternoon cabarets and vaudeville [illegible] Failing to obtain satisfactory results merely by [illegible] ing appeals, the police have issued an order which becomes operative [illegible] y, forbidding the [illegible] to soldiers of all heavy intoxicants. Violently [illegible] placed under the ban

She makes me [illegible] so small when she begins to talk about his [illegible] And we have no [illegible] mind, my [illegible] Come [illegible] with the pedigree of your dog." [illegible] Courier-Journal.

MONTENEGRIN SOLDIER IN SHEEPSKIN HEADGEAR

What Model Charity Means

Is Too Much Spent for Workers' Salaries?—Friendly Advice and Expert Help Necessary as Food and Money

EUGENE T. LIES
Superintendent United Charities Chicago

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau)

It is timely to make a simple presentment of the cause of organized charity. We are told again and again that it is too professional, lacks sympathy; it gives too little material relief and too much advice, it costs too much in salaries to get food to the poor; it loves to investigate and investigate while poor folks starve, it is doing work which the government should do, it deals with effects and overlooks causes.

These criticisms come from various sources—the unthinking the superficial, the indiscriminating, the inexperienced, the radical But questions are raised also by friends of the movement who at times grow discouraged over its slowly accrued results, and conscientiously, too, by those who vaguely suggest that some other kind of machinery would do better

How Charity Organization Grew.

There is an enormous amount of confusion in the mind of the average citizen, and also in the minds of very many persons who call themselves social workers, as to what a charity organization society really is and what it stands for.

England awoke in 1869 and America in the later seventies to the need of better methods of treating the problem of dependency It was more clearly perceived that man is a blend of heredity and will power plus many other influences from without, influences issuing from his social and industrial environment that he is in many senses also a victim—a victim of others' greed and neglect

Thoughtless and indiscriminate relief to the poor was clearly seen to lead to the breaking rather than the mending of human lives To the gift must be added the giver Unrelated ameliorative efforts in the community meant waste, lost motion excess here and neglect there

The new leaders, students of social life, insisted upon discriminative methods, upon help that had some relation to real need They wanted damaged folks actually repaired As time went on, and almost as direct result of this carefulness of procedure in connection with individual cases of distress there necessarily evolved ideas and programs of prevention there came cooperation with others in the cleaning up of plague spots, in demanding the humanization of industry and community protection of life and health and the promotion of efficiency

Membership Increasing.

In the United States there are at present 141 bodies whose standards are such as to entitle them to membership in the American Association off Societies for Organizing Charity and the number is ever increasing For it is inevitable that wherever citizens really take thought about the nature of distress, its expansive and infectious qualities and the unfairness and cruelty of letting it go there is a pooling of effort to reduce and remove it

Now to the critic who says we are too professional, we declare deliberately that we are not professional enough in the sense that full professional standards would certainly call for the application of every known remedy in the category of human helpfulness and in this category would necessarily be compassion and devotion without which our striving falls short. Lack of warmth simply means incomplete equipment of the individual worker, the equipment needs enlargement On the other hand, we do say emphatically that mere warmth of sentiment and good intentions without sound method and clear perception of desirable ends to be attained spells small-change charity and encouragement of weakness

The assertion that the charity organization societies give too little material relief in proportion to the amount of advice extended to the poor may honestly be met by the statement that the whole relief question has in the last few years received conscientious attention at the hands of these bodies, and that they, indeed, long ago promulgated the idea of full and adequate provision for clearly ascertained needs of dependent families They have also had the courage to face misunderstanding by insisting that things alone, though important, will not and cannot solve our poverty problem in the large; that personal service is indispensable to even the successful giving of goods and money Relief has been immensely liberalized so that it now covers all that one may think of as "wise friendliness," and the wisest friend is an adviser, an encourager, an inspirer. He will aid in the removal of personal barriers to recovery and in the use of the strengthening resources of the community. Is there any folly so gross as that which leads a man to believe that the sorrowing, the baffled, the broken need no advisers, no encouragers, no inspirers?

The trouble with the critic of salaries in the charity field very often is that he has never tried to work out an actual case of distress, does not realize its difficulties Without systematic and carefully directed organization in a city like Chicago, for example, where the United Charities alone annually has to deal with about 15,000 cases what would happen? Imagination can supply the answer He would have free service this critic but it would be service to hand out alms We too would have free service but it would be the service of wise friendliness and that would be trained directed service To get such implies the provision of trainers and directors kept at their tasks all of the time and thus we get back to a paid force

The Part of Government.

When we are told that governmental agencies should assume a large part of the work now being done by private charity we say yes and no Yes if conditions in the community are such as to give reasonable warrant that all the hard-won experience in the charity organization field is to be respected, that high ideals of service will obtain, that there is community pride and community stability of purpose, a genuine "sense of state," as H. G Wells calls it, of sufficient strength to stand by the effort through thick and thin But no, ever no, if shallow, visionless job-hunting social grabbaggers are to be in the saddle Our patriotism, our humanity, would provoke us to strain every nerve to prevent that Certain it is that no mothers pension legislation can be effectively administered, unless the ideals of organized charity are persistently applied

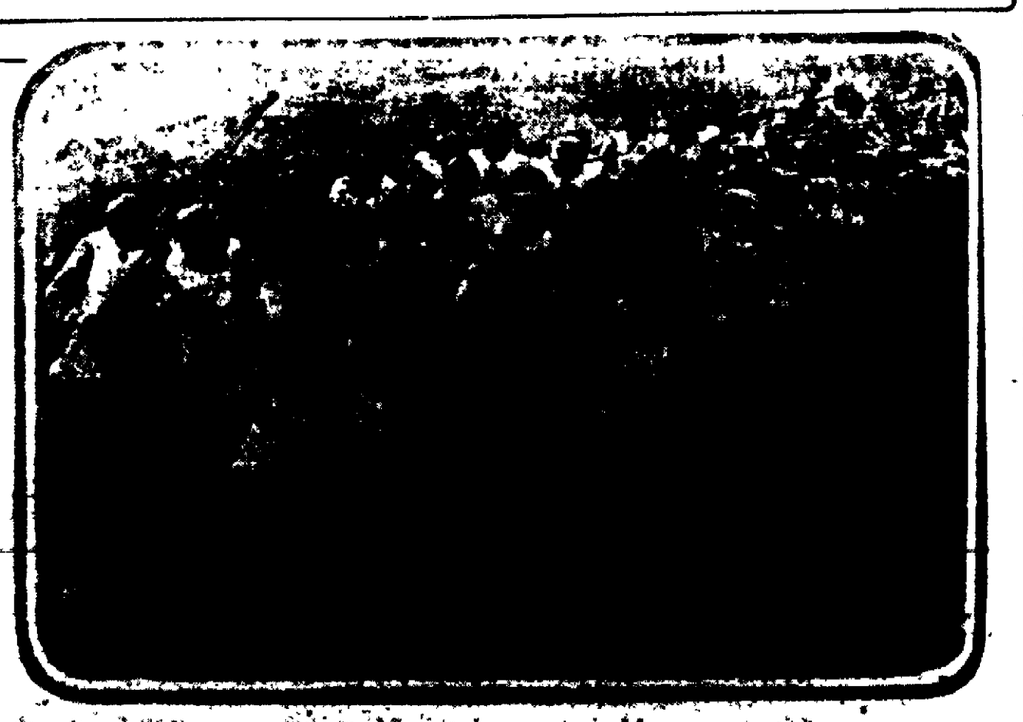
Our English colleagues are telling us that wherever in the execution of the new governmental social measures workers are being used who have had careful training in private philanthropy, just there are the best results obtained and vice versa. This is no surprise Even though organized charity under proper conditions should turn over some of its present tasks to governmental agencies let it not be forgotten that there will yet remain to it a large province for experimental effort, for wholesome constructive suggestion and criticism

Turning to the function of organized charity as a unifying and cordinating force, it has insisted in its every day work that the welfare of the family as a whole was to be striven for that the responsibilities of its various elements should be conserved and in doing this it has helped to stem the tide of disintegrating influences in our present-day social life Further, it has always aimed consciously to bring together the helpful agencies dealing with family problems for the working out of rehabilitation programs

Organized charity has been a restraining, a wholesome, tempering force amid the clamor for "hustle-up," revolutionary methods which mark many present-day social tendencies On the other hand it has with increasing realization of duty and indeed as a direct consequence of its carefulness of method proclaimed the causes of better housing, large health and recreation provisions, antituberculosis work, infant welfare conservation school medical inspection, industrial humanization and minimum wage legislation All these and many other movements making for life-saving have received either definite leadership or helpful backing from charity organizationists

In the face of the splendid and desirable demand for social justice it is not the most popular thing imaginable to utter a word of caution yet just because of the general acceptance of this slogan by the populace and its capability of perversion and corrupt utilization by designing men let those who have gone through the fire of experience and possess the facts as to cause and effect play their natural part in the new social evolution This is no call for standpatism but for intelligent cooperation on the party of the charity forces With H G Wells Socialist we may well agree that there is in the United States a "cold need of a great conscience of social adjustment and discipline and right ordered machinery to turn enthusiasms to effect Let us utilize more effectively all that science, all that education all that religion and love can contribute to the building and rebuilding of human life

GERMANS PRACTICE WITH BAYONETS AT POTSDAM



NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Renewed selling of stocks at the outset of today's session was in such volume as to bring the average of prices down to the lowest level for the present movement Speculative favorites and various specialties declined from 1 to 3 points before buying appeared and the downward movement was arrested On the recovery trading became dull with an irregular close On the rallies the ease with which losses were recovered suggested considerable underlying strength

Loose-Wiles first preferred was the only stock to register a new minimum price today, declining 6 points to 86 Southern railway preferred fell almost 3 points to within a fraction of its established price of 45 and Harvester corporation dropped 15 points to its minimum of 55

After the close of the market, the stock exchange announced these new minimum prices effective February 23 American Car and Foundry, 40; American Locomotive preferred, 80 American Steel Foundries, 24; Baltimore & Ohio 65, New Haven, 45; Federal Mining preferred, 24; Loose-Wiles second preferred, 74, National Railways of Mexico first preferred, 17 Pressed Steel Car preferred, 34; Seaboard Airline preferred 34

The bond market was heavy a contributing cause being the further selling of investment issued for European account Total sales, par value, aggregated $1,170,000.

United States registered 2s advanced ¼m of 1 per cent on call during the week.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High	Low	Close
Amal Copper	52¼	52¼	51⅞	51⅞
Alaska	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
Am Beet Sugar	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	37
Am Can.	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
Am Car & Fdy	42	42	42	42
Am. Cotton Oil	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Am Loco.	21½	21½	21½	21½
Am Smelt.	61⅛	61¾	61⅛	61¾
do pfd.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Am Sugar	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
A T & T	118¾	118¾	118⅛	118⅝
Anaconda	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Atchison	93⅛	93¾	93¼	93¾
Balt & Ohio	67	67	67	67
Beth. Steel	55⅛	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	86⅛	86⅛	85½	85½
Calif Pet	18	18	18	18
Can Pac	156⅛	157	155⅛	157
Cent. Leath	33½	33½	32⅝	33⅝
Ches & Ohio	40⅞	41	40⅝	41
C, M & S. P.	85¾	85¾	84⅞	85
C & N. W.	124	124	124	124
Chino Copper	34½	35	34⅜	35
C F. & I	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Corn Prod.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
D & R G.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Erie	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾
Gen Elec	141½	141½	141¼	141½
G N pfd.	114⅛	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛
G N Ore.	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Ill Cent	105½	105½	105½	105½
Int Met.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Int. Harv	93½	93½	93½	93½
Int Paper	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
K C S	21½	21½	21½	21½
Lehigh Valley	130½	130⅝	129½	130⅝
Mex. Pt	63	64	62¾	64
Miami Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
M. K & T.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Mo. Pacific	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
Nat'l Lead	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
N. Y. Central	83	83½	82⅞	83½
N Y., O & W.	22½	22½	22½	22½
Nor Pac	101½	101½	101	101½
Penna	105	105	104⅝	105
P Steel Car	28¼	28¼	28	28
Ray Cons	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
Reading	141⅝	141⅞	140⅝	141⅝
So. Pacific	83⅛	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝
So Railway	15	15	15	15
Union Pacific	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
U S Rubber	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
U S Steel	41⅝	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝
do pfd.	104	104	104	104
Utah Copper	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	51
Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
West Union	62⅛	62⅛	62	62
Westinghouse	66⅝	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Braden Copper	6⅞	7⅛
Br Amn Tob	17¾	18
do new	18⅝	18¾
Brit Columbia	½	1
Butts & New York	¾	1
Cons Copper	⅞	1
El Paso	1¼	1⅜
Giroux	¾	1
Greene Can new	23	25
Hollinger	22	25
Kern Lake	4½	4¾
Keystone	1½	2¼
La Rose	⅜	¾
Marconi	2¼	2⅝
Mason Valley	1	2
McKinley	40	45
Nevada Hills	28	33
Nipissing	5¼	5⅝
North Star	13	17
Ohio Copper	8	15
Riker Hegeman	7½	7⅝
Stewart	1½	1⅞
Tob Prod pfd	88	92
Tonopah Belmont	3⅝	4
Tonopah Mines	6⅝	6⅞
United Cigar Stores	9	9¼
U S Light	2	5
West End	50	55
Weitlaufer	3	6
G F Merger	24	26
Kewanos	19	21
Jumbo Ext.	19	81
Profit Sharing	3⅝	3¾

FINANCIAL REVIEW

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Relations between the United States and the belligerent nations were reflected in some uneasiness upon the week's speculative markets It was feared that untoward events might precipitate a crisis growing out of the contentions of either side in the diplomatic exchanges with Germany Great Britain's threat of a blockade of Germany's food imports and suspension of travel across the British channel presented new problems

Meanwhile a fall in demand sterling to $4 79 for the pound, with other foreign exchanges closely corresponding, made plain the urgent and universal demand for outside payments to this country Reluctance to release gold to use increased their difficulties and illustrated the fictitious nature of their easy money markets Arrangement of a large British government credit with banks here was indicated as a means of relief

Domestic money conditions were undisturbed Government estimates showed the foreign trade balance more than well sustained The break caused in wheat by the diplomatic strain encountered enormous fresh buying for export Assurance against shortage of food supplies was derived from the agricultural department estimates of crop in stocks

SUGAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The market for sugar futures was quiet today, but prices were easier under scattered liquidation for over the holiday and closed 1 to 4 points net lower, spots, 3c lower. Raw sugar steady, molasses, 3.89, centrifugals, 3.77; refined steady

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 20.—Butter, eggs and poultry unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO Feb 20—Dangerous conditions developing abroad for export shipments brought about a fresh decline today in the price of wheat Notwithstanding rallies, the market closed unsettled at 1⅛c under last night. Other net losses were

Corn, ⅜ to 1@1⅛c oats, ⅜c to 1c, and provisions, 7½c to 37½c

Rather stormy selling took place at the outset in the wheat market here regardless of firm quotations at Liverpool. It was evident that holders on this side were liquidating in wholesale fashion many stop loss orders being executed especially in the July option During the break which ensued, however, cash and export houses were persistent buyers of the May delivery. This circumstance and the fact that some foreign business was said to have ben done at the seaboard and in Kansas City led to a reaction, which was afterward duplicated with increased force owing in part to word that millers were buying at Minneapolis. Fears that exports from the United States might be gravely interfered with prevented the rallies in the wheat market from assuming a lasting character. Advices regarding the energetic attacks on the forts at the Dardanelles came too late to affect the market.

Corn was under pressure from the bears the greater part of the day Domestic buying was something of an offset at any time, but the influence of the big visible supply and of the wheat weakness could not well be conquered.

Seaboard assertions of a big export call for oats were ineffectual to overcome in that cereal the results of the depression of other grain. Traders also ignored references to the paucity of farm reserves.

Provisions showed decided weakness, especially pork. It was said packers were figuring on big arrivals of hogs next week.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	160¼	161⅝	159	160⅛
July	131	131¾	129	131¾
Corn—				
May	76¾	76⅞	75⅞	76⅝
July	78	78⅛	77⅛	78
Oats—				
May	59	59	57¾	58¾
July	54⅝	55	53⅞	54⅛
Pork—				
May	18 55	18 65	18 10	18 22
Lard—				
July	10 75	10 75	10 65	10 67

OIL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid	Ask.
Anglo American	13	13½
Atlantic Ref	530	540
Borne Scrymser	240	260
Buckeye	108	109
Cheseborough	645	655
Colonial	90	100
Continental	222	226
Crescent	37	40
Cumberland	47	52
Eureka	225	230
Galena	163	165
Galena pfd	130	138
Indiana Pipe	98	100
National Transit	32	33
New York Transit	215	225
Northern Pipe	90	93
Ohio Oil	128	131
Prairie	215	222
Solar	235	240
Southern Pipe	208	211
South Penn Oil	282	288
S W Penn Pipe	110	115
S O California	276	278
S O Kansas	340	350
S O Kentucky	250	255
S O New York	188	190
S O Ohio	420	430
Swan & Finch	135	145
Union Tank	82	83
Vacuum	182	185
Washington	30	35
Waters Pierce	12⅛	13¼
S O New Jersey	385	388
Illinois Pipe	128	130
Prairie Pipe	139	142

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

ST JOSEPH, Feb 20—Hogs—Receipts 3,800 top $6 55 bulk $6 50@6 55

Cattle—Receipts 50, steady steers, $8 50@8 25 cows and heifers $4 00@7 85 calves $7 00@9 50

Sheep—Receipts none, steady, lambs $8 00@8 50

ST LOUIS Feb 20—Hogs—Receipts 6,000, steady, pigs and lights, $6 50@6 70, mixed and butchers, $6 40@6 70, good heavy $6 55@6 70.

Cattle—Receipts 50, steady native beef steers $7 00@8 00, cows and heifers, $5 00@8 25 stockers and feeders $5 25@7 25 southern steers $7 25@7 75 cows and heifers, $4 00@5 75, native calves $6 00@10 50

Sheep—Receipts 1,100 steady native muttons $5 00@6 75 lambs $8 00@8 70 yearlings, $7 00@7 50

KANSAS CITY Feb 20 Hogs Receipts 4,000 lower bulk $6 40@6 50 heavy $6 40@6 50 pigs $6 00@6 30

Cattle Receipts 200 steady prime fed steers $7 75@8 25 western steers $6 50@7 75 calves $4 50@10 50

Sheep Receipts none steady lambs, $8 00@8 50 yearlings $6 75@8 00

CHICAGO Feb 20 Hogs Receipts 21,000 active steady to 5c above yesterday's average bulk $6 40@6 50 bulk $6 40@6 50 heavy $6 10@6 50, pigs $5 25@6 50

Cattle—Receipts 300 steady native steers $5 35@8 50 western, $4 90@7 35, calves $7 00@10 50

Sheep Receipts 1,000 steady sheep $6 40@7 25 lambs $7 25@8 70

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9.55, no sales.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
Oct	9 00	9 00	8 95	9 00
Dec	9 23	9 25	9 20	9 24
Mar	9 30	9 40	9 37	9 38
May	9.48	9.48	9.41	9.43
July	9.51	9.53	9.49	9.50
Aug.	9.50	9.51	9.50	9.51

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINE

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05¼	05⅝
C. C Con.	..	01½
C K & N.	06½	07½
Dante	03	04½
Dr Jack Pot	08	09
Elkton	46¾	48
El aPso	168	175
Fanny R.	03	04½
Findley	02¾	03
Gold Dollar Con.	04	05
Gold Sov	04⅞	05½
Isabella	16	17
Jack Pot	07¼	08
Jennie Sample	..	05
Lexington	..	01½
Mary McKinney	32½	35
Old Gold	.	01½
Pharmacist	01⅝	01¾
Portland	111	117
Vindicator	125	128

MINING

	Bid.	Ask.
Jerry J	02¾	04
U. G. M.	04	04½

PROPERTIES

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	01	01½
Black Jack	..	01
Bob Lee	..	002
Fauntleroy	..	02
Gold Bond	.	03
Kittie Lane	008	01
Mary Nevins	.	08½
New Haven	.0025	005
Pilgrim	004	..
Raven & B H.	02¾	04
Requa Savage	..	02
Robert Burns	004	..
Rose M	005	..
Rose N.	01	03

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	..
Colo G Cam p	002	01
Flower West	003	01
Matoa	005	.
O K		005
Tenderfoot H.	003	01
Texas Girl	007	008

SEPARATE SALES

Acacia 5,000 at 5¾. 1,444 at 5⅛, Doctor, 1,000 at 8½ Elkton, 1,000 at 47; Gold Sov. 13,000 at 5. 1,000 Jack Pot, 1,000 at 7 1,000 at 7½, Mary McKinney, 1,000 at ·33, Pharmacist, 5,000 at 1½. Kittie Lane, 4,000 at 009

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO Feb 20—Butter higher, creamery 24@25 to 29@29½c

Eggs lower, receipts, 7 249 cases at mark, cases included, 20@24c, ordinary firsts 23c; firsts, 24c

Potatoes unchanged, receipts, 37 cars.

Poultry, alive, unchanged.

GOLD HOLDINGS OF U. S. RESERVE BANKS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Gold holdings of the federal reserve banks decreased about $7,500,000 during the last week, while holdings of legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin increased a little more than that amount, according to the statement of conditions February 19, made today by the federal reserve board.

In its weekly analysis the board says

"Loans and discounts show an increase for the week of about $670,000 the large gains in the southern district banks being partially offset by decreases shown by the other banks Of the total amount of paper held over, 48 per cent matures within 30 days and about 82 per cent within 60 days The amount of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after 90 days but within six months was $824,000 held mainly by the Dallas, San Francisco and Chicago banks. Discount operations of the federal reserve banks are likely to receive a fresh impetus as the result of the further reduction of discount rate authorized by the board during the current week. The New York rate of four per cent for commercial paper maturing within 30 days is lower than like rates maintained at present by the European central banks."

BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $137,174,450 reserve in excess of legal requirements This is a decrease of $2,838,900 from last week.

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent

Bar silver, 48¾c.

Mexican dollars, 37¼c.

Government bonds steady, railroad bonds heavy.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Copper dull; electrolytic, $14 62½@14 87½, casting, $14 25@14 62½

Iron unchanged

N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open	High.	Low	Close
May	5 66	5 70	5.66	5 70
Sep	6 87	6 90	6 87	6.90

The Women's Canadian club of Ottawa, with the aid of school children has collected probably every serviceable garment in Ottawa for shipment to Belgian refugees.

BATTLING BOREAS

Suffering in Europe Has Been Greatly Increased Because of the Winter, and Men are Eagerly Hoping for the Springtime.

European warriors are glad that at last the days are getting longer and the spring has promised to come again. When the war broke out the weather was hot and there were unthinking soldiers who wished for the cold. Then came that terrible autumn with its cold and heavy rains. The soldiers were then fighting along the sea and the dikes had been cut. Neither summer nor winter can compare to the horrors of those days and nights in the Belgian trenches.

The men were soaked with water and they could not get dry. The muddy Belgian soldiers were without overcoats and other warm clothing. Thousands died of exposure. Death in battle is only one of the items to be considered in war. Death from exposure to the weather and from disease is a far greater factor.

Prof. Frank Waldo, in writing of the weather influence on military operations says:

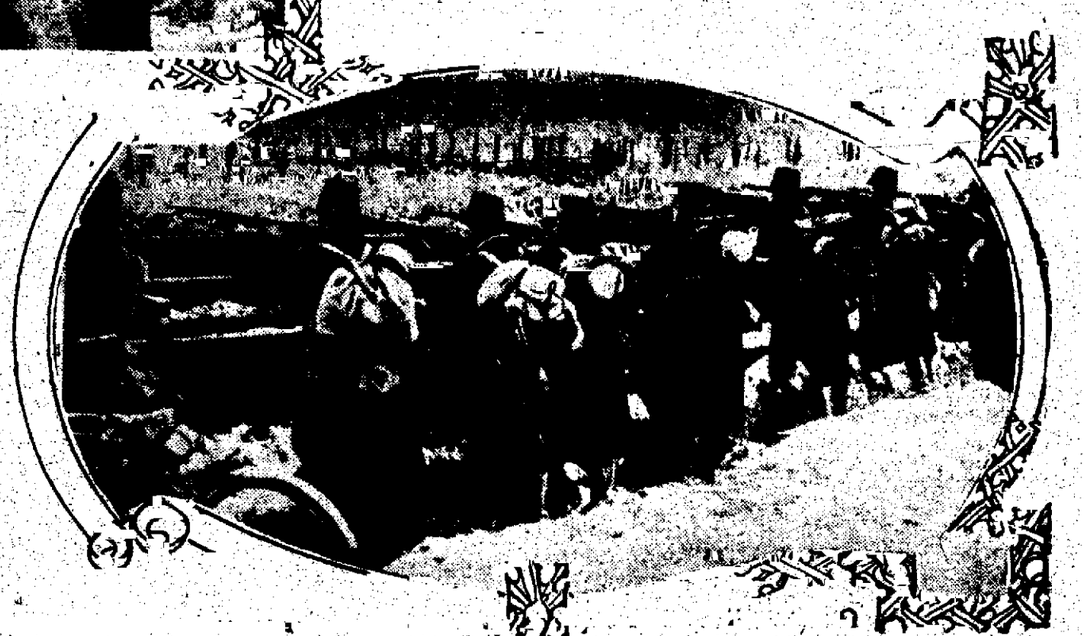
"Accidents of weather may have the widest influence on the outcome of battles.

"It so happens that by reason of the Continental position of the war area there are three longitudinal zones of quite distinct weather and climatic conditions in the war area which extends from the west coast of France and Great Britain to the meridian of St. Petersburg and the Dnieper River. It so happens that the whole of this war area has a water front on the north, and the effect of the weather and climatic conditions are even more significant on the water than on the land.

The first and westernmost of these climatic zones extends as far east as the west coast of Denmark and the River Rhine, and thus includes the whole of France, Great Britain, Belgium and Holland on the land, and the English Channel and the North Sea on the water. This whole zone is essentially a windward coastal area in which the extremely low temperatures, normal in that latitude are lacking, owing to the tempering influences of the west winds off the ocean. Here life in the open, even in midwinter, is bearable and not dangerous to the hardened soldiers.

The middle or central climatic zone extending across Germany from the Rhine to the Western Polish frontier near Breslau, and across Austria to the Carpathian Mountains, has nearly the normal cold weather of that latitude and although the "cold snaps" of the central and leeward Continental locations are lacking or but infrequent, yet the cold is severe enough to make bivouacking dangerous to the health and producing a lessening of the vitality and effectiveness of the soldiery.

In the eastern climatic zone extending eastward from the lower course of the Vistula River and the Carpathian Mountains, and embracing East Prussia, Russian Poland, and Galicia, the winter weather and climate become truly Continental and not only do the temperatures drop low, but they stay there, and there is not the relief that the temperature rise after a cold snap brings, and which enables one to stand an extreme cold for a few days which becomes unbearable when not relieved by intermittent warmer weather. In this eastern zone camp life will be almost unbearable to those who have been accustomed to the indoor protected life of manufacturing and commercial establishments, and can be borne only with great hardship by those who are accustomed to out of door life during all seasons of the year.



AT TOP Russians in winter headdress. At left Sorting out boots and leggins. At right In the winter trenches. Lower left On the ice fields of Poland. Lower right Germans examining Russian prisoners in Poland.

WHIRLS CAUSE CLIMATE CHANGE.

"The reader who has studied the physical geography or who has made inquiry about the storms of the Northern Hemisphere has learned that changing weather conditions from day to day are due to the passage of great atmospheric swirls moving from west to east across continent and ocean, and disappearing after several days of existence, and then forming anew. These storm centers follow roughly beaten tracks. This main track is along our Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence Valley, whence they take a northeasterly swing and cross the upper end of the British Isles, Scandinavia and the Northern Baltic; but the violence of the storms extends 200 or 300 miles south of the storm center and thus the North Sea and the German Baltic coasts are ravaged by winds and rainfall in the winter by snow. In fact, the winter storms of the North Sea and the Baltic are not only frequent, but so terrific that special seamanship is necessary to man vessels navigating those waters at this time of year. And to add to the difficulties there is little sea room for the extended storms which last sometimes for several days, and even then may be succeeded by other storms following so closely that it is difficult to tell when one departs and the other arrives. The sudden shifting of the winds in these storms increases the danger of navigation, and the advantage must always be with the navy that can run into a home port and not be obliged to ride out the gales. Flotillas remaining at sea are in danger of collision or of being dispersed so that a day or two will be necessary for reassembling. The danger of shipwreck is also very great. It seems more than likely that the German fleet will take advantage of the condition of disorganization after some great storm to venture out to give battle to the English fleet fresh from port while the English sailors will be worn out with their vigils necessary for the safety of their ships.

These winter gales of the North Sea and Baltic have all the fierceness of the winter gales of the Nova Scotian and Newfoundland waters. It is bad enough when they are accompanied by rain, but in the winter time when sleet and snow fall the conditions are far worse.

A knowledge of the coming weather a day or two in advance is highly important information for the war leaders, both in the army and navy. The European weather service is carried on through the cooperation of nearly all the nations. Each country makes daily weather observations within its own territory, and these are telegraphed to central meteorological stations of all the other countries. So that in each country there is received daily telegrams showing the weather conditions all over Europe; and each country is thus enabled to construct a weather map of the whole of Europe, and make weather predictions for its own territory; but at the same time it knows the weather conditions prevailing in the other countries. Thus heretofore England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Russia, etc., have sent their weather data to Hamburg, Germany, and the Weather Bureau officials at Hamburg would draw a weather map for all Europe, but particularly for Germany, and send out the weather predictions and storm warnings for the land and coast.

WEATHER INFORMATION IS CUT SHORT.

"Since nearly all the atmospheric disturbances producing the storms of Central and Northern Europe come from the west, and reach the British Islands and France before they reach Germany and the Baltic shores, and still farther East Russia, the interruption of this international exchange of weather knowledge prevents Germany from receiving information in advance of the storms approaching France and Germany from the west. So that the Germans will have little idea of the weather that may be expected, while France and Great Britain being on the windward side will be able to predict the weather about as well as they could before the war began. Likewise, Russia being in telegraphic communication with England will be able to use the weather data from France and Germany, and can forecast the weather nearly as well as before. So that Germany is at a greater disadvantage than the other warring nations in forecasting the weather from day to day; this will be felt most in aeroplane and marine operations.

"One of the most serious handicaps to the prosecution of the war during winter is the long nights and the short period of daylight. In order to realize the condition in the war area we must remember that it is in about the same latitude as Labrador and the southern part of Hudson Bay. The sun rises almost two hours later and sets almost two hours earlier than it does in the latitude of the Central United States; thus leaving at the time of the "shortest days" only about six hours of good sunlight and eighteen hours of night. This will make the suffering in the bivouac and on the battlefield much more intense through the long, cold winter nights, far greater than for the same kind of weather in lower latitudes. Army operations of all kinds will be more difficult to carry on in the darkness, and the provision for artificial lighting will have to be threefold what it was in the summer.

It is true that more extended movements of troops at night can be attempted than could have been done in the warm season, but this applies to counter movements as well.

"While on the average the temperatures for the British Isles and the North Sea do not go below 14 degrees Fahrenheit above zero, yet if the present winter should be a severe one the thermometer might read as low as 4 or 5 degrees above zero. In Western France and Belgium the temperature will likely go down to ten degrees above zero, and may even reach zero.

"In Eastern France and Western Germany and in the western Baltic the temperature will probably go down to 5 degrees above zero and may go to 5 degrees below zero. In Eastern Germany, on the Eastern Baltic and in Eastern Austria temperatures of 5 degrees below zero will be reached with possible temperatures of 15 degrees below zero.

"In Western Russia, the Northeastern Baltic and on the eastern limits of Austria temperatures of 22 degrees below zero and possibly 32 degrees below zero may occur.

"The effect of these low temperatures on soldiers in camp and on the battlefield can well be imagined. The frozen ground will preclude the quick trench digging which has been such a feature of the fighting during the warm season, and while the frozen waters will enable advanced guards to cross rivers and small lakes even in Central Germany, yet the condition due to unmelted snows will more than offset this convenience."

NEW GRASS GROWS NINE FEET TALL AND YIELDS THREE TONS TO THE ACRE AND 12,000 POUNDS OF SEED

A field of sudan grass at the Panhandle Agricultural Institute, Goodwell, Ok., during the past year averaged nine feet in height and made almost three tons of hay and 1,200 pounds of seed per acre. There were two and one-fourth acres in the field, which was planted under the personal direction of President S. W. Black of the institution. Professor Black for years has interested himself in the problem of finding a dependable hay crop for the Panhandle and one which would fit into a crop rotation. He has experienced extensively with kafir, milo, millets, canes and other crops, but did not consider any of them exactly suitable for hay purposes, as the two former crops are chiefly recommended for silage, and the millets are not always reliable, while the canes or sorghums are too bulky for choice hay.

Professor Black first planted sudan grass at Goodwell, a small field being grown for seed. This seed was sowed and May 23 in the [illegible] with a whirl drill thirty inches apart on land which had been plowed 6 inches deep and double-disked and harrowed early in the spring. The crop had seven inches of rain, but there was a drouth from time of planting till late July. The sudan grass germinated evenly, due no doubt to the careful cleaning the seed receive at the college. From six pounds of seed at least two pounds were blown out with a fan as being too light. Dr. Black says that most trouble with sudan seed seems to be unevenness of germination, which, he says, is caused by the presence of much undeveloped seed, because the crop matures unevenly even in the best season. It constantly keeps making new growth from the bottom, hence the presence of seed in every stage of development.

In the Oklahoma Panhandle, says Dr. Black, sudan grass, when grown for hay, should be drilled in rows eight to twelve inches apart and well prepared ground. When sown thicker it will make a finer quality of hay. Being a sorghum, sudan grass has a tendency towards a certain [illegible] of [illegible] which will be completely overcome when seeded heavily. A hay crop can be counted on in sixty days from time of planting and a seed crop in ninety days from seeding.

"Sudan grass," said Dr. Black, "is the ideal hay of the Panhandle. For years I had hoped that just such a crop would be discovered. It means everything to the farmers of this Western country, where they had to depend entirely on a coarse roughage for winter feed for their stock. It was either kafir, cane or corn fodder or silage. There was no hay to be counted on. Sudan grass will take a most important place in the agriculture of the Panhandle and will, no doubt, completely change the present system of farming. It takes its place in the rotation and can be easily interchanged with cane, corn, leguminous crops and grains.

One of the strongest factors in favor of sudan grass is the vigor of the plant, which keeps it growing after each cutting till killed. We cut our seed crop August 27, and the sudan grass kept on growing till frost. We easily could have cut half a ton of hay or could have pastured it if we had been properly prepared. As it was, we had more feed in the Panhandle this year than we knew what to do with. It was an exceptional year, it is true, but in 1913 sudan grass, with scant rain, waited for the moisture and then made a bumper crop. We are just beginning to understand the worth of this great crop. It is the salvation of this country, I believe. Had we cut the crop for hay late in July instead of late in August for seed, we could have harvested another hay crop in September. From my observation, I would say sudan grass, in Western Oklahoma and Texas will yield at least two big hay crops a season and give a month's excellent pasture afterwards till frost time. So rank was the growth on our field this year after the seed harvest that we could have pastured a steer an acre for a month."

Professor Black examined one large sudan grass plant in the field at Goodwell Station and found that it contained 514 stems, all springing from one seed. This plant had been eaten down by a cow after it had reached a height of three feet. It immediately stooled and the enormous growth resulted. Dozens of large plants were examined and the average number of stalks was found to be from 225 to 368. Nothing can compare with sudan grass in this respect, says Dr. Black.

Cattle, milch cows, horses and hogs all ate sudan hay or stray readily at Goodwell and remained in good condition when fed nothing else for week. Sudan grass has no irritating effect upon horses' kidneys, as for instance, German millet. For this reason alone it is considered vastly superior to millet. Summing up his observations on sudan grass, Dr. Black says:

"Plant the seed as early as possible after the ground gets warm, about May 15.

"In sixty days or about July 15 to 20, you can cut your first hay crop of about one and one-half to two tons an acre.

"Forty days later, or about August 26, cut a second hay crop of perhaps one ton an acre.

"By middle of October or earlier, have at another short hay crop of half a ton, or better yet, pasture the field with horses, cattle or hogs.

"No other dry land crop equals this showing."

On the farm of C. M. Read, near Goodwell, Ok., sudan grass this year grew to a height of eight feet, ten inches in ninety days. Only a small field was sown, but the yield was at the rate of 700 pounds of seed an acre, and at least two tons and one-half to three tons of hay.

Autos in United States.

There were registered in the several States last year 1,508,441 automobiles, against 1,127,940 in 1913. At this extraordinary rate of increase of nearly 56,000 a month, the country will have 2,000,000 automobiles in use by early spring.

Two million automobiles represent in investment for the buyers of at least $1,500,000,000. Placed end to end they would form a double line stretching clear across the continent. Their upkeep and operation must cost per year nearly as much as the original cost of the machines. But they evidently pay, and more and more in a commercial sense, or they would not go on increasing so greatly in number, regardless of industrial depression and war disturbances. And in the great stimulus they have given to good-roads construction, they have had profound effect in improving the economy of the country.

The great war, indeed, has been demonstrating the peace value of the automobile in proving its military importance. It has been of vast and indispensable use in all the armies for the transport of supplies and the mobilizing and shifting of troops on the scale and with the rapidity which distinguish this war from all others. But for Paris' great supply of the machines the army for the defense of that city could never have been marshaled as it was at the critical moment to strike Von Kluck on the dank and turn his swift advance eastward and backward.

The day of the automobile is evidently only at its beginning, and America is to lead the world in making it an instrument of economic value.

Sands of a Gala Day.

Those scarfs that the girlies wound around their throats in balmy October seem to be going to the discard now that the weather is cold.

LANDS

3,680 acres close to Pueblo and only 35 feet to water Artesian water belt. Only $15.00 per acre

9,000 acres, 8 miles from county seat in Utah. Dry farming lands though some could be irrigated. Railroad surveys runs over the land. Price, only $3.00 per acre. Will subdivide in tracts to suit. Terms, half cash, balance at 7%

1,520 acres on Lincoln highway, 12 miles to good railroad town, all fenced and cross-fenced, shallow water. A good speculation. Will raise alfalfa without irrigating. Fine soil no sand, gravel, rock or alkali. This land is worth $25.00 per a re but price is only $12.50

640 acres, 4 miles to good railroad town. Unimproved, fine soil shallow water. $11.00 per acre

326 acres Effert county 80 acres cultivated all could be farmed. House barn well good water and lots of it. 150 or more trees, $6,000.

300 acres on automobile truck line 20 miles from Colorado Springs. 20 acres of corn last year made 35 bushels to acre by weight. Price $2,000

160 acres El Paso county. Prior irrigation flood water right, 4 to 30 feet to water. Pumping and flood water proposition. Price only $1,200

480 acres near Calhan all fenced and cross-fenced, four-room house, barn 36x40 painted, poultry house, lot $7,000 or trade for Colorado Springs income property

760 acres 5 miles from Calhan (which is 40 miles from Colorado Springs on Lincoln highway), large two-story house, good barns, ice house and other outbuildings running water; three large reservoirs, water for 300 acres 40 acres in alfalfa, cuts 150 to 200 tons of hay. Price $15,000

320 acres 5 miles from Florissant on Colorado Midland railway. Joins forest reserve, fine water, well fenced and cross-fenced. Large house, barn, blacksmith shop, cow sheds, chicken houses, hay barn, etc. Price, $3,500.

40 acres 1½ miles from Ordway, capital of Crowley county, Colorado. 1½ story house, family orchard. 40 shares water Twin Lakes and 40 shares Lake Meredith water. Only $150 per acre

1,340 acres near Colorado Springs. 9-room house with bath and gas lights, large barn and outbuildings; best well in El Paso county, running water. Cuts 150 tons of hay. 2,600 acres of leased land at 6 cents per acre throw in. Price $25,000.

640-acre dairy proposition in Ute Pass. Close to market. Fine improvements. $12.00 per acre

3 acres joining Prospect Lake park, dairy and chicken ranch. Price, $2,500

Chicken ranch $5,000 worth of improvements. $4,000 worth of land in Colorado Springs for sale for the price of improvements only.

160 acres El Paso county, near Rush a foreclosure, $5.00 per acre

3,000 acres shallow water land, El Paso county, near Colorado Springs. Water for irrigation easily developed. A snap at $12.00 per acre

40 acres, all in alfalfa, near Colorado Springs, $100 per acre.

COLORADO SPRINGS

$15,000—Fine large North Cascade avenue boarding house fine paying business proposition, 22 rooms.

$60,000 At good downtown business corner.

$31,500—Business property, paying 7% net on investment.

$10,000—18 rooms close in, rooming and boarding house, large lot.

$3,500—12 rooms 2 baths, large lot, close to college

$4,500—South of college 6 rooms and bath, full lot, Tejon street.

$2,500 New 5-room fully modern bungalow, large corner lot. Fine view of mountains

$2,000—5 rooms, modern, Ivywild, fine lot, South Nevada.

$5,000—Lot 100x500, 7 room modern house, garage, large trees, lawn, shrubbery, Ivywild.

EXCHANGES

Beautiful new bungalow, Broadmoor, to trade for uptown

Apartment building, Chicago, good income property, to trade for farm or raw land

Good business block in Kansas City, worth $40,000, to trade for western farm.

720 acres, eastern Kansas land worth $75 per acre. Will take Colorado Springs suburban property in part pay.

Home in Ivywild to trade for good rooming house

1,320-acre ranch, with stock, etc, in eastern Colorado. Shallow water beds, good alfalfa land. Price, including stock machinery etc., $40,000. Will take good Missouri farm as part pay

7-room house modern, take good auto as part pay.

160 acres, 4 miles from La Junta; 60 acres under ditch. To trade for dry farming land

5-room, modern except heat, barn, buggy shed, chicken house, lot 60x300. Price $3,000. Trade for land

8-room house fully modern, in splendid condition, located north and east. Price, $3,500. Trade for 5-room house in north end. Want about even trade

7-room modern except heat, lot 50x210 feet, on east side. Price, $3,500. Trade for improved farm on the western slope.

INSURANCE

I write Life, Fire, Accident, Burglary, Automobile, Plate Glass and all other kinds of Insurance and Surety Bonds in the strongest American companies only.

LOANS

I make a specialty of Real Estate Loans on farms and town property. Whether you wish to borrow or loan, it will pay you to see me. You will get quick action and a square deal.

W. W. WILLIAMSON

29 YEARS IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Suite 40-41, First National Bank Building — Colorado Springs, Colo.

$4 Per Acre | **16,000 ACRES** | **$4 Per Acre**

This fine tract comprises a body of land three miles wide by about eight miles long, and is located only six miles from Pueblo, Colorado, lays parallel north and south three miles east of the Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande railroads, being three miles from four stations on these lines.

The soil on this tract is a chocolate loam, very productive, and is well set with blue-stem, buffalo and grama grass.

The tract is well watered, portions can be irrigated, and fully 75% of the tract is tillable land.

The tract is fenced and cross-fenced with four wires and good cedar posts.

The location of this tract, the quality of the soil, the advantages it has for water makes it the biggest bargain in the west today.

The title is good. The price right. The terms are the best.

Act quick as this price is only for a few days.

Call and let us tell you about this great bargain, and get one of our new 1915 exchange booklets, the largest list of lands and properties to select from in the west.

$4 Per Acre | **HILL HAIGHER REALTY CO.** EXCLUSIVE AGENTS 314-315 Burns Building | **$4 Per Acre**

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FOR

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AND

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PHONE MAIN 501

303-305 EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

A. P. MARTIN Real Estate & Investments Colorado Springs, Colo.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE AND INVITE YOU TO INSPECT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

We have 6,000 acres of irrigated land in Arkansas Valley with an A-1 water right which we can sell as low as $40.00 an acre, and the owners would take about $50,000 worth of good city property as part payment. About $100,000 worth of water can be sold which is not needed on the land.

A fine stock and grain ranch (the best in El Paso County), with almost 2,000 acres deeded and a lease on several sections. Price is very low for quick sale. If you are interested call and see us or write us regarding this.

320 acres, a fine mountain Stock Ranch, fine, clear water stream running through the land, the best of winter protection for stock, large cattle shed, old log house, about 80 acres of hay land, some irrigation, and some land under cultivation. A snap for someone.

160 or 320 acres in Arkansas Valley, near good, hustling city; land has a full water right, small improvements, fenced, and can exchange for good city property or will make a low price for cash. Can double your money on this land.

160 acres south of Colorado Springs small house, 30 acres broken out, can irrigate part of land. Will exchange for good equity in Colorado Springs residence.

The above is only a few of the bargains we have in the land propositions, and we have others both larger and smaller, and can give you what you want in either a cash sale or in exchange.

A FINE INCOME PROPERTY located on Cheyenne Road, halfway between Postoffice and Stratton Park and Seven Falls consisting of a fine, large plot of ground with plenty of shade trees shrubbery of all kinds and a nice lawn. Has a fine large 14 room and bath modern residence a 6-room modern cottage and another 5 room house and a garage. These properties will rent furnished and net the owner better than 8% interest on $15,000. The owner wants a fine improved farm of about 160 acres in Kansas Missouri or Oklahoma. Will exchange the above property subject to a loan of $5,000.00 running five years at 6%. What have you to match this?

TOURISTS FROM TEXAS OKLAHOMA OR KANSAS TAKE NOTICE. We have a fine large plot of ground located on Cheyenne Road below the Broadmoor hill, in good location commanding a fine view, contains four cottages, fine shade trees, extra nice lawn, two auto drives into the grounds and plenty of room for a large number of summer cottages. Organize a Company and make this place a TOURIST COLONY from your State, and enjoy your summers together on your own grounds. Price can be made very low or can sell for actual value of the ground, saying nothing of the houses. Will carry $4,000.00 back on the property at 6%, if necessary

WE CAN EXCHANGE FOR CALIFORNIA PROPERTY (LOS ANGELES PREFERRED), a fine business corner on Tejon, a new 6-room bungalow, a 5-room cottage close in, a 4-room cottage on east side, about 12 fine residence lots, making about $30,000.00 worth of property. Can exchange all free and clear or can exchange any part of them for good California property.

We have a fine 7-room, strictly modern residence on Capitol Hill in Denver, cost owner $6,000.00. Incumbrance is $2,500.00 running three years at 7%. Can exchange equity for good land or Colorado Springs residence. What can you offer on this?

A good 7-room house on large lot, located within 3 blocks of Postoffice on Pikes Peak Ave; former price was $6,500.00. Owner must sell at once. Will take part payment and will carry $3,500.00 for three years at 6%. Call and see this.

A very fine 6-room modern cottage on east side, with large lot and a very nice 5-room cottage in north end, owner wants to exchange both properties, together with some land, for a fine, large residence suitable for roomers and boarders.

Party living in Colorado Springs owns a nice 5 room cottage in Wichita, Kansas and desires to exchange for a good Colorado Springs cottage. Also a nice, small cottage in Goodland, Kansas, to exchange for small property in Colorado City

A fine strictly modern 6-room residence in north end with fine lawn, trees and shrubbery, garage for two cars, chicken house, all up to date, no repairs needed, property cost owner $6,000.00. Incumbrance is $2,500.00. Will exchange equity for good clear land or Ivywild property.

A MONEY MAKER. A fine, large residence of 22 rooms, close in north, just what is wanted for roomers and boarders, large income during tourist season good income through the rest of the year. Will net nearly 8% on the investment. Owner is unable to look after the place and must sell. Price low and will take some smaller and clear residence property as part payment.

CHICKEN RANCHES. We have several of them in one to two-acre tracts at prices that will suit. We have one having 3½ acres of ground on west side north with small house, bunk houses, barn and three chicken houses all in good condition, former cost price was $2,750.00. Can cut price very low and offer terms to right party. Might consider exchange for Kansas land

A very good small store room and two room cottage on east side, lot 55x100, west front, cost owner $2,250.00. Incumbrance is $750.00. Will exchange equity for other property or land. What can you offer on this? Rental income was $20.00 a month

DO YOU WANT TO TRADE FOR A FINE KANSAS HOME? We have the finest residence property in the city of Ellsworth Kansas all free and clear of incumbrance to exchange for a fine residence property in Colorado Springs. Have photos to show what this property is like.

In any or all of the properties listed we can send photographs of the residence properties for inspection. Prices are right and exchanges can be made on the dollar for dollar plan. If you are interested in any of the above properties we will be pleased to hear from you at once.

A. P. MARTIN & CO.

Room 201, Mining Exchange Building — Colorado Springs, Colo.

Agriculture and Dairying in El Paso County

ANNUAL EDITION

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

The Automobile in the Region; Good Roads, Civic Organizations

ANNUAL EDITION

The New Agricultural Empire! Thousands of Idle Acres Being Settled in El Paso County

THE year 1914 was an epoch-making one for agriculture in El Paso county and all of eastern Colorado as well. Crop returns were heavy, the growth in the dairy industry was pronounced. The total crop yield was over a million dollars. The income to the county from dairying was $735,000, while the poultry industry yielded $187,000. The value of the live stock in the county, $1,671,000, although this, of course, represents the value of all live stock, not the value of that sold. —But this was not all. During the year the thousands of idle acres in the county, controlled by the state land board, were offered for sale, and auctions were held in Colorado Springs and various parts of eastern Colorado during the summer, resulting in sales of much land to new settlers. The state board and the railroads advertised this land as never before and magazine writers took up cudgels for the new agricultural empire, and more than 10,000 inquiries were received as the result. This action was only preliminary to the coming sales and publicity to be given the land throughout the country, and during the coming year thousands of acres will be sold and hundreds of new settlers brought into the county. This is what the dry farming experts have been hoping for years and today it is becoming a reality.

The good resulting from the sale of the state lands of the public sale held in Colorado Springs on September 3 is becoming more apparent each day, as one traveling through the sections where these lands were purchased is now impressed with the change which has so soon taken place, the comfortable homes which are being erected dotting the prairie, which only a year ago was a vast, unsettled country.

This is particularly apparent in driving over the lands east of Colorado Springs.

On the splendid road known as the Pikes Peak highway only a short distance out from the city one is impressed with the extensive improvements erected by O. S. Bowman, who was a purchaser of 320 acres of state land at the sale held on September 3, 1914. In this short time Bowman has erected a cozy five-room modern cottage, garage, machine sheds and good, substantial buildings, convenient to the door of this home a drilled well furnishes the best of water and a glance through the machine sheds shows one at once the manner in which they are already prepared to work this attractive farm: here we find an immense traction engine together with gang plows and disks ready to do the deep plowing so necessary to conserve the moisture for this year's crop.

BUYS SOME AND GOES AFTER MORE

Bowman has made a careful study of ground and the different grain and the best manner of preparing the crops which are adapted to the soil and condition of this particular section of the country, and is so confident of successfully farming these lands that he has applied to purchase the adjoining section of 640 acres; numerous others r[illegible] on his judgment ha[illegible] applied for joining sections.

W. E. Davis and Sherman Rogers of Colorado Springs have applied for 320 acres each, joining these lands, where they expect to erect comfortable homes.

M. V. Smith and wife of Denver have applied for the next adjoining section with the firm intention of making a good home and acquiring a profitable farm. This is the existing condition throughout the country. Now that it has been proven that bountiful crops can be raised on these lands each and every individual is anxious to acquire a few acres on which to maintain a permanent home.

Each day sees a new start in one of these sections, bringing many into the state who are seeking to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered.

Farmers throughout the country are heartily in accord with this, as they are desirous of seeing these lands settled on and made productive.

The settling of these lands is the direct result of the state having granted liberal terms and offering these lands at a price within the reach of the farmer who desires to settle upon the land and make a permanent home, thereby building up our state and establishing an assured income for himself and family.

The state land board sold to actual settlers 91,000 acres of land during the year 1914. It is not the number of acres that the land board disposed of, but the character of purchasers which counts. All of these are persons who bought the land for a home and have either moved on the land or are making preparations to go thereon. In the Limon and Colorado Springs sale, waiving the requirements of improvements on the land to those who were actual residents living within two miles of the land sold, has proven to be highly beneficial to those residing within two miles of such lands, because of the fact that all of those settlers in eastern Colorado who have made good did so by combining farming with dairying and stock raising, and all of such settlers require and desire more pasture; otherwise, many who had made a success there could have gone no further in improving their condition without more pasture.

ACTUAL SETTLERS TO BE GIVEN PREFERENCE

The policy of the land board, and a board order to that effect, is that all actual settlers residing within two miles of state lands to be leased in the future are to be the preferred lessees.

State lands open for lease will be appraised and advertised, and as wide publicity as possible given that all persons actually residing on other lands within the two-mile limit will be given the preferred right to lease the lands at its appraised rental value. This offers every opportunity for those who desire more pasture. The advent of the silo and deep tillage has revolutionized the use to which these lands can now be placed.

Again, the board has full power to promote settlement, and by giving the actual settler this right, it encourages not only the use of our state lands, but makes for the use and development of millions of acres of idle lands held in private ownership.

The policy of the board is to first help the actual settler already on Colorado lands before inviting settlers from other states and countries. Charity begins at home.

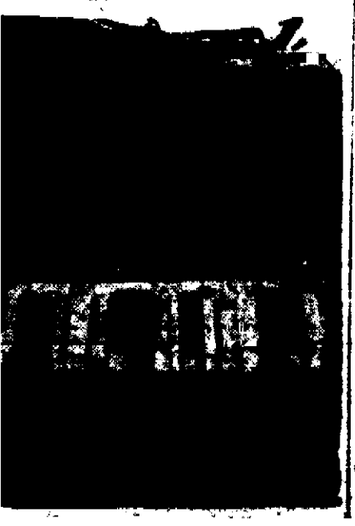
221,000 ACRES STATE LAND IN EL PASO COUNTY

The following table shows state land in various counties in Colorado.

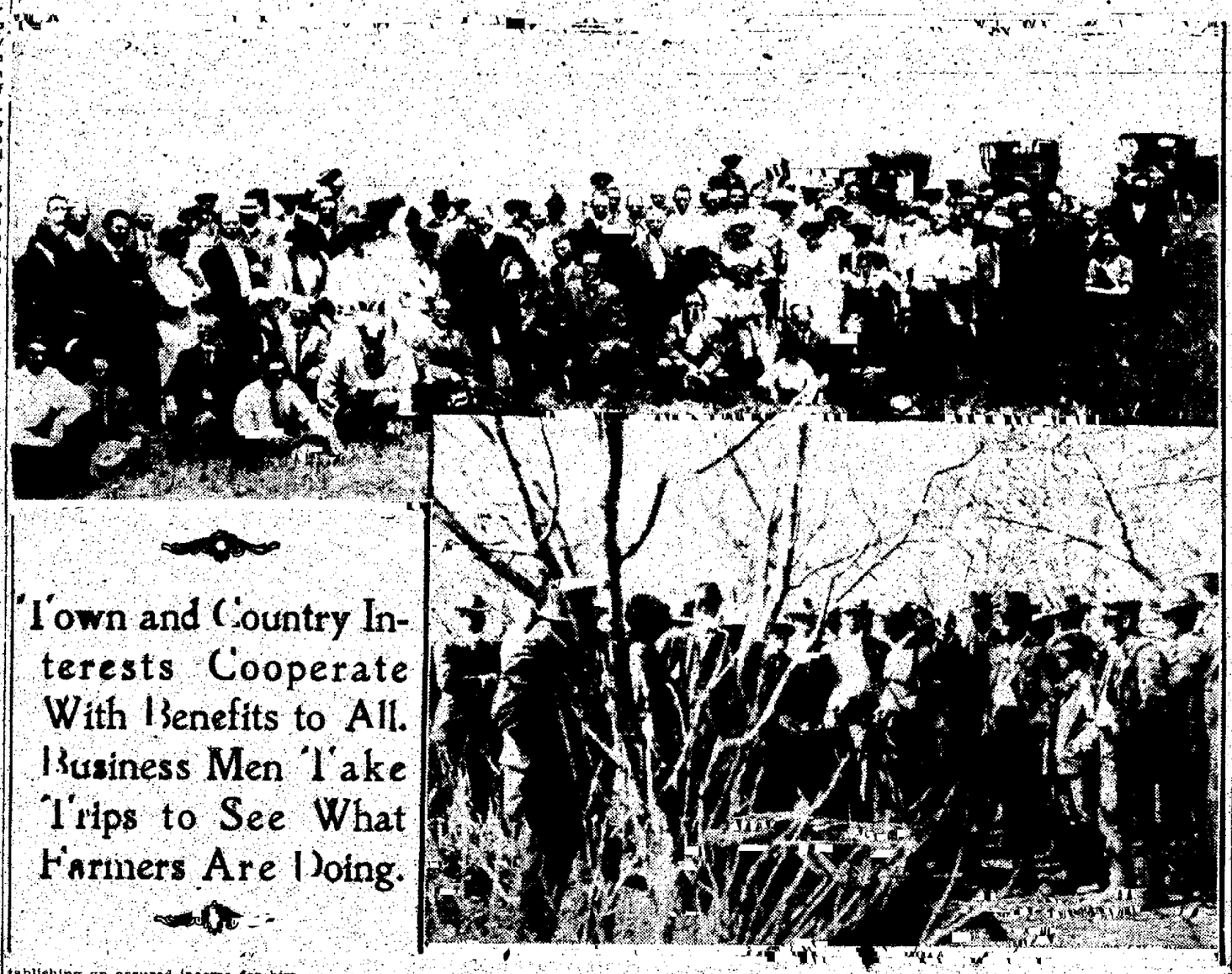
County	Acres
Douglass	14,000
El Paso	221,000
Pueblo	160,000
Fremont	55,000
Chaffee	27,000
Eagle	22,000
Pitkin	3,200
Custer	13,500
Lake	1,500
Huerfano	19,000
Las Animas	145,000
Alamosa	42,000
Conejos	67,000
Rio Grande	28,000
Mineral	4,400
Archuleta	28,000
Saguache	100,000
San Juan	10,760
La Plata	24,000
Montezuma	48,000
San Miguel	31,000
Gunnison	18,000

An extended area of this land is adapted to the production of almost every known necessity of man, with its hundreds of thousands of acres, distributed through fertile valleys, sloping mesas and undeveloped mountain lands, each separately classified for the raising of all agricultural products, fruits, stock grazing and dairy industries, and for the mining of coal and metallic ores under our mineral leasing system.

Carrying the Library to the Farmer: Lauck's Travelling Book Shelf



Springs Folks on Agricultural Tour Last Year See How It's Done



Town and Country Interests Cooperate With Benefits to All. Business Men Take Trips to See What Farmers Are Doing.

More than 200 Colorado Springs men went on the tour through eastern Colorado last summer to see what was being done by the farmers there. To say that they were all surprised is putting it mildly.

In the picture can be distinguished Mayor McKesson, County Commissioner Banta and a large number of prominent business and professional men of the city.

The insert shows a lesson in tree surgery given the El Paso county farmers by County Agriculturist S. V. Smith of Pueblo county.

When one stops to consider that dry farming, or semiarid farming, as it should be termed, has been practiced in El Paso county along profitable lines for only four years, it can be readily understood why this acreage of unsettled land in the county can be referred to as a vast undeveloped agricultural empire, awaiting only the coming of settlers. Editions such as this are prone to be too optimistic over prospects and past performances, but if cold stereotype metal ever registered a truth, it did when it said that El Paso county is a vast agricultural empire. The figures in these pages show it, and the photographs show how the dairy industry, the stock cattle industry, the growing of corn and the drouth-resisting crops, such as milo and the sorghums can be made a success by following out the scientific principles of moisture conservation by deep plowing and proper care of the land.

Colorado Springs business men have pricked up their ears during the last few years and now they realize what a tremendous advantage the new agriculture is to the business interests here. Through the Chamber of Commerce and its agricultural committee excursions into the eastern part of the county were organized, and last summer several scores of business and professional men here made a trip through the county and saw scenes that taught them great lessons.

The Chamber of Commerce has a very active committee on agriculture composed of J. J. Eubank, J. G. Dern, J. B. Fowler, Irving Howbert, L. M. Hunt, F. R. Faus and E. A. Swenson. Then, again, no mention of El Paso's agricultural growth in the past four years is complete without referring to the unceasing work of John Lennox of this city. The first large party that visited the agricultural regions was on July 10, when about 100 citizens and officers of the Rock Island autoed all day inspecting the growing crops. Another important visiting party was headed by E. H. Talbot, editor of the Railway Age magazine, who later exploited his trip in some interesting articles.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES ARE AID

Early in the summer the agricultural committee determined to hold the "Central Colorado Exposition" in this city, at which the products of tributary counties were to be exhibited. Most of these counties have their own fairs and it was voted to support these by contributing $75 to each county to be used in premiums. Kit Carson, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Elbert and El Paso counties each aided in this way, and as a result when the exposition was held at Colorado Springs, on September 29 to October 1, the best of these county exhibits were seen here. The El Paso county fair at Calhan entertained 1500 visitors from Colorado Springs one day.

The Central exposition was conducted in tents placed on South Nevada avenue, and attended by large crowds of people. Besides the exhibits of grains, a dairy and live stock show was conducted, at which 200 stockmen registered. At the same time the Colorado State Dairy association met here, and an institute also was conducted along practical lines on dairying and farming. In the county contests for agriculture, El Paso won the cup, with 730 points, Kit Carson second, with 660, and Lincoln, third, with 370.

The winter exhibit of agriculture and products of farm and barnyard was held on December 7 to 12, and was a joint affair of the Midwinter Corn show and the Pikes Peak Poultry and Rabbit associations. A room was secured in the new Stratton building, and it proved the greatest poultry and rabbit show ever held in El Paso county. The corn and grains exhibited were worthy of a place at any show ever held. There is no questioning the interest aroused at Colorado Springs in these important matters, and it is a healthful sign of the times when one recalls that it is something almost new in a land that has taken nearly half a century to find itself agriculturally.

There are a number of other ways in which the farmers are not only getting in touch with the business men of Colorado Springs but are getting into touch with the best of agricultural ideas relative to this comparatively new science of semiarid agriculture. The most important occurrence in this connection was the employment of W. H. Lauck as El Paso county agricultural expert, which was brought about by the county commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce providing the funds. Mr. Lauck came from the United States department of agriculture, and was the first expert employed by a county in Colorado. He proved to be the right man for the place, went among the people, lived with them, taught them, called them together to learn among themselves, kept an eye on those who were worthy and needing help, brought to them school teachers and preachers and books and other civilizing agencies. In an article like this it is quite impossible to take up all the activites of the county agent, but it is sufficient to say that from an experiment of doubtful necessity the office is now a fixture that no official would have the temerity to suggest abolishing on pain of himself being eliminated by the farmer votes.

OF ROCK ISLAND DEMONSTRATION TRAINS

The employment by the Rock Island railroad of H. M. Cottrell as agricultural commissioner has been another big aid to the farmer in eastern Colorado. He has been supplied with a special car and sometimes with special trains and here he lives and travels and teaches year in and year out. The commissioner speedily found that one of his most promising fields was along the route in Colorado from Kanorado, on the Kansas state line, into Colorado Springs, and the strong arm of the Rock Island was made to reach out and help redeem a wilderness.

Every once in awhile Professor Cottrell comes in with a big demonstration project. One year the train taught dry farming, with its theories of subsoil packing, mulching, planting leguminous indigenous crops, etc. Another year it taught dairying with practical demonstrations. The past year the train was equipped to teach silo building, and the farmers were instructed in how to construct practical silos at practically little cost.

63,924 ACRES OF LAND NOT OCCUPIED

193,150 Acres in Dry Farms and 20,740 Is Irrigated; Corn Banner Crop

El Paso county, the pivotal county of the rainbelt region, is third in the area of dry farming lands among the rainbelt counties. There are 193,150 acres in dry farms, only a small portion of it, about 20,740 acres is irrigated. On this area fruit is grown. There are 322,483 acres in pasture.

There are 63,924 acres of vacant government remaining in the county, according to the last report of the government land office. Of this 62,564 acres have been surveyed, 1,360 are unsurveyed.

The banner crop of the year was corn. About [illegible] bushels, valued at $[illegible], were raised, the average yield being 30 bushels to the acre. Alfalfa was cut valued at $[illegible], the average yield being 5 tons per acre. Hay brought $225,000, the average yield per acre being 1½ tons. Oats, yielding 18 bushels to the acre, brought $[illegible] for the total crop of [illegible] bushels. The bean crop, averaging 500 pounds per acre, totaled [illegible] pounds. Millet, kafir, milo, barley, rye and potatoes were also raised with promising results. The total crop yield was [illegible], $1,000,000.

The county assessments on live stock in 1913 were 6,990 head of horses, $418,281; 735 mules, $60,960; 11,088 range cattle, $[illegible]; 3,074 dairy cattle, $[illegible]; 130, 16,447 sheep, $41,000; 4,702 swine, $35,006; 5,886 yearling and under, cattle, $149,974; 2,576 dozen chickens, [illegible] stands of bees, [illegible] other stock, such as bulls, stallions, [illegible]

County Agriculturist Cost Farmers Two Cents Each and Made Them Many Dollars

Estimated money value of the work of the county agriculturist:

1913	
50 silos, with a saving of $130 over the old way of keeping the corn to each farmer	$6,500.00
1914.	
15 silos, with a saving of $130 to each farmer	1,950.00
20 acres of milo, with a yield of 20,000 pounds, at 3 cents a pound	600.00
1 pure bred bull, 15 cows bred, resulting in 15 calves worth $10 per head more than scrubs	150.00
52 boys in Corn club, with average yield over common yield of 10 bushels each, or 520 bushels at 60 cents	312.00
20 acres of alfalfa, planted 1913, with a total yield of two tons per acre, or 40 tons at $10	400.00
Total	$9,912.00

Of the 6,000 farmers addressed and the 1,000 visited on farms, a certain per cent selected better seed, tested some; followed better cultural methods and increased their yields several fold, which is hard to estimate but we see the results in large cribs of corn and bins of grain, and large stacks of straw and forage crops.

A large part of this should be continuous increase year after year; that is, if the county agriculturist sat back and did nothing from this time forward, the financial returns of his first and second year's work would pay his expense to the county many times over every year. He was also continually making money for the farmers of the county in a hundred other ways.

The cost to the farmer of the work of the county agriculturist is $.026 for every $1,000 in taxes paid. The county agriculturist's salary and expenses are provided partly by the government and partly by the county, the advertising appropriation being set aside for this and other similar kinds of public work.

Editor's Note: The above figures on the estimated money value of the work of County Agriculturist W. H. Lauck were computed by J. J. Eubank, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and city commissioner of finance.

POULTRY FANCIERS HAVE A LARGE ORGANIZATION

Annual Show Here Attracts Scores of Growers All Over the West; A. G. Patrick New President

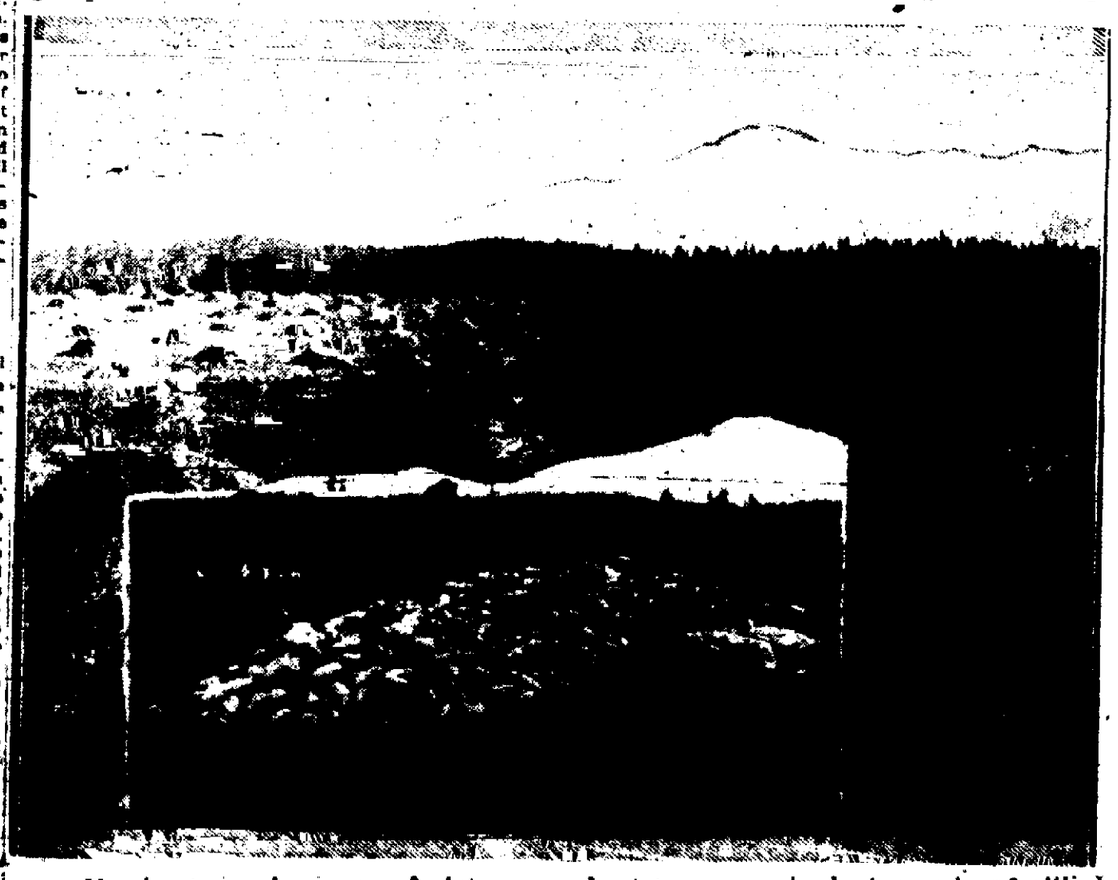
The Pikes Peak Poultry association is a flourishing organization with a membership of nearly 100 and the interest in the subject is greater now than ever before. There are a number of well equipped poultry farms in the region and the profit from such ventures are high. The association held its annual show last December in the new Stratton building and hundreds viewed the exhibits, which came from all over the west.

The officers and directors are as follows: A. G. Patrick, president; H. H. Chase, first vice president; G. A. May, second vice president; F. R. Lowell, secretary-treasurer; directors, F. E. Little, C. A. Spickerman, Fred Imboden, J. A. Carrothers and John Elston.

SILOS

The eastern counties are turning their attention more strongly to raising feed for silos. Lincoln, Kiowa, El Paso, Cheyenne and Baca counties report large crops of cane, kaffir corn, milo maize, millet, spelts and feterita. Cheyenne and Baca counties also report a good crop of broom corn, Cheyenne county's crop being worth $36,000.

Farming Above the Clouds on Bald Mt., 10,000 Feet Above Sea



Showing tremendous crops of winter rye and potatoes, grown in short seasons and without artificial irrigation. They are making ranchmen rich in this above the cloud ranching district.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

DAIRYING AND LIVESTOCK GROWING DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF COUNTY'S GREATEST MONEY-MAKING INDUSTRIES

"Canning" of Crops in Silos, and Introduction of Pure-Bred Stock, Plus Good Water, Topnotch Prices and Best of Local Markets, Holds Out Great Future

EASTERN COLORADO is a natural cattle-growing country. It was the popular feeding spot of the buffalo generations ago. Now that so much of the land is being taken up for farms, the question of range has become an important one and experts are giving much of their attention to the intensive raising of cattle, both for dairy and for meat purposes. The dairy industry is the backbone of agriculture in El Paso county and eastern Colorado. During 1914 the value of the dairy products was over $700,000, and during the year scores of ranchmen acquired more dairy cattle and more feed cattle. County Agent Lauck is a firm believer in the beef cattle growing as well as the dairy business. He says the two can go hand in hand with great success.

Nearly every farmer in the dry district has a few cows and is adding to his stock as fast as he can get the money. Instead of selling his crops, sometimes at a sacrifice, the farmer is now "canning" them in silos. If the time is ever reached when the supply of this fodder shall exceed the feeding demand a ready market can be found for it. Ensilage will keep for years without losing its nutritious qualities. There can never be an overproduction of ensilage because of the widespread demand for it.

It is possible, therefore, for a farmer to make a living and develop an eastern Colorado farm if he has only half a dozen cows. The income is steady. There is no necessity for waiting for crops to mature, and the amount of money required for investment is lower than in any other section of the country.

Colorado Springs offers a wonderful market for dairy products, because of its many sanatoriums and hospitals where these are needed fresh and pure for the sick and paid for at advanced prices. Then there is a considerable rich or well-to-do population able to pay, and demanding large quantities of the best.

Most of the milk products of the county are produced at big dairies bordering on the city and delivered by wagons or trucks. The plains dairymen ship by railroad or by an automobile truck line established last year, which sends its big trucks out every day. Milk stations have been established at numerous points in the country. Of course, the separator goes hand-in-hand with the milk bucket, and it is in form of cream and butterfat that the product is sent out.

There are six creamery plants in this city with a total investment of $150,000. They have from 75 to 100 employes, according to the season, and a pay-roll of about $75,000. It is estimated that $500,000 is paid out to farmers and dairymen annually for butterfat, which brings about an average of 35 cents a gallon.

The big institutions that take over butterfat and produce butter, cheese, etc., in this city are: Colorado Springs Creamery Co., Sinton Dairy company, I. X. L. dairy, A. L. Mowry Co., Hollywood and Davidson dairies. Among the exclusively dairying companies are the S. G. Rose Valley View farm, Pine Valley dairy, L. G. and S. G. DeWitt, the Holland dairy and others.

Of these the Sinton Dairy company, with its most modern of equipment and its large herd of dairy cows, probably is the largest. It does a tremendous business throughout the region. The milk is produced by cows kept on the ranch south of town. The Sinton cattle take blue ribbons at most of the fairs and stock shows.

GOOD STOCK BEING ACQUIRED RAPIDLY

Fine herds are being developed. At the Woodman sanatorium they have a herd of 75 cows of pure breed valued at $10,000. The Holland dairy's herd of 115 is rated worth twice that, including bulls whose cost ran into fancy figures. Good stock pays in dairying more than in anything else, and the El Paso dairymen are fast proving it. The county assessor finds 6,619 head of dairy cattle in the county valued at $349,130.

No county in Colorado offers a better opportunity for the man who would engage in dairying than does El Paso, but there are other places that offer excellent opportunities. Facts regarding state dairying as learned at the state commissioner's office are of interest. The total number of dairy cattle is reported at 242,000 head, valued at $16,940,000. This was an increase of 36,000 head in the year, valued at $2,520,000. About 4,000 silos were erected in eastern Colorado during the year and the increased number of creameries and milk condensing plants are stimulating the business.

STATE PRODUCTS WORTH MILLIONS

The state output in dairy products for 1914 was $10,650,000. The farmers are taking all the pure-bred stock they can buy, and still the demand is increasing every year. The dairy herds of the state are improving rapidly in quality as well as numerically, because of the efforts being made by farmers to breed up their stock.

In several communities the farmers are banding together in companies for the purpose of erecting cooperative milk condenseries and creameries. They have not been satisfied in these communities with the market conditions. Two such factories, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the state, will open business on a large scale this spring.

DEMAND FOR BEEF POINTS WAY TO FARMER

The great demand for beef in the United States always provides a market at top notch prices for cattle and during the last few years the prices have skyrocketed so high that the growing of cattle has become a money-making venture wherever it is scientifically carried out.

A few figures taken from a current report of the department of agriculture will illustrate the point made. In 1910 the census bureau found the number of cattle in this country, exclusive of milch cows, to be 41,378,000. The population of the country at that time was approximately 90,000,000.

On January 1, 1915, the department of agriculture estimated the number of cattle other than milch cows in this country at 37,067,000, a decrease of more than 4,000,000 in five years. In the meantime the population of the country had increased 10,000,000.

The average price of cattle in the United States in 1910 was $19.07. This year it is $33.88; an increase of 75 per cent. The beef cattle of the country in 1910 were worth $785,261,000. This year, though the number is less by 4,000,000, they are worth $1,237,876,000.

There have been corresponding decreases in the number of sheep and considerable increases in the prices. The number of hogs has increased materially, but the price of pork has increased.

Colorado has been proved to be one of the best stockraising states in the Union. While the average value of the beef cattle of the country at the beginning of this year was but $33.38, the average value of the Colorado beef cattle was $43.70. The average value of milch cows for the country was $53.33, but the average value of Colorado milch cows was $68.

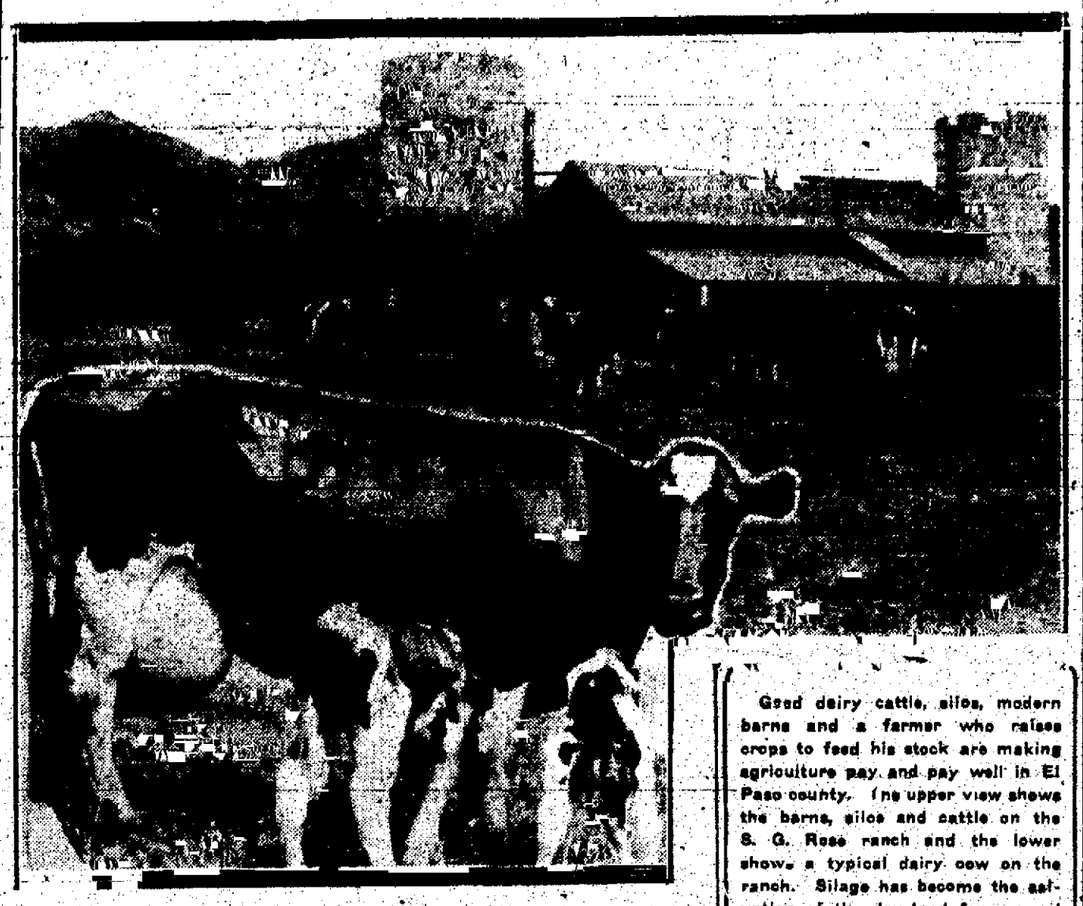
INCREASING SLOWLY IN THE STATE

While the number of cattle in the country at large is decreasing rapidly the number in Colorado is increasing slowly. In 1910 the number of beef cattle in the state was found to be 983,000. At the beginning of this year the number, according to the estimate of the department of agriculture, had increased to 996,000. The number of milch cows in 1910 was 145,000. At the beginning of this year the number was estimated at 205,000.

But the farmers of Colorado are not taking full advantage of their excellent opportunities for raising cattle and other livestock. Though the number of beef cattle has increased slightly in the past five years it has not increased nearly as rapidly as the population of the state. The number of dairy cattle has increased very materially, yet there are still hundreds of farms on which there are no dairy cattle and thousands of farms where the number is not so large as the best development of dairying as a sideline demands.

The 19,000,000 acres of vacant land in Colorado can all be made productive agricultural land if stockraising is carried on systematically in connection with agriculture. There is very little tillable land in the state that can not be used to produce the drought-resistant crops best suited for the feeding of livestock, particularly of cattle. At present not to exceed 2,000,000 acres of land in Colorado is utilized to its full capacity for stockraising and dairying as a sideline to farming. Yet the livestock output of Colorado for 1914 was worth $54,000,000. It is evident that, when stockraising is developed to the limit of its possibilities in the state the annual output from that industry alone should bring to the farmers of the state more than they now receive from their crops and livestock combined.

THE MORTGAGE-LIFTERS DAIRY COWS AND SILOS



Good dairy cattle, silos, modern barns and a farmer who raises crops to feed his stock are making agriculture pay and pay well in El Paso county. The upper view shows the barns, silos and cattle on the S. G. Rose ranch and the lower shows a typical dairy cow on the ranch. Silage has become the salvation of the dry land farmer and every expert has advised farmers to put up silos, grow the drouth-resisting silage crops and get some dairy cattle. Colorado Springs affords a splendid market for dairy products and the automobile stage line that is running into the farm sections is carrying large loads of cream on every trip.

1914 Was Banner Year in El Paso County Agriculture; Products Worth Two Million

Agricultural Production (Chamber of Commerce Estimate)	$1,050,400
Dairy Products (Estimated)	710,365
Poultry and Eggs (Estimated)	310,000
Vegetables (20 per cent added to Government 1910 Census)	194,413
Total Agricultural Production in 1914	$2,265,478

ASSESSED VALUATION OF EL PASO LANDS

193,150 Acres Dry Farm Land, worth	$2,317,800
512,483 Acres Grazing Land, worth	3,020,740
19,120 Acres Irrigated Land, worth	1,491,360
380 Acres Improved Fruit Land, worth	76,000
1,040 Acres Hay Land, worth	43,400
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS	
99,412 Head of Livestock Assessed, Including Horses, Cattle, Mules, Sheep, Chickens, etc	$1,489,843

GOVERNMENT CENSUS VALUES IN 1910

Farm Property of All Kinds	$13,117,361
Livestock of All Kinds	1,601,598

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CROPS IN 1914

Crops.	Acres Grown.	Per Acre.	Weight.	Price.	Value.
Alfalfa	5,200	3	15,600T	$14.00	$218,400
Hay-Forage	15,000	1½	22,500T	10.00	225,000
Millet	5,000	1½	7,500T	5.00	37,500
Sugar Beets	500	10	5,000T	5.00	25,000
Kaffir-Milo	625	2	1,250T	5.00	6,250
Wheat	3,000	15	45,000B	1.00	45,000
Oats	16,000	18	288,000B	.50	144,000
Corn	20,000	20	400,000B	.75	300,000
Barley	500	15	7,500B	.70	5,250
Rye	3,000	15	45,000B	.60	27,000
Potatoes	....	10	10,000B	.75	7,500
Beans	300	500P	150,000P	.03	4,500
Total					$1,050,400

"Chick" Childs, Ex-Ball Star, Dry Farmer Is County's Expert on Growing of Beans

John A. ("Chick") Childs 10 years ago was a star ball player with the Chicago National league team. Today he is the "bean king" of El Paso county. Childs lost his health running bases trying to keep up with Billy Sunday, who was a member of the Chicago team at the same time. He was advised by his physician to come to a higher and drier climate, and taking the advice, came to El Paso county, took up a farm and today is monarch of all he surveys. Childs never had been on a farm before he came to Colorado, and knew absolutely nothing about the science of semiarid or irrigated agriculture.

After two seasons of discouraging experiences, Childs decided to consult an expert in dry farming and became an apt pupil under the guidance of that good friend of El Paso county farmers—County Agriculturist W. H. Lauck.

"If I had known that man Lauck" said the ex-Cub star "two years before I did, I would be $5,000 better off today than I am. But I am satisfied with results and wouldn't trade my ranch here for the best sixty-dollar-an-acre farm in Illinois. This country is good enough for me."

With a total rainfall of only six inches in the summer of 1913, Childs raised 900 pounds of California pink beans to the acre on a four-acre patch, 700 pounds of another variety to the acre on a nine-acre field, 350 pounds of navy beans to the acre on an eight-acre field, and 60 pounds of Mexican beans to the acre on a fourn-acre patch. A small patch, which was given special care, produced 1,000 pounds of Mexican beans to the acre, worth 4½ cents a pound.

Now he is the "bean king" of the county and says his coming to Colorado was the best "home run" of his career.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is one of the many experiences of farmers in the county, showing how they have been benefited by methods introduced by the county agriculturist. The number of such experiences is only limited by the number of farmers who have been wise enough to take the advice of the expert.

Fountain Valley Has Irrigation; Prosperous in '14

By County Agriculturalist W. H. Lauck.

From Palmer Lake in the northern part of El Paso county, to Pueblo, a distance of 65 miles, and extending far to the east on the plains and to the west into the mountain ranges of the Rockies, is a section of a great state with climatic conditions varying almost as greatly as that from Texas to British Columbia, due to the difference of altitude, which ranges from 4,500 to 10,000 feet above sea level. The soil, too, varies greatly, from a very light sand to a very heavy adobe. Most of this region's agricultural resources are only partly developed, still awaiting the application of scientific methods.

The people of the two counties, Pueblo and El Paso, which comprise most of this area, have seen in the future the result of science as applied to agriculture and have made liberal appropriations for agricultural education and demonstration work. County farm demonstrators are employed in each county, cooperatively, with the United States department of agriculture and the Colorado Agricultural college. The results already are very gratifying and profitable for each county.

In the high altitudes where small grains are mostly grown, a well arranged crop rotation, judiciously carried out, together with dairying and live stock raising, will do much to increase the yields and insure a better grade of small grains. The potato industry, when once revived to the extent practiced in the past, will play a prominent part in this crop rotation. Owing to improper cultural methods, seed selection and no effort to stay the advance of diseases, this valuable crop has been dropped from the crop rotation.

Most of this section is nonirrigated and it is very essential that the soil contain a large per cent of organic or animal matter, which aids in the conservation of moisture. In the plains section of lower altitudes forage crops are grown and will be improved by seed selection. Being a natural pasture section, dairying and live stock raising is and will be the leading industry.

The irrigated section of the Fountain valley, from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, has been given over to growing alfalfa hay for the market and will require some changes in the farm practices, viz., the feeding of alfalfa and a crop rotation to bring the valley up to its greatest producing condition.

This section of the state, then, which is naturally adapted to live stock raising, will only come into its highest efficiency as an agricultural center when live stock raising and dairying are made its leaders.

Being traversed by several trunk lines, and being very near to several large markets, the future possibilities of this section are of great promise.

IMPROVED SANITATION IN PERU

After a Year's Campaign Against Disease Death Rate Fell 21 Per Cent

From the New York Times.

How a doctor of the United States public health service was able to accomplish remarkable results in reducing the death rate of a disease-ridden South American city is told in the public health reports. When the government of Peru was authorized by its congress in 1912 to contract a loan for the sanitation of Iquitos, a town of 13,000 in habitants lying 2,300 miles up the Amazon river, and almost on the equator, the authorities of that government requested our state department to recommend a man who could do the work. Dr. George W. Converse of the public health service was recommended, and received leave of absence to undertake the task.

Upon his arrival in Iquitos, in January, 1913, Doctor Converse found a death rate which averaged 40.56 per 1,000 for 10 years preceding, and which had risen in 1912 to 49.52. He also found yellow fever prevalent, and utter ignorance of or disbelief in the method of its transmission. Hookworm was almost universal.

Plans for sewers, water supply, and street paving had already been prepared by an American engineer, Samuel E. Bayless, but just then a financial crisis arose, due to the low market price of Peruvian rubber, and the engineering improvements had to be abandoned. So Doctor Converse set to work to see what could be accomplished by purely sanitary measures, in spite of the lack of all public appliances.

EL PASO POTATOES TO BE RAISED FOR SEED

In the agricultural tabulations the reader who does not know the situation will be surprised at the poor showing on potatoes in El Paso county. A quarter of a century ago Divide potatoes were as famous as Greeley's product, but a blight got into the soil and the potato is no longer commercially profitable to raise here. The county agriculturist and some of the boys in his farm class, demonstrated last summer that this blight can be overcome by a rigid treatment of cultivation and spraying. But that is something the average grower will not do, preferring to raise crops that need less care.

Now it is a fact that the best seed potato for irrigated land is raised on semidry land or under natural rainfall conditions. There seems a splendid opportunity for El Paso potato raisers to produce seed crops at advanced market prices.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS EXTEND INFLUENCE OF GOOD FARMING THROUGH COUNTY

Scenes Showing Activities of Boys and Girls Clubs

Upper left—Exhibit prepared by the boys and girls of El Paso county for the Central Colorado Agricultural exposition.

Uppper right—View of colony of Boys and Girls club in Monument Valley park, when the children were guests of the Chamber of Commerce. At the left is the commissary department, with the ovens, etc.

Middle left—Dinner in the Boys and Girls club camps, showing J. J. Eubank, chairman of the agricultural committee, presiding over the meal.

Middle right—County Agent Lauck, showing the boys potato growers some points about the development of the tubers.

Lower left—Dinner scene in the camp of the farm clubs. "Barbecue Manager" Mark Raftry is shown in the foreground.

Lower right—Showing the youngsters something about the dry land corn culture. Agent Lauck is holding the ear of corn.

...e of the outstanding features of agricultural work in El Paso county during 1914, and one which appears have become deeply rooted, was organization of the boys and girls s. These clubs were scattered ugh the county and were organized r the direction of County Agent H. Lauck, with Miss Beulah chler as special government director of this branch of the farm e-on work.

is work is two-fold in purpose. The ren of the county are being taught best methods for modern semiarid ing, in which in turn they will in-t their parents, and they are being ht that farm life has its many advantages over that in the cities. The clubs have a social side, which naturally attracts the children.

The activities are many. The boys grow corn and potatoes for prizes, while the girls "put up" fruit and vegetables, are given instruction in the various branches of household economics, such as cooking and dressmaking. And through it all they are given the best of advice that Uncle Sam can provide.

BROUGHT TO SPRINGS AS GUESTS OF CITY

Last summer these boys and girls who made the best records in the various clubs, were guests of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce during the Central Colorado exposition. While here they camped in Monument Valley park, where an ideal spot had been prepared for them. They were given special trips to the scenic attractions and were furnished with every courtesy as a reward for their good work.

At the Central exposition and at the Corn show, held later in the year, the boys and girls clubs had interesting and prize-winning exhibits that startled the people of the region, who had not even guessed at the scope of the work of these children of the plains.

Results counter, after all, in every kind of work, and it is results what the government is working for in its boys and girls club organizations. To show results, the corn contest conducted among the boys was a tremendous success. Just think of profit of $46 an acre on corn grown on land that can be bought from the state for $5 and $10 an acre. All this without a drop of artificial irrigation.

HOW THE CONTESTS WERE CONDUCTED

The contests were conducted on an acre of irrigated and unirrigated land each, and the markings on the basis of 100 per cent, 30 per cent being allowed on yield per acre and profit on investment, 20 per cent each on best exhibit of 10 ears at county, state or district fair, and the best written history of "How I Made My Crop of Corn."

The winners of the contests were as follows, and it will be observed that the matter of mere yield is the last thing considered:

One-acre contest, boys of El Paso county (irrigated).

First prize winner, Edward Hall, Widefield district, age 14.

Basis of award, 96 per cent.
Showing profit, $46.71 per acre.
Yield, 79.5 bushels per acre.

Second premium winner, Jack Hall, Widefield district, age 17.

Basis of award, 85 per cent.
Showing profit, $42.16 per acre.
Yield, 77.3 bushels per acre.

Third premium winner, Elbert Northup, Widefield district, age 16.

Basis of award, 55 per cent.
Showing profit, $12.95 per acre.
Yield, 34 bushels per acre. (This cornfield was hard hit by a hail storm).

One acre contest, Boys Corn club of El Paso county (nonirrigated).

First premium winner, Scott Chisman, Hanover, Colo., (Chico Basin), age 13.

Basis of award, 87 per cent.
Showing profit, $31.83 per acre.
Yield, 54 bushels per acre.

Second premium winner, Harold Holman, Hanover, Colo., age 12.

Basis of award 83.7 per cent.
Showing profit, $31.40 per acre.
Yield, 49 bushels per acre.

Third premium winner, Frank Yates, Ellicott, Colo., age 10.

Basis of award, 72.8 per cent.
Showing profit, $30.14 per acre.
Yield, 37 bushels per acre.

NATIONAL CLAY PRODUCTS CO. BIG LOCAL INDUSTRY

Allison Interests of Hugo Purchase Brickyards: Boasting State Lands Throughout Middlewest

One of the region's flourishing industries is the National Clay Products company, which operates a large brickyard south of Colorado Springs on the Fountain road. The company formerly was the Schrader Brick company until 1911 and when it was taken over by Nebraska parties and operated under the present name. Last November the company's interests were purchased by C. J. Allison and sons of Hugo, Colo., and B. T. Allison now is general manager and treasurer. The company manufactures all kinds of face brick with the best of modern methods and many of the new brick structures built during the year used the National Clay company's product.

C. J. Allison and Sons are real estate and land brokers of Hugo, where they have established a flourishing business. They own what is said to be the largest and finest dry land farm in the state of Colorado. They now are specializing in eastern Colorado lands and at present are handling large [illegible] of [illegible] boosting Colorado through [illegible], Nebraska, Oklahoma and [illegible]. Already they are getting numerous requests for information about the [illegible] lands of the eastern part of the state and the year 1915 [illegible] of a flourishing business in their land business as well as the local [illegible].

AUTO BIG FACTOR IN FARM LIFE TODAY; NO LONGER CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

The inhabitants of a tiny oasis village in the great Sahara desert are no more cut off from actual communication with the rest of the world than were thousands of farmers before the advent of the motor car.

A few years ago a trip from the farm to the city meant many tedious hours in an uncomfortable buggy behind a tired, bedraggled horse. Today the farmer steps into his motor car and derives pleasure and relaxation from what was formerly an unpleasant necessity. To him, the motor car, which was once looked upon as a luxury, has become a necessity without which he would be seriously handicapped.

The popularity of the motor car among farmers is being reflected in all parts of the country. This fact is brought home by an interview with John N. Willys, president of The Willys-Overland company:

"More than half of the thousands of the Overland cars which are being built this season, are being sold to people who live in remote districts. The automobile has done more than any one thing toward opening up the sections of this country which are distant from the cities. It has brought the farmer into easy communication with the town, the railroad, the telephone and everything else that makes for progress.

Engine of Industrial Welfare.

"The motor car is the modern engine of industrial and social welfare. Even where the poorest roads prevail, it is plowing through mud and sand and deep ruts every day in the year. It is safe to say that there is hardly a farm in the United States that has not been invaded by a motor car at one time or another.

"Disregarding entirely the influence of the automobile on the commercial welfare of the farmer, it has become a social commodity of great influence. Hundreds of thousands of people, who heretofore were confined to their own limited social area through lack of transportation methods are enabled to come into touch with others through the agency of the motor car.

Communication Important.

"Efficiency in these days is a much abused word, but nevertheless it is one which means much to the human race. Education in its various branches is, perhaps, the best and most important demonstration of efficiency we have ever encountered. Communication comes next. From the earliest days men have striven to improve and to develop means of communication until today we can hear and recognize the human voice thousands of miles away and are able to communicate with the farthest corners of the earth in a few minutes.

"Where education and communication have blazed the way, transportation is proving itself the final active means of human efficiency. The motor car is the latest and most practicable method of transportation. It will go any place, any time and under any conditions. For this reason we manufacturers find a continually increasing market among people who live in rural districts."

SOME CROP YIELDS, COLORADO AND UNITED STATES, 1909 TO 1913.

	Colorado.	U. S.
Wheat, bushel	21.6	14.7
Oats, bushel	37.9	30.6
Barley, bushel	33.1	24.8
Hay, tons	2.06	1.34
Beets, tons	13.	10.6

COLORADO FACTORIES.

Number of establishments	2,237
Number of employes	37,523
Capital invested	$195,225,600
Value of output	$149,550,600
Increase in output since 1909	19,506,600
Percentage of increase	15
Increase in number of establishments since 1909	203
Percentage of increase	.059

"See America Now—See Pikes Peak Region First" Is New Chamber of Commerce Slogan

THE YEAR 1915 brings to the Pikes Peak region one of its greatest opportunities. And with opportunity at the gate, the Chamber of Commerce is waiting to welcome it. A great stream of travel to and from the expositions on the Pacific coast already has started to trickle through Colorado Springs, and every effort is being made to tell the nation to "See America Now—See the Pikes Peak Region First." Attention to this movement has been focused by the European war, which is preventing globe trotters from crossing the water and giving such places as the Pikes Peak region a golden opportunity. Right at this time the Chamber of Commerce is extending every arm of publicity to tell the people of the United States about the region, and inquiries about special train parties and side trips are coming in almost daily from the great railroads and from private individuals showing results.

A region similar to this must have publicity to thrive and to get this publicity in the best manner there must be a general clearing house; one with only one purpose, without constant bickering among members and with a general spirit of cooperation. And because it does all this because it gets more publicity and accomplishes more real work the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce undoubtedly is the most efficient in Colorado.

Four years ago the various civic organizations were merged into one large body—the Chamber of Commerce. It now occupies practically the entire fourth floor of the Burns building and the general secretary and five assistants are kept busy all the time. The membership is near the 1,000 mark.

MAP OUT DEFINITE PROGRAM OF WORK

The Chamber of Commerce, from the beginning, has insisted that the work of its committees and officers be on fundamental lines. Consideration has been given to the important problems affecting the development of the community, and the activity of the association has been centered upon movements which have been recognized as of prime importance. In some departments results have been immediate, and in others it has required greater study and more time and attention to the foundation work. But in every line there has been substantial development. The committees and directors have mapped out definite programs and by adhering to these they have made for the Chamber of Commerce a record of tangible results.

It has been the policy to study those conditions which determine the lines of development and the character of the community, and to direct the activities of the Chamber of Commerce along such channels as to encourage and bring to a greater realization the natural resources and advantages of this region. It has taken the broad view that its activities should not be confined to Colorado Springs, but to the entire Pikes Peak region, to El Paso county, and insofar as possible, to the general welfare of the entire state of Colorado, and it has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to other organizations in the promotion of worthy and well-directed movements.

It has sought, not merely to do those things which come to its attention from day to day, but to do fundamental work always with an eye to the future development along sane and sensible lines.

HIGHWAYS MAKE UP IMPORTANT WORK

It has expended a great deal of its energy in developing the latent agricultural resources of the county; it has given constant attention to the needs of Colorado Springs' splendid water system; it has labored for the building of a comprehensive system of public highways; it has studied the industrial conditions and possibilities and has encouraged the principle of home trading; it has given attention to questions of education, of public health and of the general civic welfare; it has brought here conventions of national and international importance; considered and acted upon transportation problems; assisted in entertaining and informing the stranger; helped to develop a greater spirit of cooperation among its members and the various interests in the community; given attention to legitimate matters affecting this locality; and spread the fame of this region far and wide through various means of effective publicity.

But it is not merely in the increase in summer travel that there is opportunity for Colorado Springs—but more particularly does this give the chance to advertise the attractions of the Pikes Peak region during other seasons of the year.

Too often the easterner or southerner thinks of Colorado's winter climate in much the same way he regards Alaska, and he is astonished to learn the real facts. Colorado Springs is now bending its efforts to tell the world something about this remarkable all-year climate of the Pikes Peak region—to let the man who is seeking a place for winter residence, rest, vacation or for the renewing of health or waning strength know that here is a land of almost perpetual sunshine, a region where out-door life is not only possible, but enjoyable and invigorating nearly every day in the year.

WINTER CLIMATE MOST INVIGORATING

It is a fact that the winter months have a greater percentage of sunshine, less precipitation, and are more uniformly invigorating than are the summer months. Because it is cool and delightful in the Colorado mountains in July and August, it does not follow that it is cold and forbidding in January and February. On the other hand, the same factors which temper the heat of the summer are responsible for the mild winter days, full of sunshine.

Years ago Colorado Springs was better known as a winter health resort than as a summer playground. Its development has increased the accommodations and the means of entertainment for the visitor—and it is today offering the person seeking health, rest, recreation or a pleasant place in which to live more than perhaps any other single community in America has to give.

For the last year the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce has been giving its attention to a comprehensive, systematic, carefully planned campaign to bring this region to the attention of people in the east and south as "The Finest All-Year Playground, Health Resort and Residence City in the Land." In the 1914 budget, emphasis was placed on this work, and an appropriation of $5,000 was set aside for the number of years, as it is realized that little more than a beginning can be made the first year, and that, to secure the permanent results that will mean so much to the greater development and prosperity of the region, persistent and intelligent work must be done.

SYSTEMATIC PLAN ON ADVERTISING

The work was intrusted to the climatic conditions committee of the Chamber of Commerce, composed of the following: Dr. A. C. Magruder, chairman; Dr. P. O. Hanford, vice chairman; Clarence Carpenter, H. Colovocoresses, H. W. Cowen, W. S. Dunning, A. H. Jordan, Dr. J. F. McConnell, Dr. L. H. McKinney, M. W. Purcell, Dr. J. A. Rutledge, Dr. W. H. Swan, Dr. Beverly Tucker, Dr. G. B. Webb and Dr. H. C. Watt.

The campaign which includes advertising in periodicals of national circulation, publications and distribution of specially prepared and illustrated folders and booklets, is now under way.

SUMMER CARNIVAL IS ONE OF BIG FEATURES

Until last summer the Chamber of Commerce has promoted with much success a summer carnival for residents and visitors. Three years ago aeroplane flights were the attraction, two years ago balloon races with gas-bag men of international fame piloting them was a feature, and a year ago a big Indian and cowboy stunt in the Garden of the Gods was attempted. Last summer, however, no such carnival was held, but in the last week in August a big automobile parade was given and a masquerade ball on the streets wound up the festivities. Kiowa street was fenced off, grandstands were built on the sidewalks and the street was polished for dancing to the music of a 35-piece band. Five thousand people crowded in that block to dance and see the dancers last summer. Exhibition dances were given by experts in the new society steps, and the Pueblo Indians from the Cliff Dwellings gave their moon dances. Confetti filled the air and the downtown streets were crowded with merrymakers until an early hour in the morning. So successful has this open-air mask ball become that undoubtedly it will be given every year. It nets the Chamber of Commerce from $1,000 to $2,000. Many tourists who really plan to leave before the last of August remain just for this ball. A great deal of attention was directed toward the mask ball by a legal fight over the affair, which resulted in a complete victory for the Chamber of Commerce forces. Every effort is made to keep the affair above censure of any kind.

The following excerpts from reports of committees for the last year will show to a great extent the variety of work done by the Chamber of Commerce as well as the results obtained:

CONVENTIONS

Colorado Springs entertained during 1914, 14 conventions bringing to the region a total of 1,340 delegates and visitors who expended approximately $11,500, according to the report of Chairman W. S. Dunning of the committee on conventions. The committee also succeeded in bringing to Colorado Springs several thousand delegates to conventions held in the west, chiefly that of the Elks in Denver.

The report is interesting in its statement of plans for the future, chiefly to secure the 1917 convention of the International Typographical union. Special publicity was prepared last year and sent to the meeting in Providence, R. I. The convention this year will be held in Los Angeles and many of the delegates probably will stop here to visit the Union Printers home. It has been the custom of the organization to hold conventions in Colorado Springs every 10 years, and as 1917 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the home it is thought the session can be secured with some ease.

ADVERTISING

Motor tourist travel to Colorado Springs increased about 40 per cent during 1914, Chairman T. C. Kirkwood of the advertising committee reported. Though no definite estimates can be made, it is believed about 3,500 automobile parties visited the region, spending approximately $500,000.

The Colorado-to-the-Gulf sociability run was the most important advertising work done by the committee during the year. The report points out that the tour not only proved beyond all doubt that the highway through the mountains to the coast is a most excellent one, but gained much desirable publicity throughout the country for Colorado Springs, newspapers and magazines devoting much space to it. Tangible results were in evidence every day during the summer, the report states.

TOURIST TRAVEL

Eleven thousand three hundred and twenty strangers called at the Chamber of Commerce during the year with reference to securing rooms and board, in addition to the thousands who called for specific data, Chairman C. A. Hibbard of the tourist travel committee reported. The information booth at the corner of Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street answered 13,377 inquiries and distributed 45,895 pieces of literature.

The report speaks of the automobile camping grounds, especially the one at Colorado City conducted by the Colorado City Commercial club, and adds that this feature of tourist travel should be looked after.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The correspondence handled at the secretary's office for the last 10 months has been 25 per cent heavier than that for the 12 months prior to the last annual meeting, according to the report of Secretary A. W. Henderson. During that period 8,085 letters were handled and about 25,000 form letters including notices to members. A inventory for the month of July followed to give an idea of the daily amount of work. The total number of calls for July was 1,043; telephone calls, 530; outgoing calls, 380; letters received by mail, 421, papers and other articles, 251; mail sent out, letters, 726; pieces of literature, 1,682; post cards, 2,600; news letters and bulletins, 700. There were 25 committee meetings, six agricultural and industrial expositions and one convention at headquarters.

TRANSPORTATION

The most important case coming before the attention of the committee was that of the closing of the Ogden gateway by the Union Pacific railroad. Representatives from the Chamber of Commerce testifying at the hearing at Denver were E. E. Nichols, T. J. Butcher and A. W. Henderson, who attended the hearing.

Following are figures on special car parties, en route to the Yellowstone, who have passed through Colorado Springs:

	Special Trains	Car Parties	Pass.	Days
1910	4	11	641	1,17[illegible]
1911	9	12	1,150	7,36[illegible]
1912	15	18	1,153	2,09[illegible]
1913	10	28	2,494	3,50[illegible]
1914	7	17	728	9[illegible]
Total	45	86	6,166	10,0[illegible]

This gives a total of 131 special parties, in addition to which there were in those five years 28 parties which made no stop in the Pikes Peak region; these 28 parties comprised 7[illegible] passengers which indicate that 89.8 per cent of this class of travel made a point of stopping over in the Pikes Peak region for an average length of two days.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

T. C. Kirkwood, president; Ira Harris, first vice president; Dr. A. C. Magruder, second vice president; E. L. Whitney, third vice president; J. W. Atkinson, J. Arthur Connell, Frank Cotten, J. J. Eubank, J. B. Fowler, C. G. Graham, C. A. Hibbard, Asa T. Jones, W. E. McClung, Tod Powell, C. B. Seldomridge, W. H. Spurgeon, counsel; William I. Howbert, treasurer; A. W. Henderson, secretary.

BOARD OF CONTROL

W. R. Waterton, J. F. [illegible], A. H. Hunt, F. G. Peck, P. B. Stewart, S. H. Kinsley, F. L. Rouse, Dr. W. W. Flora, Rev. Samuel Garvin, C. W. Daniels, D. T. Butcher, Charles Chapman, F. L. Crissey, A. M. Wilson, Manitou; Roy A. Davis, Roscoe C. Hill, W. W. Hazard, Charles Dickinson, F. H. Faus, D. J. Finkelstein, J. L. Warren, Herbert Sinton, H. C. Cassidy, C. E. Bruce, Manitou; [illegible] G. B. Gilmore, Colorado City, R. S. Ellison, W. C. Jones, G. H. Logan, J. M. Metzler, John T. Milliken, Dr. J. A. Rutledge, C. G. Strang, C. P. Dodge, S. J. Crist, J. F. Postal, F. T. Metzler, Dr. A. A. Blackman, G. C. Hemenway, W. K. Argo, A. J. Lawton, E. B. [illegible], W. I. Hodges, F. E. [illegible], F. F. Wolff, H. W. Cassin, Dr. G. B. Webb, N. L. Drake, A. G. Sharp, F. E. Bullstead, R. H. Hefley, J. W. Garrett, W. N. Burgess, J. R. Lowell, A. W. Markhoffel, Charles P. Kimball, T. J. Fisher, H. A. Hoffner, P. A. Rolland.

Directors' and General Secretary's Room Chamber of Commerce in Burns Building

What the Chamber of Commerce Did in 1914

Three thousand five hundred automobile parties visited the region, spending $500,000.

One hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and seven pieces of advertising literature distributed, using 188 separate pieces.

Information booth answered 13,377 inquiries and distributed 45,895 pieces of literature.

Suggested that automobile sociability run be made this spring, covering Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

Fourteen conventions met here, having a total of 1,340 delegates, who spent $11,500.

Plans under way for spending $2,000 in magazines and eastern newspapers for advertising climatic advantages. Five new booklets outlined and now being published.

Figures show 12 sanatoria established here have 1,000 patients, spending $750,000 annually.

Expect to get 1917 convention of International Typographical union, which year will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Union Printers home here.

Census report shows Colorado Springs owns a larger amount of property per capita than any of the 138 American cities having a population of 30,000 or more, including New York city.

Road improvements planned—Boulevard and Mesa road to Manitou; completion of circle drive; reconstruction of old Cripple Creek stage road; proposed road to summit of Pikes Peak; roads to Woodland Park and Palmer Lake and Farmers road.

Secretary handled 8,085 letters and 25,000 form letters.

Figures on special train and special car parties passing through city show that 89.99 per cent stop here for two days or more.

Pioneers of Region Hold Reunion at Colorado City

To Be Eligible One Must Have Lived Here 30 Years.

PIONEERS PHOTOGRAPHED AT REUNION LAST SUMMER

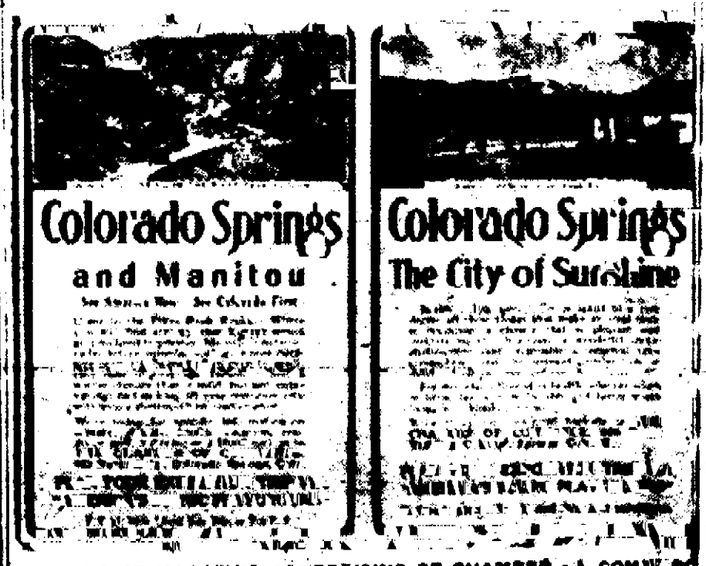
Top row—Left to right: M. S. Beach, Irving Howbert, E. J. Smith, M. A. Foster, Mrs. Lillie Douglas, Uriah W. Kingman, J. M. Brush, W. F. Dixon (deceased), David Irvine, George Howard, Frank Cotten, S. M. Buzzard, Edgar Howbert, Eugene Roberts, Marcellus Douglass.

Bottom row: Henry Cooper, Mrs. E. J. Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Foster, Mrs. Amanda Housted, Mrs. Alice A. Finlay, Mrs. W. W. Price, Mrs. Mary B. Myers, Mrs. Anna Faulkner, David Spielman, F. M. Robbins, Anthony Bott, James B. Sims. (Photo by Photo Craft Shop)

These 27 pioneers, all of whom had been here at least 30 years, and some had been here 50, met last summer at the National hotel in Colorado City for a get-together banquet. The scene was impressive, to say the least. Here were these hardy people whose efforts were instrumental in making the Pikes Peak region what it was today. They talked over old times and posed for the motion picture camera, and altogether had a wonderful day. Since this picture was taken, W. F. Dixon, who had been here 55 years, died. Dixon was the original owner of Stratton park and most of the property on Chayenne mountain.

Big Magazine Campaign Getting Results

C. of C. Telling World of Region's Assets



SAMPLES OF MAGAZINE ADVERTISING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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REMEMBER THESE NUMBERS

Phone 688
BAKER IMPLEMENT CO.
We Handle the Full Line of
JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS
Also
Harness, Carriages and Wagons.
Liberal Discount With All Cash Orders
17 W. Huerfano St.,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

D. I. Flatt, Manager. John A. Nichols
PHONE MAIN 1000
D. I. FLATT PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
"Modern Plumbers"
At Your Service at All Times.
Hot Water and Steam Heating for Residences, Public Buildings, etc.
Repairing a Specialty.
All Work Guaranteed.
10 Postoffice Place. Colorado Springs, Colo.

PHONE MAIN 1141
Ruth R. Law
Pupil of Wilhelm Schmidt.
BEGINNERS AND INTERMEDIATES A SPECIALTY
816 North Weber St.

Leon Norris PHONE MAIN D. Harbert
583
COLORADO MINERAL WATER CO.
NORRIS & HARBERT, Props.
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Mr. C. P. Lundgren, formerly of Lundgren & Hyden, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors at 228 N. Tejon St., has taken over the interest of Mr. Hyden and will continue business at the same address.
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PHONE MAIN 1459
The Marinello Parlors
MARION M. STILL, Manager.
Manicuring and Electrical Scalp Treatments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Shampooing, Hairdressing, Electrolytic Facial Massage, Electric Body Massage, Electrolysis.
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ART NEEDLE WORK.
We carry a full line of Crochet and Embroidery Threads and Silks.
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Prompt Service—Courteous Treatment
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SECOND HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
224 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

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THE BIJOU TURKISH BATHS and Body Massage Parlors.
8 Sulphur Baths For Rheumatism $5
Residence Calls by Appointment.
Ladies' hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
14 E. Bijou St. Cotton Wyatt, Propr.

PHONE MAIN 1247
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TAILOR.
[illegible] on April 4th. Get your clothes on time.
[illegible] Daily.
216 N. TEJON ST.

PHONE MAIN 621
The "Brighten Up" Store
13 South Cascade.
PAINTS VARNISHES AND WALL PAPER.
"Brighten Up Time" Is Here.

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P. KAPLAN'S
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE BARGAIN HOUSE
Stoves, Ranges, Carpets, Curtains, Linoleum, Crockery, Tinware, Trunks, Tents and Camping Outfits.
530-532 COLORADO AVE.,
COLORADO CITY, COLO.

Good Roads and the Automobile Have Put the Pikes Peak Region on the Map to Stay

Springs Is Hub for Most Interesting Motor Travel Spots in Country; Tours to Other Sections Advertise Roads

THE Pikes Peak region, with its wide variety of wonderful scenery and its unequaled, all-the-year-around climate, has long been preeminent as "America's Scenic Playground." Just as truly is it "The Motorists' Mecca." Easily reached by the main transcontinental highways and the north and south roads, Pikes Peak is today the goal of the autoist, just as 50 years ago it was the landmark of the pioneer in his prairie schooner.

Nowhere, within the same area, is there as great a variety of wonderful scenery as in the immediate vicinity of Colorado Springs. The city is the hub, from which radiate roads leading into all sections of the Rocky mountains. FOR AN ENTIRE MONTH THE MOTORIST CAN ENJOY THE ROADS OF THIS REGION AND ON EACH OF THE 30 DAYS TAKE AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ROUTE.

The motorist will find excellent hotel accommodations, superior garage facilities, tire and accessory stations with every needed article, and all conveniences of a metropolitan city. Here he can combine the comforts of a modern city with daily excursions into the very heart of the mountains. Here he can enjoy to the fullest the freedom of out-door life.

During the last five years the automobile has become such a factor in the Pikes Peak region that the civic organizations, automobile and good roads associations have recognized it as second to none of the features of the life of the tourist. Good roads have been developed and national highway organizations have been formed, and the roads leading here have been advertised and improved until they are used in a manner that a few years ago never would have been dreamed of. People coming to the Pikes Peak region from all over the country to spend the summer and drive through with their machines, bringing the entire family—the automobile, camping grounds have been established in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, where these tourists are "camping out" to the fullest extent. Roads to the various tourist attractions have been built and there is hardly a spot in the region that is not accessible to the motorist. Together with this the automobile business has grown in Colorado Springs by leaps and bounds. The garages here are the equal of any city in the country and during the coming few months two of them are to be enlarged and improved until they will be the equal of any in the country.

COME FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATE

To see just how the automobile is affecting the Pikes Peak region one should spend several hours on Pikes Peak avenue and Tejon street or at the Soda Springs park in Manitou and watch the cars go by. Banners flying in the breezes, scores of cars, ranging from the low-priced little runabouts up to the most expensive of six and eight-cylinder cars race around the region with their happy occupants. They come from every state in the Union and last summer it is estimated that more than 3,000 cars from other states than Colorado came to Colorado Springs. All these people spend money here—lots of money.

During the present year, with all of its transcontinental travel, the region expects the automobile traffic to be correspondingly large. State Highway Commissioner T. J. Ehrhart estimates that 10,000 automobiles will pass through Colorado this year. This means that most of these motorists will come to Colorado Springs to see the sights in this vicinity.

NEW HIGHWAY ASSN. IS GETTING RESULTS

There are several routes to cross the continent directly and only one that goes through Colorado Springs. This is the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway and publicity is now being directed to this road. The automobile magazines are carrying illustrated articles on the highway and the scenic advantages in Colorado Springs and the various large automobile organizations are booking their tours over this highway, which runs from St. Joseph, Mo., through Kansas to Colorado Springs, thence through Ute Pass over a perfect mountain road, through Meeker thence into Utah and on to Salt Lake. [illegible] good roads. A. W. Henderson is secretary of this association and its headquarters are in Colorado Springs.

A. W. Henderson secretary of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and also holding the same position with the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway attended the annual meeting held at St. Joseph Mo. and his report threw light on what has been and is now doing for the new transcontinental route from which the following extracts are taken:

"The Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway association came into existence as the result of a meeting held in St. Joseph, Mo., on March 18, 1914. [illegible] a federation was effected between the Springfield-Hannibal Highway association, the Hannibal-St. Joseph Cross-State Highway association, the Rock Island Highway association and the Lincoln Highway association of Colorado. Since that meeting further organization has been completed, giving this route a distinct individuality all the way from Terre Haute, Ind., to Salt Lake City, Utah. One of the most gratifying features has been the splendid interest manifested in Illinois, resulting in the formation of a strong state division to develop the road from Hannibal through Springfield to Terre Haute. Utah has also taken hold of the work with enthusiasm, and through its efforts has given the highway a practical connection from the Colorado line to Salt Lake City.

PROVES A DIRECT PRACTICAL ROUTE

"With its connections at the eastern and western ends the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway is now able to offer the motorist a direct, practicable route from one coast to the other. Attention should, however, be given at this time to a more definite organization east of Terre Haute and west of Salt Lake City with a view to placing the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway on the map as a distinctive route from New York clear through to San Francisco; and particularly with the idea of arranging to place the official markers all the way across the continent. At Terre Haute, it connects with the National Old Trails road, east through Indianapolis, Columbus, Dayton, Wheeling, Cumberland to Washington, with other conecting roads to New York city. At Springfield, Ill., there is also a connection by way of the road along the southern shore of Lake Erie through Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, and thence to Albany, down the Hudson river to New York city. At Salt Lake City there are two or three routes west to the coast, and the tourist has the option of going by way of the Lincoln highway or the Midland Trail routes.

"One of the first subjects to receive attention was that of the marking of the road, for which a special committee was appointed at the annual meeting. Designs were secured, systems in effect on other roads were studied, and at a meeting of the board of directors, held in St. Joseph, June 26, the design was adopted and deep red (maroon) and white were selected as the official colors.

GOOD MARKINGS SHOW THE WAY

"It was decided to give road directions by marking four posts at each turn and other posts at frequent intervals with bands of red and white, each color 16 inches in width; also to adopt a danger signal, consisting of the word 'Danger' in red letters on a white background. It was decided to place the official marker at each entrance to each town, and also at intervals of not more than five miles.

"It has been recognized that the most important thing to be done was to demonstrate that the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway has a thoroughly safe and feasible road through the mountains. The Colorado and Utah divisions, therefore, devoted their energies to this one task. As a means of making this demonstration most effective and giving it the greatest amount of publicity it was decided to arrange for a sociability and reliability run over the mountain division from Colorado Springs to Salt Lake City, this being preceded by an official inspection trip from St. Joseph to Colorado Springs. This was done in August. The official car of the Commerce club of St. Joseph, Mo. and the Automobile club of St. Joseph left that city on August 10, and the members of the party arrived in Colorado Springs, August 13, after having been just 24 hours all told, on the road.

"The reliability run started from Colorado Springs on August 17 and was participated in by tourists from New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Utah and Colorado. The trip was made by easy stages, reaching Salt Lake City August 24.

"We are confident that the publicity and favorable comment resulting from these trips will have an important bearing in fixing the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway definitely in the minds of those contemplating transcontinental trips in 1915. They showed beyond question that the road, particularly through the mountains and over the high passes, is not only prac-

(Continued on Next Page)

These four photographic views show [illegible] of the activities and in it [illegible] many Springs men [illegible] activities of the good roads booster of the Pikes Peak region. The third view shows a section of the sociability run The upper picture shows the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Salt Lake City last [illegible]. Colorado Springs men and highway in Ute pass, one of the most beautiful and at the same time practical mountain highways in the country. The picture was taken near Glenwood Springs. This view shows the road near Cascade, a pretty little summer resort four miles up Ute pass. Note the type of bridge. The road is well marked. The bottom picture shows the Colorado-to-the-Gulf tourists on the steps of the capitol at Austin, Tex. Governor Colquitt is shown in the lower right hand corner. J. W. Atkinson, E. J. Eaton, A. W. Henderson, C. H. Dudley and other tourists at Galveston, Tex., with Mayor Mitchell presenting the key to the city. The picture was taken on the floor, representing Governor Ammons on the trip.

Growth of Motor Car Industry Here and Development of Highways Have Been Biggest Factors of Decade

PROBABLY the most daring venture that Colorado Springs ever attempted in advertising good roads was the sociability run to the Gulf last May, when 25 automobiles toured from this city to Galveston, Tex., carrying the gospel of good roads and the Colorado-to-the-Gulf highway. All was not roses on the trip, there were hardships, but those who took the journey through New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas down to where the warm gulf washes Galveston are unanimous that it was an experience of a lifetime.

Results? Yes, and lots of them. Publicity was attracted to the highway and to the Pikes Peak region that never could have been obtained in any other way. If the number of automobiles that came to the Pikes Peak region last season from the territory covered by the sociability tour can count as results, then the trip was a paying proposition. The motorists were banqueted at almost every stop, were met by the boosters of the southern states and given the keys to various cities in the southland. They preached the story of the road to Colorado Springs, and they told of the delightful scenic advantages of the region.

Right at this time plans are in a formative stage for a sociability run over the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway, ending at Indianapolis, Ind. This is to be run during the latter part of April and will be conducted along similar lines to the Texas tour last spring. It will be run earlier in order to get the publicity for the highway before the heavy touring from the east to California starts. It will also pay back a visit here in the summer of 1915 of a large sociability run party representing Indiana automobile interests. It is expected that 25 or 30 cars from the region will make the trip this year.

300 CARS FROM ONE CITY—TULSA, OKLA.

One of the most interesting automobile events of the summer was the parade held here by the residents of Tulsa, Okla. This prosperous southern community boasts of more residents in the Pikes Peak region during the summer than any other city in the country and when one saw the 300 automobiles go by in the monster parade and picnic it could be seen how many Oklahomans were here for the summer. The big automobile parade here on the day before the mask ball had more than 500 cars in it, representing states all over the country. There were 27 states represented in this parade. Another parade of the summer was held in Manitou on All States day. Prizes were given during the summer for the states with cars showing the greatest aggregate mileage and for the cars that had traveled the farthest. The sociability-reliability run to Salt Lake in the summer was a novel affair and served to cement the relations with the state to the west of us, relative to matters concerning public highways.

MOTORISTS ARE WELCOMED HERE

The Chamber of Commerce has been particularly useful to motoring tourists this year, by furnishing them with reliable information regarding routes and road conditions. The Automobile club has established its headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce rooms and made the secretary of the Chamber of Comerce its secretary and treasurer, thus centralizing such touring information. The Mountain States Telephone company has furnished daily reports of weather and road conditions, and, in addition to this, special reports have been obtained at intervals from various points on the principal highways.

The committee has taken part in promoting various minor good roads movements, and in preparing revised logs of various important roads leading to Colorado Springs. Changes in location of some of these roads have been made, and this has necessitated changing the logs, which has been done up to this time by issuing a supplement to the log book issued by the Chamber of Commerce. The time is come, however, when a new and enlarged log book should be prepared, to be issued next spring.

The county comissioners have arranged for putting up a comprehensive system of road signs on the north and south highway from the south line of the county to Palmer Lake, and the Automobile club has arranged for extending its system of road signs from Colorado Springs to Limon. All this work will be completed during the winter or early in the spring.

$74,442 Spent on C. S. Streets in '14

That last year's floods cost the street department a total of $14,990.94 is shown by the annual report of Street Commissioner Briggs.

During the year 1914 the department graded 102 street blocks, graveled 103 street blocks and 16 alley blocks and oiled 30 street blocks. A new conduit was installed on East Pikes Peak avenue over Shooks run, a drainage conduit was installed on Mesa road for the protection of Monument Valley park, a new retaining wall was built at the Huerfano bridge, Corona street was opened across the Santa Fe tracks at Columbia street, and the railway companies were induced to build new undercrossings on South Nevada avenue.

For street sprinkling purposes a total of 25,140,880 gallons of water was used. The amount used by the street car company's sprinklers was 22,359,000 gallons. The cost of the water distributed by the city sprinklers was about $2.42 per 21,998 gallons.

During the construction of the South Nevada avenue undercrossing by the railroad companies the department moved a total of 4,073 loads of soil.

Bills for horse maintenance, exclusive of shoeing, totaled $4,851.62, or an average of $35.04 per head per month. Shoeing cost $1.84 per head per month. Auto maintenance cost $910.54.

The total amount expended by the department was $74,442.19, of which $28,012.08 went for the pay roll.

All-the-Year Around Automobiling Here

The Pikes Peak region appeals particularly to the motorist because its climate and the nature of its soil is such as to permit of the use of the automobile practically every day in the year.

Official records show an average of 310 days of sunshine annually, with only 11 days totally lacking in sunshine. The sun shines 70 per cent of the time it is above the horizon.

While the summer, with its cool days and refreshing nights, is the favorite touring season, and while the pleasures of a summer vacation in the mountains are well known, there is really no season of the year when the motorist may not enjoy a visit in the Pikes Peak region. It is a fact that there is seldom more than a day or two when the automobile is compelled, by weather conditions, to remain in the garage.

The roads are good the year round.

There is no "rainy season."

Even in midwinter there is no accumulation of snow. Under the influence of a bright sun and a dry air it disappears without melting into slush or icy pools.

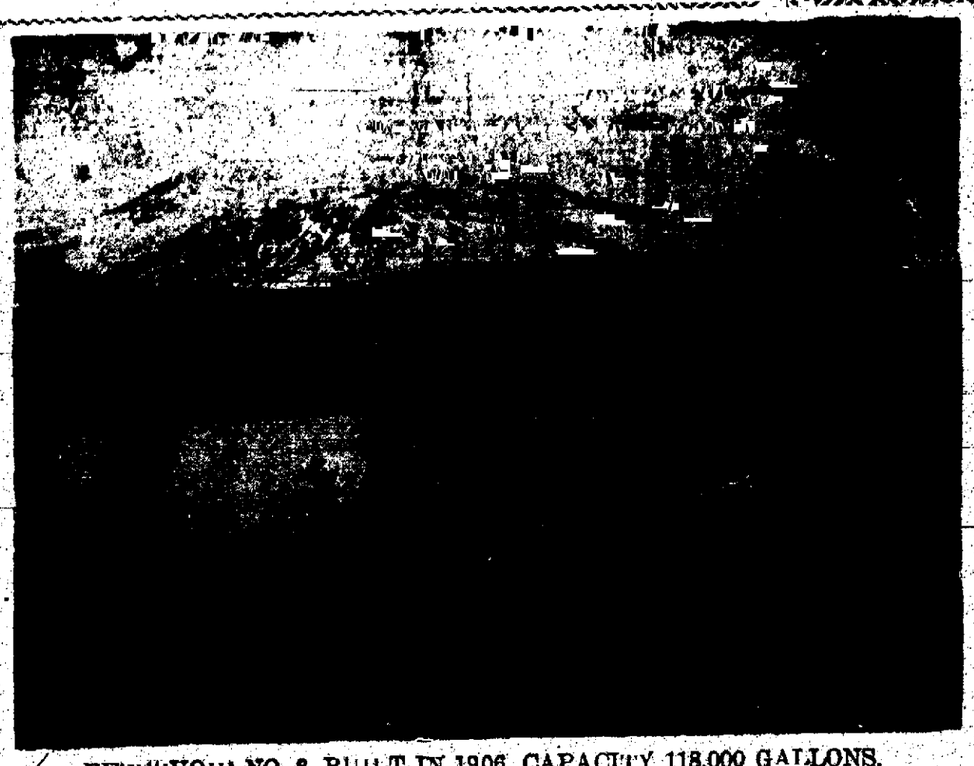
The porous nature of the gravel soil, characteristic of this locality, prevents those conditions which in other sections make roads almost impassable for days and weeks at a time.

Autumn truly is a delightful time of the year. The first touch of frost paints the mountain sides a hundred tints and hues. From the first of September until after Christmas comes a succession of clear, sparkling days, with hardly a cloud in the sky for weeks at a time. The crisp air and the bright sunshine beckon to the out-of-doors and impart new energy.

The winter visitor in Colorado finds his keenest joy not in indolence, but in activity, and that is why the discriminating motorist is choosing Colorado Springs for his winter residence.

It is too often taken for granted in the east that Colorado winters are severe. On the contrary, they are mild and relatively free from extreme cold, snow and discomfort. The cold does not penetrate as in damper climates, when it does come, it is soon dispelled by the warm sunshine.

Power Possibilities of City's Water System Tremendous; Water From Pikes Peak Always Supplies Plenty



RESERVOIR NO. 8, BUILT IN 1906, CAPACITY 118,000 GALLONS.

Few, if any, cities in the country are as fortunately situated as Colorado Springs for a water supply for domestic and irrigation purposes. Colorado Springs is near the base of Pikes Peak, which is one of the largest and highest mountains in the Rocky mountain range. The city derives its entire water supply from the water sheds near the summit of this great mountain. The water that comes from the almost perennial snows near the summit of Pikes Peak is clear, soft, cool, aerated and as near absolutely pure as any water can be that is found in a native state. The water is impounded in a system of reservoirs near and above timber line, where there is no chance of pollution from any source.

The water stored in these high mountain reservoirs, the lowest of which is at an elevation of 10,246 feet, before reaching the pipe lines by which it is conveyed to the city, runs several miles in an open channel over a rocky, precipitous bed, where it is dashed, sprayed and vigorously agitated in the pure mountain air and sunshine, thus thoroughly aerating it and making it fresh, sweet and wholesome.

CITY SYSTEM NOW RUNS ITSELF

Colorado Springs owns its water system. The mayor is commissioner of the water department. The prime purpose of the department is to furnish the city with an abundant supply of pure, refreshing, healthful water, and not to make dividends on the money invested. Every reasonable thing is done to effectuate this purpose.

The mountain reservoirs are located on land owned by the city. These lands are fenced and patrolled; caretakers are stationed at the reservoirs to keep them and the streams flowing into them free from all substances that might pollute or contaminate the water. The health department makes frequent inspections of the system to see that everything in connection with it is kept in a sanitary condition. The city chemist tests the water in the system, both quantitatively and qualitatively for bacteria about 20 days each month, and a chemical examination is made once each month. These combined tests show that the city has a water supply that is pure and healthy. The average bacteria per c.c. per month for a year is 12, and during nine months of the year the average is 6. The largest average for any one month was 49.

WATER IS PUREST IN THE STATE

Miquel in a published table rates water as "excessively pure" which contains less than 10 bacteria per c.c. and water as "very pure" which contains from 10 to 100 bacteria per c.c. According to this table the water supply of Colorado Springs is "excessively pure" nine months in the year, and "very pure" at its poorest. No colon bacilli are ever found in the city water.

The sweetness and purity of the water is further demonstrated by the percentage of saturation with oxygen which analysis shows runs 99 plus. Ordinary pure water does not exceed from 96 to 97. Another satisfactory feature is the extreme softness of the water and its freedom from any minerals, which makes it ideal for bathing and laundry purposes.

The water from the city hydrants is always cool and refreshing. Tests show that it never reaches a temperature above 60 degrees F. and that the average temperature is 50 degrees.

The city's present water supply is derived from an immense water-shed on the south and east slopes of Pikes Peak. Congress has recently granted the city a large body of land on the north slope of Pikes Peak as a water reserve, and the city expects in the not distant future to largely increase its present supply of water by extending its system to this slope of the Peak. At the present time the city has an abundant supply of water for both domestic and irrigation purposes in its system as now developed.

TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR POWER

Colorado Springs is a little less than 6,000 feet in elevation. Four of the storage reservoirs of the city's water system are at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet. These facts indicate the vast possibilities for generating power on the city's water system. At present there is a privately owned power plant on the city's water system, capable of supplying a large part of the electrical energy used for lighting and power purposes in the three municipalities at the base of Pikes Peak, and the adjacent region. The franchise of this company expires in 1923. The city can then develop and use all the power which can be generated on its water system, and this power feature will be of enormous value to the city. What other city has a water system that furnished an unlimited supply of the best and purest water nature affords and at the same time water power of almost incalculable value? At no distant day Colorado Springs should have only a nominal tax for municipal purposes because it will derive sufficient revenue from the power generated on its unique water system to pay the cost of maintaining itself in the van of progressive cities.

Why live where you have poor water, when you can live in Colorado Springs that has water rich in all the qualities that please the taste and make for robust health?

1914 RECEIPTS WERE $165,788

The total receipts of the water department in 1914 were $165,788.51, according to the annual report of Superintendent B. H. McReynolds. Of this $154,111.12 came from the consumer. Expenditures for maintenance amounted to $28,419.74. The amount paid on bonds was $54,861.20.

The net cost of the water works to date has been $3,182,882.44, while the bonded debt to date totals $1,425,000. The average rate of interest is 4 per cent.

Following are some interesting statistics on the consumption of water in Colorado Springs:

Estimated total population to date, 33,000.

Estimated population on line of pipe, 33,000.

Estimated population supplied, 33,000.

Total consumption for year, 2,322,549,000 gallons.

Average through supply meters: total [illegible].

Percentage of consumption metered, 15 per cent.

Average daily consumption, 6,363,146 gallons.

100 GALLONS DAILY FOR RESIDENTS

Gallons per day to each inhabitant, 190.

Gallons per day to each consumer, 193.

Gallons per day to each tap, 530.

Cost of supplying water, per million gallons, figured on total maintenance, 7.54.

Total cost of supplying water, per million gallons, figured on total maintenance and interest on bonds, $25.90.

BILLIONS OF GALLONS IN GREAT RESERVOIRS

Cast iron and steel pipes are used to convey and distribute the supply over the city. A total of 143¼ miles of pipe are now in use. During the last year the number of leaks per mile was .39. There are now 507 hydrants in use in the city. The pressure in the mains ranges from 40 to 125 pounds.

The drainage area now in use comprises 29 square miles. At the first of the year the city had stored in its mountain reservoirs a total of 1,838,000,000 gallons. In Prospect lake and the Pike View reservoirs a total of 405,000,000 gallons was stored for irrigation purposes.

The precipitation record at Lake Moraine, one of the principal stations on the water system, last year follows:

January	1.10
February	.37
March	1.50
April	2.72
May	2.33
June	4.41
July	8.08
August	3.01
September	.24
October	2.71
November	Trace
December	.68
	27.28

The following table shows the elevation, capacity, cost, etc., of the reservoirs of the city water system:

Date Const.	Name.	Cost.	Elevation feet.	Outlet in.	Area acres.	Depth feet.	Capacity gallons.
1878	*Mesa No. 1	$ 5,000	6,211.10	12	.32	14	1,250,000
1886	*Mesa No. 2	10,000	6,211.10	12	2.88	16	9,000,000
1903	*High Line	20,000	6,428.00	16	5.6	28	12,500,000
1891	**Lake Moraine	38,000	10,246.76	20	97	25	260,000,000
1894	**Reservoir No. 2	38,500	11,300.03	16	20	25	180,000,000
1895	**Reservoir No. 7	22,000	12,099.00	16	23.4	15.6	62,000,000
1896	**Reservoir No. 8	38,500	11,685.75	18	87.4	30.7	218,000,000
1904	**Reservoir No. 4	177,000	10,932.00	30	120.93	39	864,544,000
1904	**Reservoir No. 5	53,015	10,930.00	20	100.71	37	569,540,000

*Distributing.
**Storage.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR 1915

Chairman Leonard E. Curtis of the Chamber of Commerce committee on streets and highways submitted a very comprehensive report on work done during the year and that which should be completed in the near future. Of the improvements the committee says:

"The main road to Manitou needs much improvement. The part of Colorado avenue in Colorado Springs is now in good repair, but in Colorado City it is in bad order. The part of the road in the county has been put in excellent condition, but in Manitou the road needs improvement.

"The boulevard to Manitou and the Mesa road are in bad condition and should be graded and resurfaced.

"At the main roads in the immediate vicinity of the city show signs of breaking down under too heavy traffic for ordinary earth roads. The time is evidently approaching when some heavier and more permanent roadway will have to be adopted for some miles near the city on all the main roads. This will involve large expenditures for construction.

"The proposed circle drive about the city should be completed as soon as practicable.

"It is also very desirable that the older Cripple Creek stage road should be rebuilt, since it would prove a very valuable addition to the road system centering in Colorado Springs.

"The proposed road to the summit of Pikes Peak also should be built in the near future. As an advertising feature for the whole region, it would be unrivaled."

The road from Woodland Park to Palmer Lake and the Farmers' road also should be completed, the report states.

COLORADO SEVEN TIMES AS LARGE AS SWITZERLAND

Colorado has 103,658 square miles; Switzerland has 15,981 square miles; that is, less than one-seventh the area of Colorado.

Colorado has a population of 7.7 persons per square mile.

Switzerland has a population of about 234 persons per square mile.

If Colorado had 234 persons per square mile, the population of Colorado would be over 24,000,000.

Springs Is Hub for Most Interesting Motor Travel Spots in Country; Tours to Other Sections Advertise Roads

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

ticable and feasible, but is in a remarkable high stage of development.

TRAVELERS PRAISE NEW HIGHWAY

"Impartial observers who made the trip from Colorado Springs to Salt Lake City by the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway and returned eastward by other routes state that our road is equal, if not superior, to any other and that it is far and away the most wonderful scenic ride of 600 miles available to the motorist in any part of America.

"Extensive quotations might be made from official reports and articles written by those who made the trip from Colorado Springs to Salt Lake City, but the following brief extracts from detailed report of the trip by Mayor Charles L. McKesson of Colorado Springs tells all that is necessary:

MAYORS TELLS OF EXPERIENCES ON TRIP

"The trip leaves the memory full of pleasant impressions. Every mile of the way is interesting, most of it is pleasant, and some is both charming and thrilling. No one who has not made this trip can truthfully say that he has seen the beauty and grandeur of the Rocky mountains. The road follows along the banks of rushing mountain streams, which huge cliffs and bluffs and pines and spruce and firs. We catch glimpses of snow-covered mountain ranges, 100 miles away. We climb through picturesque wooded hills. We are thrilled on "eyebrow" roads high on the side of cliffs. We climb the continental divide on a 4 per cent grade over a road as smooth as a boulevard and are off for the world' hardly without realizing that we have reached the point where the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific divide. Now we travel along the top of a canon rim and are thrilled as we look into the yawning depths; and then we descend into peaceful fertile valleys. The auto winds around the base of towering, many-hued cliffs and peaks of fantastic shape. Then we pass through broad, fertile valleys, through a country of quiet, pleasing beauty. We leave a rich, irrigated section to travel for 30 miles through desert and all at once are again in a Garden of Eden. We find splendid, graded roads most of the way, and everywhere evidence of development. We are impressed with the ever-changing scenery; the excellent accommodations all along the road; the generous hospitality of the people; and the logical reasons for the selection of this as the great transcontinental highway."

HIGHWAY HOLDS KEY TO SITUATION

"A look at the map shows that the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway crosses the central part of the United States in a line as straight as the contour of the country will permit; that it traverses a section of great natural resources, and of wide diversity of commercial, agricultural and mining development, a territory rich in historic association, and that it strikes through the heart of the Rocky mountain scenic wonderland.

"Other things being equal, the transcontinental tourist will naturally seek the route of greatest scenic interest. For that reason the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway holds the key to the situation. It is the natural and logical way—and its further development is assured, without placing reliance upon outside assistance, by the states, counties, and communities through which it [illegible]. Merely drawing a line on the map and giving it a name does not make a transcontinental highway. And the [illegible] Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean highway is that the state units are already in a high stage of development. Much effort was made to attract travel or to federate for the promotion and development of the Ocean-to-Ocean highway."

Highest Automobile Road in World to Be Built to Top of Peak

Three Miles Above Sea Level Into Clouds Will Be Finished by June, Tremendous Asset to the Region

MOTORING in the clouds, three miles above sea level, surrounded by scenery without equal in the country and on a road that will be the first to justify the name "highway!" This sums up the automobile trip up Pikes Peak, which will be made possible this summer by the construction of a road to the top of the famous old mountain. For 10 years local men have discussed the plan. It was thoroughly investigated and found feasible by the Chamber of Commerce, but it took a small group of business men to push the thing through. E. A. Sunderlin, Charles F. Noble and other local capitalists recently secured a permit from the department of agriculture at Washington for the right of way for this road and probably before this edition has been published, the surveyors will be busy getting grades and estimates ready. It is said that the work is to cost $125,000. Those in charge of the plan will have it completed by June 1. Toll will be charged for visiting autos and the company will run a number of cars of its own.

CITY COUNCIL APPROVES ROAD PLAN

The Colorado Springs city council has approved of the permit, and as the city owns most of the mountain as a watershed for its water system, its O. K. was necessary.

The department of agriculture already has authorized the issuance of the permit, but the general understanding was that it would not be issued unless the city of Colorado Springs, which has been given the control of the forest on the watershed over which the road is to be built, was willing.

Under the terms of the permit, which it is expected will be issued, Mr. Noble must file with the forestry department a complete set of plans for the road, must file a financial statement showing ability to complete the work within a reasonable time, and must agree to file with the department vouchers of expense, etc. The permit, if granted, will give the government the right to regulate the tools and to take over the road at any time upon the payment to the builders of a reasonable price.

Under the terms of the resolution passed by the council, the builders of the road must comply with whatever reasonable sanitary regulations the council may impose.

At the present time the watershed which is to be traversed by the road is not used by the city. If Colorado Springs, however, at any time should want to use any part of the road as a reservoir site, etc., the builders agree to remove the road at their own cost.

While the new company has not announced its definite plans or the exact location of the road, it is a certain thing for the year and one of the best advertisements for the region that can be given publicity this year. It is expected that the old carriage road, built up the mountain in the early '80s, will be used as a grade to some extent. Using this road two years ago, two autoists made the trip up the mountain after various hardships. Boulders and timbers have fallen across the right-of-way and the drivers had to build their own roads most of the way. The grades, however, are suitable to any medium-powered car.

INVESTIGATED IN 1912 BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In 1912, the Chamber of Commerce became interested in the project. A committee was appointed, headed by Leonard E. Curtis, veteran road builder and booster, to investigate the possibilities of the project, its practicability from the standpoint of grades and cost, and to report to the chamber.

Two routes were considered by the committee for the proposed road; one following the line of the old toll road from a point on the Ute Pass road near Cascade to the summit of the Peak, and one through North Cheyenne and Bear Creek canons by way of the Seven Lakes basin to Windy Point and thence to the summit of the Peak.

The committee found that Colorado Springs would oppose the building of any public road on the second of the proposed routes, on account of the danger of pollution of the city water supply, and therefore confined its attention to the first route. It was informed that the road along this route had been built originally as a toll road, and had been used as a carriage road very largely up to the year 1892, when the franchise of the toll road company expired, but had been used very little since that time, and was out of order.

OLD GRADE REPORTED O. K.

At the request of the committee, a reconnoissance of the road was made by the county commissioners and some members of the committee who reported that the old grade was still in place and could be utilized to a large extent; that by relocating some parts of it the grade could be reduced within entirely feasible limits for automobiles. The county commissioners estimated roughly that it would cost about $25,000 to put the road in good order.

The road lies partly in El Paso county and partly in Teller county, and is all in the Pikes Peak forest reserve. A subcommittee went to Denver and had a conference with the district forester of the United States forest service and also with the state highway commission. The district forester assured the subcommittee that no objection would be made by the forest service to the reconstruction of the road, but that the service would favor such reconstruction and might be able to give some financial assistance. The members of the state highway commission informed the subcommittee that there would probably be not difficulty in having such a road declared a state highway.

D. N. Heizer, a pioneer resident of the region, informed the committee that he felt confident that he could secure the necessary money for building the road as a toll road, of the necessary legal authority for the construction of such a road could be obtained by the company building it would be allowed to charge $1 for each passenger.

After careful consideration of the matter, the committee found that there were serious legal difficulties involved in building such a toll road, and it was the sense of the committee that, in order to secure the full advantages from the construction of the road, it should be free from all tolls.

COULDN'T BE BUILT AS PUBLIC ROAD

The committee also found that some difficulties would be involved in building the road as a public highway, on account of its lying partly in El Paso county and partly in Teller county, and also found that the county commissioners of Teller county would probably not feel justified in expending any of the funds of that county upon the road, since it would be of no direct benefit to that county. As the result of this, the only feasible ways of securing the construction of the road appeared to the committee to be to have the road built if possible, with state funds as a part of the state highway system, or partly with El Paso county funds and partly with funds to be raised by private subscription.

Before proceeding farther with the matter, however, it was considered necessary to have an accurate survey made and secure a reliable estimate of cost. The committee found that the expenses of obtaining such a survey and estimate would be from $800 to $1,200. As the result of its investigation, the committee announced that construction of the proposed road is entirely feasible, that it would form a very valuable addition to the attractions of the Pikes Peak region, and that it should be built as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained.

Pikes Peak is famous in history, picture and fiction. Its position is unique among the peaks of Colorado, due in many respects to the romance of its discovery by Zebulon Pike. It is so situated that the finest views of Colorado mountains are obtained from the trip to the summit as well as from the top. Hundreds of thousands of people all over the United States know of Pikes Peak whereas they do not know of any other mountain in the state.

The setting for the carriage and automobile road up this famous mountain is one that can charm the most experienced Alpine traveler or the mountaineer of the Rockies. Years ago, early in the '80s, a group of men built the toll road up the Peak. The road was a marvel of engineering skill, as was discovered by engineers who investigated the abandoned highway to investigate the possibility of using the grade. The grades were found feasible for autoists, with a few changes in curves. The franchise for this road expired in 1892.

The auto road will start from a point on this toll line on the Ute Pass road near the town of Cascade, wind through glades, along mountain sides and over crystal streams until it reaches the climb. From almost every point on this road the traveler will find attractive views, panoramas of mountain ranges and scenes that now are not available to the novice. The camera enthusiast will find subjects for countless rolls of films.

A MOVEMENT FOR BETTER MOTION PICTURES

The Woman's Home Companion has started a movement for better motion pictures. Several hundred films will be submitted to the editors of that magazine each month in advance of their release to the motion picture houses. From these the editors will select from 40 to 75 which, in their estimation, are especially commendable both from an artistic and ethical standpoint. The names of these films will be published in the magazine. These films are recommended to women's clubs, to libraries, to teachers, and to parents, as clean, wholesome, educational and entertaining exhibits worthy of patronage. Of the importance of elevating motion pictures in the United States, the Woman's Home Companion says in part:

"Within the last few years there have sprung up in your community branches of a new institution which draws to itself every week

more young people than are in the churches on Sunday

more young people than are in the schools on week-days,

an institution whose influence on our young people, in the judgment of educators, is second only to the influence of the family, the church and the schools. Yet, of this institution, and the men behind it, and its possibilities for good, the average parent has not yet taken the trouble to make himself or herself informed.

"The church has its pastors and governing committees; the school is watched over jealously by associations of parents and teachers. The motion picture theater, which draws as many children as either, for almost as many hours in the week as either, is not yet taken seriously by thousands of us. And yet the motion picture theater has unquestionably come to remain—a permanent, potent factor in our lives."

Missouri is considering a law to enforce honesty in advertising.

WHERE ROAD TO TOP OF PIKES PEAK WILL START AND FINISH

The town of Cascade, four miles up Ute Pass, whence the automobile road up Pikes Peak will start. The old carriage toll road is seen at the right and the auto road will follow this grade. Pikes Peak is shown in the background.

TOLL GATE ON THE OLD CARRIAGE ROAD UP PIKES PEAK

GLEN COVE, OR THE HALFWAY HOUSE ON THE OLD CARRIAGE ROAD.
This will be on the right of way of the new automobile road, and although it is only a ruin at this time, it may be rebuilt. It is beautifully located on the road.

Many Artists in Springs Musical Circles; Sunday Orchestra Concerts Are Popular

Musically, Colorado Springs is as far advanced as any city in the state. Among the musicians here are numbered a score or more of artists whose fame extends farther than the boundaries of the state, and from Colorado Springs have gone musicians whose names and reputations are known the world over. There is a music-loving population in the region that supports things musical in a surprising manner and this city can now boat of its own orchestra, which is conducted by the Musical club and gives concerts Sunday afternoons in the Burns theater. These concerts are open to the public and the expense is met by voluntary contributions at the door.

This year the orchestra has made many steps forward and has brought a number of famous soloists here for the concerts. The Colorado college men's glee club sang last Sunday. Miss Amy Ahrens, a Colorado Springs girl who was studying violin in Berlin when the war broke out, was the principal attraction at a benefit concert given recently.

There are a number of prominent musical organizations here, the chief of which are the Musical club and the American Music society. The majority of the churches have choirs of excellent talent, the organists are exceptionally high grade and the music is excellent.

One of the principal features of the

ALBERT C. PEARSON
Dean of All Musicians in Colorado Springs.

work of the Musical club is the bringing here of the best artists in the country. These concerts are given at the Burns theater. During the last few years the majority of the topnotch musical artists have appeared in Colorado Springs.

HOW THE MUSICAL CLUB WAS STARTED

The first musical club in Colorado

EDWIN DIETRICH
Conductor of the Musical Club Orchestra in Its Sunday Concerts.

Springs was started in a most informal way by Mrs. Bass, afterwards Senator Wolcott's wife, and Professor Pearson in January, 1880. The members of this club met at their various residences, the first recitals being given at Glen Eyrie, Briarhurst and other of the old homes. Then, as the club grew the meetings came to be held in the old Palmer hall, now Cutler academy, and for several years musicians were brought down from Denver to give the programs. It was at a recital in this building before the members of this small club that Mrs. John Speed Tucker, then a little girl, made her first public appearance as a singer.

This club gradually gave up its meetings and then for a few years a series of subscription concerts were given at these same homes by these same music lovers. Finally 22 years ago Mrs. Clement C. Dickey and Mrs. F. T. Anderson with five others decided to meet weekly and do what they could to make Colorado Springs a center of musical culture. This club met usually at the home of Mrs. Dickey, and at first, its membership was open only to women, but later men were permitted to join. Professor Pearson was the first man to be invited. Among the other members of this club were: General and Mrs. William J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bell, Miss Daisy Anderson, Miss Edith Ferris, Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. Harry Hunter Seldomridge and Mrs. John Inglis. In 1893 the club had grown to about 15 members and a constitution was drawn up in that year for a permanent society. After this meetings were held first at Miss Henry's school and the Kinnickinnic, and then in Perkins Fine Arts hall at the college. The first artist concerts were given in the Cumberland Presbyterian church during the presidency of Mrs. Leslie J. Skelton. Among the artists, just one in a year, were De Pachmann and the famous Kneisel quartet. All these years Mrs. Dickey, Professor Pearson, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Seldomridge and the rest of those charter members have been most devoted and loyal members of the club and it is in large measure due to their effort that the club has attained its wonderful success.

In addition to its public work, the city's most capable musicians, has been uncommonly active at its bimonthly meetings, which are held at the Antlers hotel parlors. Its officers for the current year are: President, Mrs. Dan Dillon Cosgrove; first vice president, Mrs. James F. Burns; second vice president, Mrs. George M. Howe; recording secretary, Frances S. Rouse; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clement C. Dickey; treasurer, Nellie Cahn; librarian, Nelson Brett.

MANY DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS HERE

That it has proved an enterprising body is shown in the large attendance of club meetings, the excellence of the programs, which this season consist of works given in sequence from the earliest to the present period, and in the marked increase of membership. Frequent introduction of capable young talent on club programs reflects great credit upon the city's teachers of music. Perhaps no other city of the size of Colorado Springs can boast of a more efficient group of instructors. Foremost among them should be mentioned Mr. Albert T. Pearson, pianist and composer, who for 35 years has been the guide and counselor of budding talents, many of whom have at-

MRS. FREDERICK A. FAUST
Prominent in Music Circles in the City.

tained prominent positions in the musical world. The dean of local musicians, he has endeared himself to all members of his profession through the fine spirit of fellowship and unselfishness exhibited on all occasions toward his colleagues.

Likewise successful in the piano field has been the effort of Wilhelm Schmidt, who through results obtained in advocating the methods of his own teacher, Theodore Leschetizky, has built up an enviable reputation. During Mr. Schmidt's recent residence at Berlin, he was music critic of the Continental Times, contributing at the same time articles on the European musical situation to Musical America, under the nom de plume "Der Wanderer." Since his return he has been uncommonly active in the musical life of Colorado Springs.

Prominent in the piano group is Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, who has developed many excellent players, and who is an indefatigable worker in behalf of the local branch of the American Music

MRS. MARIE BRISCOE
Teacher and Violinist of Exceptional Talent.

society. Others are Mr. Edward D. Hale, dean of the music department of Colorado college, Mr. Gordon Russell Thayer, Miss Henrietta Templeton, a pupil of Rudolph Ganz, and Mrs. Arthur Bartlett.

PROF. BROWN AT HEAD OF C. C. MUSIC SCHOOL

Among the leading voice teachers is M. H. Howard Brown, who at the beginning of the season was appointed head of the vocal department at Colorado College School of Music, and the results of his careful training have appeared in the excellent performances of the various college vocal organizations. Mrs. F. E. Taliaferro, Miss Anna Briggs, Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. H. A. Hamilton and Miss Lois Merris, deserve especial mention, the group being splendidly equipped singers from both the vocal and general music standpoint.

Edwin A. Dietrich, the capable conductor of the Sunday concert orchestra, is responsible for the development of much of the violin talent. In his hands was the early training of Louis Persinger, conceded to be one of America's greatest artists, who is now concert master of the great Philharmonic orchestra at Berlin, under the celebrated Nikisch. Amy Ahrens also was a pupil of Mr. Dietrich. Mrs. Marie Briscoe and Mrs. George M. Howe, both violinists of European training, are likewise creating with deserved success as teachers and soloists.

COPPERSMITH WELL KNOWN AT EAST

Among the city's organists and directors are Mr. Alexander Pitts of St. [illegible] church, Mr. W[illegible] Coppersmith, Mr. Nelson Brett of Grace church and Miss Ruth Manning of the First Presbyterian church.

Foremost of the creative musicians residing here is Frederick Ayres Johnson, whose compositions are played in both the old and new world, each year bringing him fresh laurels. Mrs. William Wells Price, the composer of "Colorado," has given pleasure to a wide circle by her clever compositions, she having been a pupil of Frederick Ayres.

Among other talented musicians of whom Colorado Springs can boast is Miss Charlotta Rhea James, who has recently returned from her studies abroad, and Eleanor Painter Schmidt, who is scoring a decided success in the title role of Pink Domino, which is having a successful season in New York city.

AMERICAN MUSIC SOCIETY FLOURISHING

The Colorado Springs branch of the American Music society has become an established factor in musical life here.

The National society was formed for the protection and advancement of American compositions. A coterie of

WILHELM SCHMIDT
Instructor and Prominent Writer on Musical Topics.

men in the east, among whom Arthur Farwell, Walter Damrosch and David Stephan are prominent, realized some years ago that producers of music, critics and audiences were occupying a false position towards native music stuff [illegible] nothing without the stamp, "Made in Europe," seemed acceptable. Therefore they resolved to launch a movement through which American composers might have an opportunity to present their productions in a [illegible] atmosphere, where judgment instead of being biased in advance might at least be free from prejudice.

The National society has its seat in New York city, and there are centers in various other cities, Colorado having two, here and at Denver.

Mr. Frederick Ayres, to whom the local center owes its existence, is honorary president, and Mr. H. Howard Brown president. Other officers are: Vice president, Mr. Albert C. Pearson; recording secretary, Miss Jessie Baker; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Rouse; treasurer, Miss Churchman, Colorado School for Deaf and Blind; musical director, Mrs. Frederick A.

H. HOWARD BROWN
President American Music Society and Prominent in Vocal Teaching Circles Here.

Faust; membership committee, Mrs. Russell Gordon Thayer, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe and Mrs. G. M. Pennoyer; program committee, Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, Mrs. John Speed Tucker and Mrs. George M. Howe.

The policy of this society is to give not only representative works of native composers, but interesting [illegible]

WILLET R. WILLIS
The Indefatigable Worker and President of the Musical Club, to Whose Efforts Are to Much of the Success of the Sunday Afternoon Orchestra Concerts.

[illegible] from all the modern schools. Among the notable things to be presented this season are: The Schumann and Rachmaninoff concerto for two pianos, Frederick Ayres' Sonata for the violin, and "The Foolish Virgins," a cantata for women's voices, with soprano, contralto, and baritone solos. The poem is by Cecil Fanning, the music by Marshall Kernochan.

GOLF MOST POPULAR ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND GAME IN THE REGION; HUNDREDS PLAYING ON C. S. CLUB COURSE, NOW ONE OF STATE'S BEST

GOLFERS ENJOYING THE SPARKLING SUNSHINE ON NEW YEARS DAY AT THE COLORADO SPRINGS GOLF COURSE.

Colorado Springs is fast becoming the golfers' paradise. Imagine a wonderful surf course soaking up the sunshine with snoy-capped mountains in the near distance. There's a sparkle in the air that puts vim into one's playing, sends the blood hurrying with its message of good health and bringing fresh blooms to the checks. The Colorado Springs Golf club will this spring finish its full 18-hole course and with more than 300 active members playing the game, a surplus in the treasury and more interest in the Scotch pastime than ever before, the outlook for golf could not be better.

The Springs club has a beautiful little clubhouse, equipped with everything that a modern club needs. Tennis courts are maintained there and the club stages an annual tournament, which Daniel Knowlton won last year. The club has its social as well as athletic side, and dances and dinners are given at the club throughout the year.

It has only been within the last four years that golf came into its own in Colorado Springs. The Colorado Springs club formerly was known as the Town and Gown club. A large amount of money has been spent on the club's course and it is now attracting many golfers from all over the country, who come here either winter or summer to enjoy their favorite sport and the bracing weather of the region.

The club has developed some high-class golfers, as shown by the fact that the state team championship trophies rest in the trophy cases there. Last summer the Springs players, under the direction of W. W. Campbell, professional golfer, defeated three Denver clubs, and did it rather easily. In the state tournament the individual players did not fare so well, however.

E. J. Ullrich is now serving his third term as president of the club and under his direction it has prospered and will continue to prosper.

FIRST INDIAN SOLDIER IS GIVEN VICTORIA CROSS

Sole Survivor of Heroic Gun Team Gets Coveted Honor After He Had Been Wounded

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The first Indian soldier to win the coveted Victoria Cross is a Mohammedan, Khudadad Khan, of the 129th Duke of Cannaught's own Baluchis. He earned his honor four months ago, but wounds have kept him until now from receiving his insignia from the king. He is the sole survivor of a heroic machine gun team, who were bayonted at their posts.

The regimental machine-gun section of the 129th was on October 30 placed in the portion of the defense held by the 5th Lancers. This part of the line was subjected to a very heavy bombardment, and the machine-gun section in particular was singled out for an especially heavy shell fire.

Man after man was hit, but the brave detachment continued to serve their guns, inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Eventually one of the two guns was put out of action by a direct hit on it by a shrapnel shell.

The British official, Captain R. F. Dill, who was commanding the section, was wounded in the head at about this time, but continued in action until forced to give up the command and was carried to the rear.

The team of the remaining gun, however, still kept on firing under the command of Color Havildar Ghulan Muhammad, a Punjabi Mohammedan. The Germans afforded an excellent target at close range and the gun did much execution. Eventually, however, the enemy, brought up vastly superior forces, advanced to the attack regardless of the losses inflicted.

The heroic gun team, fighting till the last, were bayoneted at their posts. Khudadad Khan, the sole survivor, though badly wounded, managed after a time to rejoin his company, but did not quit his gun till he had insured that it would be valueless to the enemy.

WHAT SOME MEN SEE

From the Colliers' Weekly.

A perfect picture of the standpat mind is that given by a letter said to be on file among the records of the patent office at Washington. The writer, a sober, capable, industrious man, of good ability but narrow vision, is resigning because (as he points out at length) the inventions have practically all been made, and he is getting out now when he can step into a good position elsewhere, so as not to be stranded when the patent office is discontinued, as must be done in a year or two. This letter was written in 1833. What is your notion of the future of your line?

A bachelor says love is a capsule used to disguise the bitterness of matrimony.

National and State Institutions in Region

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Parks, Residences, Manitou, Colorado City, Agriculture

ANNUAL EDITION — THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE — ANNUAL EDITION

Natural Beauty Spots and Formal Gardens Make City's Park System Unrivaled in Entire Country

Every Variety of Scenery From Rugged Mountains and Cliffs to Best of Modern Landscape Plans

COLORADO SPRINGS is naturally endowed with one of the most remarkable park systems in the United States, and the third largest in the country. From the towering cliffs, evergreen and kinnikinnic-covered mountains, where foaming streams dash their way among the rocks, canons impressive with their massive walls, grotesque and gorgeous rock formations in the Garden of the Gods and in Palmer park, down to the magnificently planned Monument Valley park, with its trees, lawns and flowers of many hues; Stratton park, with its walks and trout-filled lakes, its bandstand and dancing pavilion; Dorchester park, winding along the Fountain creek; Bruin Inn, the quaint log-cabin pavilion, over the High Drive up from Cheyenne mountain; to Prospect lake, with its broad expanse of sky-blue water—all these are available to the visitor to Colorado Springs, within a short distance from the heart of the city.

The parks of Colorado Springs tell the story of the place. It is primarily an outdoor city, and General William Palmer, the founder, did everything he could to make it a huge park in itself. He had the foresight to plot the streets exceptionally wide and to leave plenty of room for small park tracts, and he had trees of the rapid-growing type planted. But General Palmer only gave the park system its start, and the people of the city planned and have brought it to its present attractive state.

The park system of Colorado Springs aggregates 2,617.30 acres, with 13 miles of boulevards and drives. This acreage is exceeded by only two other American cities, Boston and St. Louis. The bringing together of these great outside mountain parks with the improved formal parks by a system of boulevards is one of the features that makes the system unique. In addition to the parks themselves, there are 15 miles of city streets laid out with parking in the center or along the curb.

But all the parks did not come from General Palmer or the Colorado Springs company, although it is estimated that donations from these sources would aggregate $1,500,000 in value. Prospect lake, maintained by the city water department, is included in the park acreage, and is a beautiful site. Last summer scores of automobile campers were given accommodations there. Boating is allowed there, and in the winter skating is popular. Stratton park, where most of the tourists go, is a 90-acre tract, with beautiful walks, trees, shrubs and flowers, playground apparatus, a pavilion for dancing and concerts and an open-air bandstand. Dances are held at Stratton park three times a week during the summer season, and five band concerts are given every week during the season. The park is owned by the Stratton estate, but is open to the public.

The two wonderful canons, North and South Cheyenne, open at Stratton park. North Canon is free to the public, while South, with its Seven Falls, is open by payment of toll.

The Garden of the Gods, the most famous city park in the world, was a gift to Colorado Springs by the heirs of the late Charles A. Perkins, former president of the Burlington railroad system. It consists of 480 acres of grotesque titanic rocks.

MONUMENT VALLEY PARK SYSTEM WONDERFUL

The city's formal parks combine the art of the landscape gardener with that of the inherent beauty of surroundings. The best-known of these is Monument Valley park, a rather narrow strip of land running from the Antlers hotel to the northern limits of the city along Monument creek. This park is a remarkable one, for not many years ago the land looked as if it never had seen a civilized community. But today, with well-kept lawns, lakes, flower beds and trees and planning, it ranks with the best formal parks in the country.

The city's parks are managed by a self-perpetuating board which is undoubtedly free from political influence. This was one of the provisions under which General Palmer gave the city the parking system. A group of citizens give their time and energy to the management of the park system with no recompense whatever, a fact which the public of the region gradually is beginning to realize. Judge Horace G. Lunt was the president of the board from the beginning until the first of last December, when he resigned. Hon. Irving Howbert also resigning during the year, after long service. The board is now composed of David V. Donaldson, president; A. G. Sharp, Charles B. Seldomridge, E. J. Ulrich, P. B. Stewart and W. J. Chinn. They divide the work among them, each taking a section.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE PERMANENT

The cost of maintenance has been running about $20,000 a year, this year dropping to an appropriation of $26,000. This is exceedingly small and, with strict economy, only about keeps things going. The board employs J. B. Lang, a most competent man, as superintendent. This year a new policy was inaugurated of beginning permanent improvements for the parks. In North park, a square of land in the heart of the business section, a combined bandstand and comfort station was erected at a cost of $7,500.

Out at North Cheyenne Canon the permanent work plan has been prosecuted by the erection of stone bridges to take the place of wooden ones. The wooden bridges were extremely costly, as mountain freshets repeatedly washed them out. The new type of bridge is constructed of concrete and ornamented with stones taken from the creek beds. They are very laid in various colors.

MAKE PEOPLE'S PARK IN MONUMENT

It is the ambition of the commission to make Monument Valley park the people's park, and every year it becomes more and more popular. It is impossible to estimate how many thousands go into this park every year, and mostly they are home people. These crowds range from children who flock to the playgrounds in summer, through all grades of casual visitors, those who go to the ball games on Sundays and the skaters in winter. Permanent improvements have been made in this park by building concrete steps at Boulder street, placing of drinking fountains and improvement of playground apparatus. Money has been appropriated for building a shelter near Lake No. 1, and this will be done at the beginning of the new year. It long has been needed for the protection of skaters in winter, for the children at the playgrounds and for people caught out in sudden showers. An important permanent improvement in this park was the relaying of the water system in concrete. Among the plans for the future are more openings from side streets, with rundowns so that baby buggies, invalid chairs and such wheeled vehicles may be more easily taken into the grounds.

PALMER PARK TO BE POPULARIZED

Palmer park is being made much more accessible, with additional drives to portions not previously reached by autos. Last spring a new driveway was opened connecting the boulevard with the Ocean-to-Ocean highway, which is to be one of the links in the proposed circle drive. Some of the trails have been extended.

At North Cheyenne Canon new trails are planned this year that will parallel the driveways. More new bridges will be put in and a drive established making a better connection with Broadmoor and South Canon roads.

The High Drive is being made safer by placing more railings at dangerous-appearing places. Safety first is the idea here, rather than thrills for strangers.

President Donaldson of the park commission has some very ambitious plans for treating the Garden of the Gods, so that opinion regarding the remarkable spot may be more favorable in the future. He believes, with the other commissioners, that the criticism comes from people who rush through there in tow of a tourist wagon driver. A studied effort is to be made to induce people to spend more time in the Garden. At present the carriage road goes through the tract about as straight as it can be laid.

UNIQUE INDIAN PUEBLO FOR GARDEN PAVILION

Probably the largest piece of construction work that the park commission has before it for this year is the Indian pueblo style of pavilion and inn for the Garden of the Gods. The plans have been drawn and, together with the location, are presented on this page today. It is to be a three-story affair, made as far as possible from the red rock that abounds in the park. Two huge rocks will form the sidewalls for the building and it will have no stairways, the upper floors being reached by ladders, a fashion which the Indians got into their "second stories." The building probably will be leased, just as the commission leases Bruin Inn in North Cheyenne canon.

The inn is to be located west and north of the present entrance and the roadway will be changed to run up to the inn and back again around Cathedral Spires.

Indian Pueblo Tea Room to be Built This Year in Garden of Gods

Pictures show location of proposed Indian Pueblo style pavilion and inn in the Garden of the Gods and front view of structure. Two gigantic rocks are to form sides for the Pueblo and it will be built of the red rock that abounds in the garden. The Indian design is to be carried out as fully as possible, and will make one of the most attractive resorts in the region. It probably will be leased, and used for curio store, tea room and lookout, the view from the third story being a wonderful panorama of the park. It will be located to the west and north of the present entrance the gateway rocks.

All Easy of Access and Visited Annually by Sightseers From All Parts of Civilized World

Employment Bureau Gets Work for 4,175

Summer Rush Brings More Jobs Than Men

El Paso county's agricultural resources are developing rapidly, and are becoming a more important factor every day in the prosperity of Colorado Springs, especially from the standpoint of labor conditions, according to W. C. Daily, superintendent of the Colorado Free employment bureau, who has completed his annual report. During the fiscal year he had calls for 1,057 men for farm work and was able to get only 823 for the places. There were 278 more calls for farm labor during this year than in 1913, and 184 more men given positions.

During the year 4,175 men were supplied with work, though the Colorado Springs office. There were 4,690 calls for men and 4,757 men made application for work. There were 1,405 women employed during the year.

August was the heaviest month, the farm work being at its height and the tourist season demanding its heavy quota of labor. During that month 891 men and 218 women were given work. In August there were 174 more applications for men than could be filled, and in September 116 positions could not be filled. February is the lightest month of the year in labor circles here.

There is no special class of laborer who applies for work in Colorado Springs. In many of the large eastern cities there are several foreign elements entering into the labor problem, but in Colorado Springs there are all classes, according to Daily. However, the American-born laborer is in demand. "The majority of men who apply for work in this office," Daily said, "are young fellows from the farms or from the small middlewest towns."

Wages paid for farm labor vary according to the season. The general wage for farm labor during the harvest season is $1.50 a day with board. During the winter time the farmers employ their help by the month, paying about $30 a month.

Farm ands and hotel and restaurant helpers make up the principal class of labor furnished by the Colorado Springs bureau.

COLORADO HIGHWAYS.

Total miles all roads	31,540
Miles of road per sq. mi. ter.	0.30
Miles of improved road	11,540
Miles imp. road per sq. mi. ter.	0.11
Population per miles, imp. road	86.96
Total miles of all roads, U. S.	2,369,000
Miles of road in U. S. per sq. mile of territory	0.75

COLORADO'S POPULATION.

1860, estimate	560
1870, census	39,864
1880, census	189,000
1890, census	412,198
1900, census	539,700
1910, census	799,024
1914, estimate	830,000

BEAUTIFUL NEW TYPE OF BRIDGE IN NORTH CHEYENNE CANON

Built of reinforced concrete and strong enough to withstand all the battering of the freshets. It is studded with varicolored stones taken from the creek bed. All bridges in the canons are to be built on this style in the future.

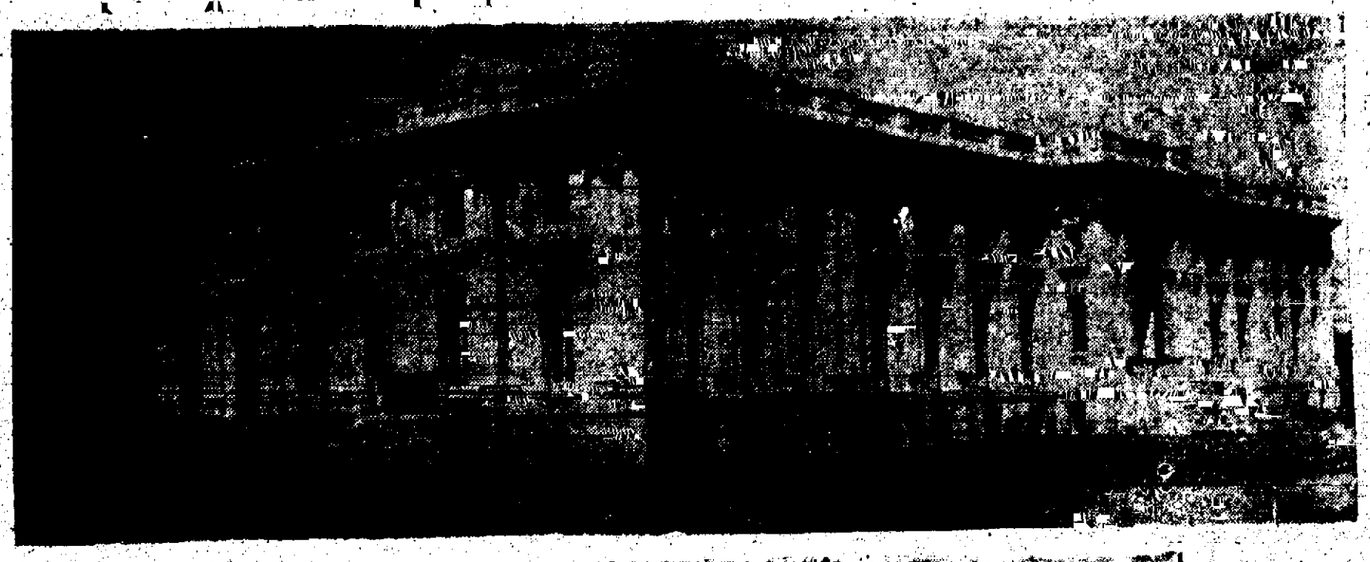
HORSEBACK RIDING IN PALMER PARK, A NATURAL BEAUTY SPOT

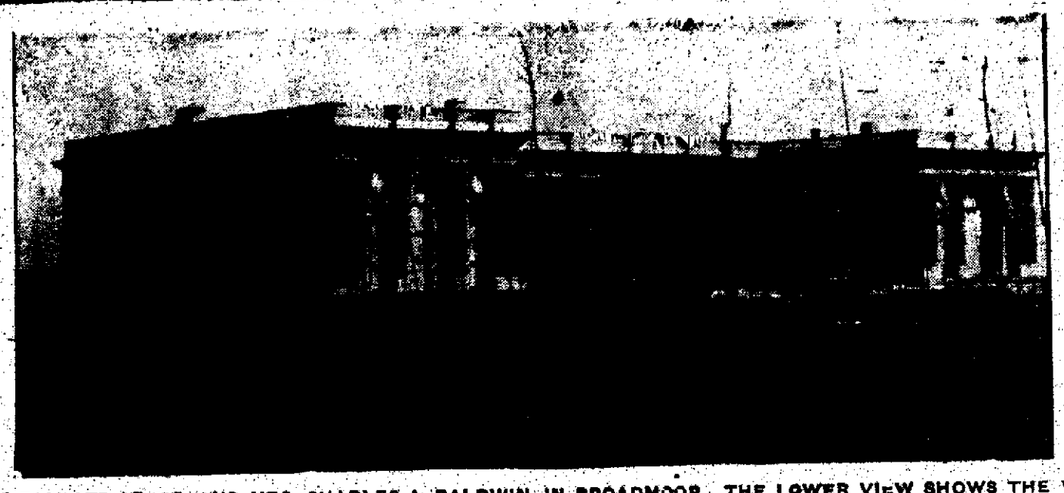
The grotesque formations in Palmer park make it unique. It now can be reached by automobile, although it still remains one of the favorite spots for horseback riders. From Palmer park the views of the region are gorgeous, but a great majority of the tourists never visit it, owing to its distance. Plans are under way to popularize this park.

No Edition About the Region Would Be Complete Without a View of Its Massive Sentinel—Pikes Peak, 14,106 Feet Above Sea Level. This Is the Summit

ARCHITECTURAL TYPES OF EUROPE SEEN IN BEAUTIFUL COLORADO SPRINGS RESIDENCES

RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. BURNS, NORTH CASCADE AVENUE.





FRENCH "WHITE PALACE" OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. BALDWIN IN BROADMOOR. THE LOWER VIEW SHOWS THE WEST FACADE, A REPLICA OF THE GRANDE TRIANON, WHICH LOUIS XIV, BUILT IN THE GARDEN OF VERSAILLES. THE ARCHITECTS MADE A SPECIAL TRIP TO EUROPE TO MAKE DRAWINGS.

VIEWS OF THE BUTLER WILLIAMSON HOME IN BROADMOOR.

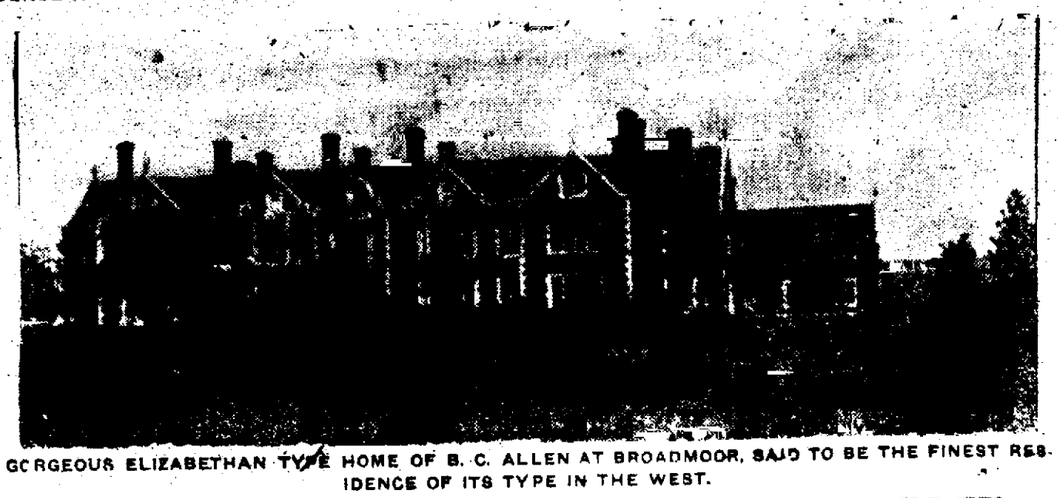
DEWITT RESIDENCE AT BROADMOOR, MADE ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE BY THE WONDERFUL GARDENS.

WOOD AVENUE HOME OF PHILIP B. STEWART.

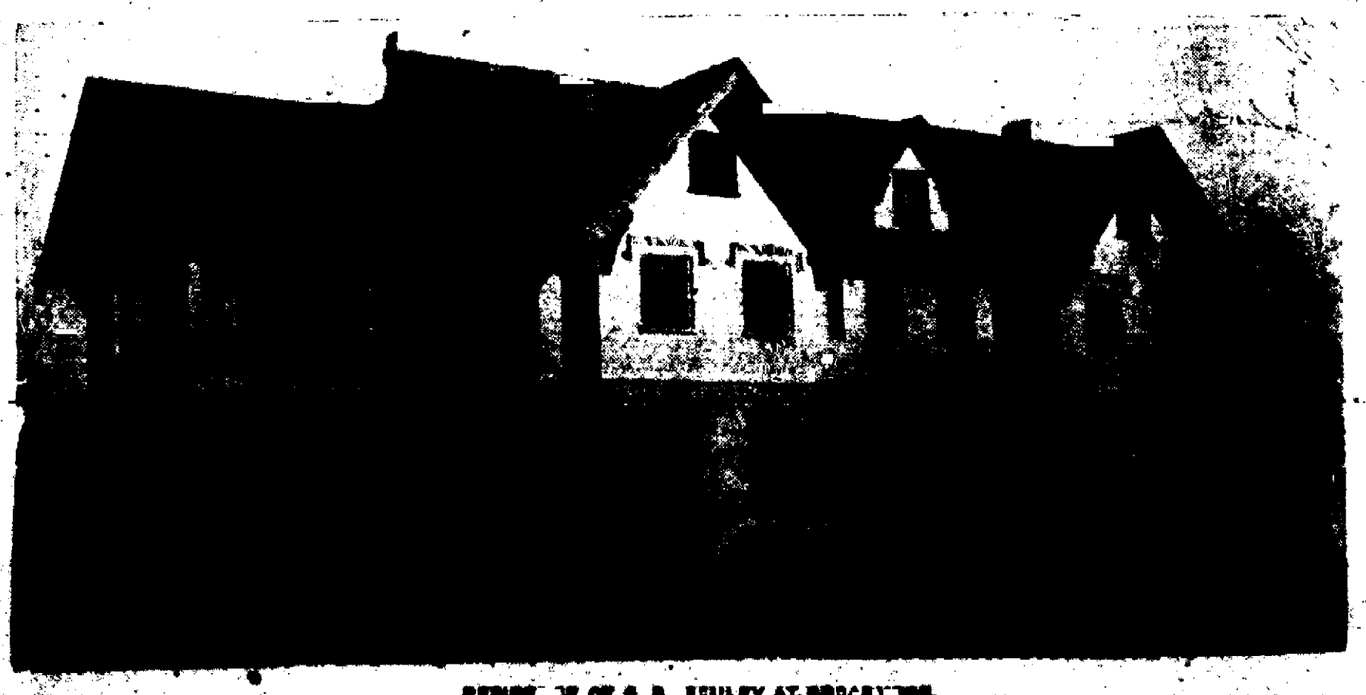
SPENCER PENROSE'S BEAUTIFUL SPANISH TYPE HOME ON DALE STREET, FACING MONUMENT VALLEY PARK.

What Julian Street Says of Colorado Springs Homes

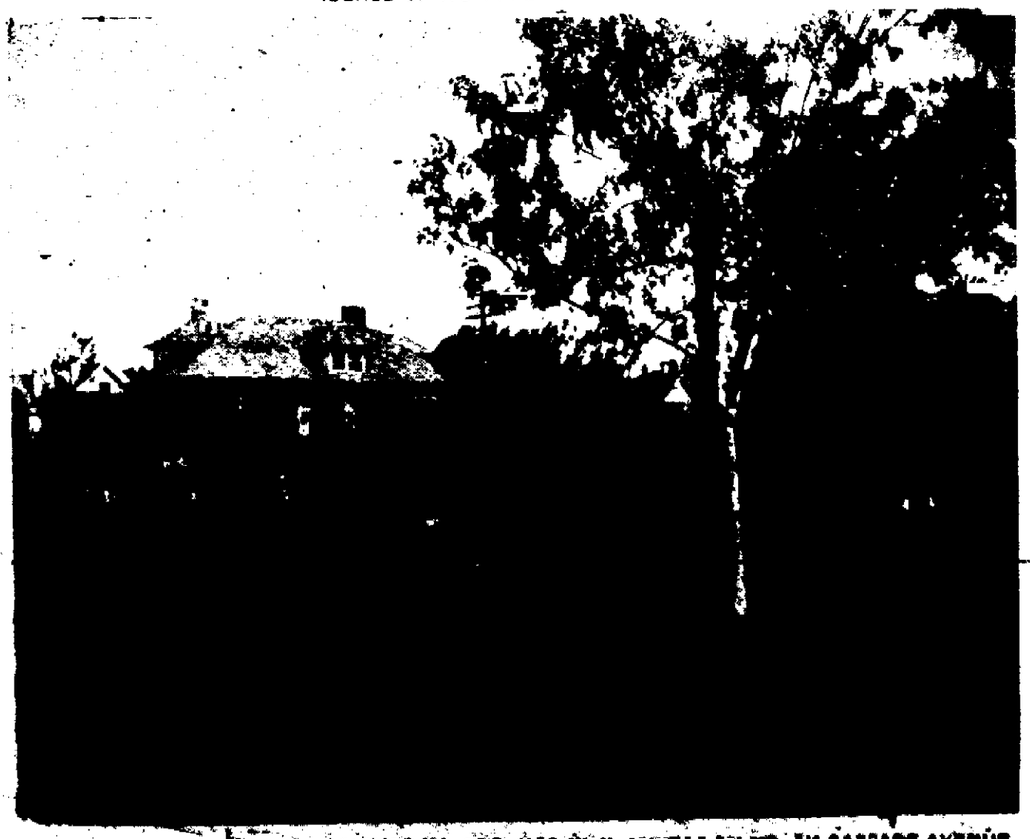
"The homes of Colorado Springs explain the place. They are of every variety of architecture, and are inhabited by a corresponding variety of people. You will see half timbered English houses built by Englishmen and Scots; southern colonial houses built by people from the south Atlantic states; New England colonial houses built by families that have migrated from the regions of Boston and New York; one-story houses built by people from Hawaii, and a large assortment of other houses, ranging from Queen Anne to Cape Cod cottages; from Italian villas to Spanish palaces; from a Grand Trianon at Broadmoor to an amazing Tudor castle at Glen Eyrie.



GORGEOUS ELIZABETHAN TYPE HOME OF B. C. ALLEN AT BROADMOOR, SAID TO BE THE FINEST RESIDENCE OF ITS TYPE IN THE WEST.



RESIDENCE OF S. B. TRIMLEY AT BROADMOOR.



"WHITE PALACE" THE GARDEN HOME OF MR. AND MRS. JAS. W. K. JEWETT ON NORTH CASCADE AVENUE.

National Homes and Sanatoria Here Attract Attention of the World

PRINTERS HOME, INVESTMENT OF OVER MILLION, AND MODERN WOODMEN SANATORIUM SPEND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HERE ANNUALLY

THE Union Printers home stands today as an unprecedented trade union venture and the only institution of its kind in the world. The International Typographical union 22 years ago started this unique institution, planned it on a broad scale and, since its beginning, has spent $1,361,138.05 on the home. The home has been visited by more than 200,000 people, 1,558 members have been admitted there and more than $100,000 is expended annually by the institution here in Colorado Springs. No other labor organization has accomplished what the union printers have done, and no other organization has attempted. All of this work is carried on by the 60,000 members of the typographical union, there is no endowment and there have been no large gifts since the Drexel-Childs foundation. So many cures have been made and so many have been benefited that the experimental work at the home is attracting the attention of medical men all over the country.

The location of the Printers home at Colorado Springs has been the wisest business move that the citizens ever made. It not only has been the biggest advertisement of climate, but every year it has turned back into the channels of trade 10 times the original cost. Outside of the two or three members of Colorado Springs union still here who subscribed to the original fund, the one living man to whom much of the credit is due is Edwin J. Eaton of the Colorado Springs Savings bank. There was an 80-acre tract of school land east of the city in 1890, and when anything but pleasing. Today the home property is worth at least a million dollars, and the groups of buildings are amid the most beautiful surroundings of trees and shrubbery and flower gardens.

The Printers home plant stands in a tract of 240 acres which it owns, the original gift having been added to by purchase. There is maintained a dairy herd of 45 cows, for which pasture is provided, 20 or 30 acres are planted to oats and the residents themselves raise a large part of the vegetables that are used. The land probably has gained

TRUSTEES OF THE UNION PRINTERS HOME
Left to right Standing: J. W. Hays, Indianapolis; Michael Powell, Ottawa, Canada; Walter E. Ames, Milwaukee. Sitting: Miss Anna C. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; James M. Duncan, New York; Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs; C. L. Wood, Fort Worth, Tex.

the home idea was proposed Mr. Eaton and three associates took this land over and offered it for a home site. The offer was made through the board of trade and Louis R. Ehrich, president of that body, has commonly been reported as having given the land. He was active in the promotion, but so was M. L. DeCoursey, the secretary; J. A. Hayes, Irving Howbert and other business men of the day.

The site was accepted and on May 2, 1892, the home was formally dedicated. Many men of national fame who themselves had been printers in their youth, attended the dedication, among them United States senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, still in the senate; Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago; George W. Childs himself and others.

PROPERTY NOW WORTH MILLION

The original building cost $70,000, and it stood on an arid plain that was some idea of the construction of the original building. In the north end are housed the aged, numbering about 80, and space for sick people has been arranged in the southern end. In this building are the arrangements found in a great hotel, big reception rooms, dining rooms, modern kitchens, an administration department, a great library, etc.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETE

Some years ago a hospital building was erected just south of the main building, which is the headquarters of the medical department, but when the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis became better understood a tent colony was attached. Twenty tents were put in service, but in 1912 the management went a step forward and erected an open air pavilion for the tuberculars. This consists of a central building, containing a big sitting room and two large dressing rooms. This part of the house is largely inclosed with

Largest Sun Parlors in State of Colorado

THE SOLARIUM AT THE UNION PRINTERS HOME
There are three tiers of these glass-covered porches at the home that are in the sunlight most of the day. Here patients take their ease, absorbing the healing rays of the sun.

glass and is steam heated. Stretching from two directions are open air "wings," where the patients sleep in the open. The arrangements here are the most approved known to medical science.

The patients at the home are under the constant care of a resident physician and five trained nurses. Special attention is given to diet and the sanitary condition of quarters. Tubercular patients, when entering the home, are confined to their beds or rooms in the main hospital just as long as they are "running" temperatures. After leaving the hospital the patient is provided with quarters either in the open air tents or the pavilion.

In the year 1913-14 the south end of the main building was remodeled to the amount of $15,000. An additional story was put on the library section at a cost of $5,000 as a dormitory for the aged men. The upper story of the pavilion for the sick was completed during this time at a cost of $3,500.

EXPENDITURES A LARGE FIGURE

Something of the financial and statistical affairs of the home will be of interest here. Since the beginning in 1892 to the end of the last fiscal year there had been received from all sources $1,333,564.02, and of this sum there had been paid out in maintenance, salaries, improvements, etc., $1,143,440.26.

During the fiscal year there were in the home 158 members. The total expenditures for the year aggregated $111,106.45. The average cost of maintenance for each member was $544.65, or $45.38 per member per month.

All of this expense is provided by the membership, which pays monthly assessments. There have been admitted to the home since the beginning 1,558 persons. Of these 385 have died. During the year 125 members were admitted.

The Printers home is managed by a superintendent working under a board of trustees selected by the I. T. U. by general election. At the present time John C. Daley of Syracuse, N. Y., is the superintendent. He came to the institution in the fall of 1913, when Charles Deacon, who had managed the home for 14 years, resigned. He is proving an able administrator. The board of trustees is composed of Marsden G. Scott of New York, Thomas McCaffery of Colorado Springs, Anna C. Wilson of Washington, D. C., Michael Powell of Toronto, Canada; C. L. Wood of Fort Worth, Tex.; Walter E. Ames of Milwaukee; J. W. Hays of Indianapolis.

Superintendent Daley in his annual report tells of finding entertainment for the men and women as follows:

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

The matter of furnishing amusements and entertainments for residents of the home is a difficult problem to solve, owing to the physical condition of the residents of the sanatorium, the playing of games that one essays strenuous exercise is prohibited. The result is that these patients have to content themselves with playing billiards, pool, cards, checkers, croquet, "hang it on the hook," etc.

In the warm weather croquet is the popular diversion, and many tournaments are held. Much interest is taken in this form of amusement, not only by the players, but by many of the other residents and visitors at the home.

Beginning with the first Sunday in October and ending on the first Sunday in April, moving picture shows were given each week, an orchestra of four pieces furnishing music. In addition to the pictures and music, several vocal numbers were rendered at each of the performances by local talent from the city who volunteered their services. On several occasions vocal solos were rendered by residents of the home. Besides the picture shows we had two vaudeville performances and two dances. On Sunday evening, May 31, a musicale was given by an orchestra of 12 pieces. At all of these entertainments the residents were privileged to invite their friends, and the result was that we had a large number of visitors, many of whom knew little if anything about the work of what it is doing for the members of the International Typographical union who are afflicted with tuberculosis.

RESIDENTS LIVE QUIET LIVES

On Monday, May 25, 35 residents of the sanatorium, together with a number of their friends, under the chaperonage of the superintendent and matron, enjoyed a trip to Cripple Creek. Luncheon was served on the train and all who availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the gold fields, while fatigued from the trip, suffered no ill effects.

NEW VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING AT UNION PRINTERS HOME

COLORADO'S CROP RECORD SURPASSED THAT OF THE U. S.

Yield Per Acre in Almost Every Branch Shows Superiority

When a Colorado farmer has a "100 per cent" crop of spring wheat, he has 11 bushels to the acre more than the average of a "perfect" crop for the country as a whole, and nearly double the best crops of the Dakotas. So says the United States department of agriculture.

When the Colorado farmer has a perfect crop of oats, his yield to the acre is far above a perfect yield for the country at large and double the perfect yield in some states.

So it is with nearly all crops.

Here are the government's figures to show what is meant by a 100 per cent crop:

	Yield per acre, Bushels.
Spring Wheat.	
Colorado	29.0
United States	18.0
Minnesota	16.0
Iowa	19.0
North Dakota	16.0
South Dakota	15.8
Kansas	13.5
Winter Wheat.	
Colorado	29.0
United States	19.7
Ohio	20.0
Illinois	19.8
Indiana	19.0
Kansas	19.0
Texas	16.5
Oats.	
Colorado	45.0
United States	28.4
Iowa	39.0
Missouri	36.0
Kansas	36.5
Michigan	39.0
Kentucky	29.0
Barley.	
Colorado	60.0
United States	31.9
California	33.0
Pennsylvania	29.5
Wisconsin	35.5
Montana	37.5
New York	31.0
Potatoes.	
Colorado	160.0
United States	124.7
New York	126.0
Ohio	115.0
Michigan	127.0
Nebraska	105.0
California	150.0

STATE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

School population	225,100
Pupils enrolled	153,602
School cost per capita	$ 7.62
Rank, United States	5.09
Percentage of illiteracy	3.7
Rank, United States	7.7
Minimum teachers salary per month in Colorado	350

THE Modern Woodmen of America six years ago established north of Colorado Springs a sanatorium for the free treatment of tuberculosis among its million members in the United States and Canada. Since that time it has treated and discharged 1,921 members up to January 1, 1915, and not only has it become an institution known in the insurance and fraternal world as a gilt-edged investment for the lodge, but it has become a big factor in the business life in Colorado Springs, spending annually more than $100,000, the greater part of which flows through the channels of trade in the region. Dr. J. A. Rutledge, who has been director of the sanatorium, is recognized as one of the real experts of the country in this work.

During the year 1914 there were admitted to the sanatorium for treatment a total of 390 patients, and there were treated and discharged a total of 395 patients, being the largest year's business in the history of the institution. There have been 3,375 applicants for admission in regular form, and perhaps that many more who have applied for blanks, but were not eligible, being only members of families of members, etc.

To give a more concrete statement of what the Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium has meant to Colorado Springs: There has been a grand total of 2,099 patients admitted to the sanatorium in six years' time. These men have resided in the county for treatment at the institution alone an average of five months and two days. There were 178 patients at the sanatorium January 1, 1915, making 1,921 who have been treated and discharged during six years' operation, under the following classifications:

Arrested	4
Apparently arrested	133
Quiescent	547
Improved	574
Unimproved	484
Died at sanatorium	87
No clinical tuberculosis	113
No diagnosis made	6
Surgical tuberculosis	3
	1,921

TREMENDOUS SAVING TO THE ORDER

There are 1,260 ex-patients living at this time in various parts of the United States and Canada, and one is living in Sweden. These men carry an average of $1,600 each of insurance in the society, and so represent a total of $2,016,000 of insurance risk. These ex-patients have reported yearly since discharge their condition of health, whether or not working, and amount of money earned since discharge, etc.

The sanatorium is in constant touch with practically every one of its living ex-patients, being able to trace them through the local camps and local camp secretaries. Thus it is able to ascertain the total amount earned by the ex-patients since their return to civil life, and to January 1, 1915, this is found to be a total of $1,500,000. Thus, not to consider the fraternal sentiment involved, nor the fact that the sanatorium has been a material part in the reduction of 25 per cent in the death rate from tuberculosis in 12 years' time, nor any other points which will appear on investigation, the Modern Woodmen sanatorium has returned to the economic world through moneys earned by its ex-patients more than the investment and maintenance of the investment cost.

ADVERTISES THE REGION'S CURATIVE POWERS

There are now nine reels of film illustrating the work of the sanatorium which are being exhibited daily in all parts of the United States, and it is apparent what a large part these motion pictures will be playing in the campaign against tuberculosis; also, it indirectly becomes a very comprehensive scheme for advertising the Pikes Peak region.

The sanatorium has spent for real estate and improvement up to December 1, 1914, at close of year's invoice, $477,358.93. For maintenance and operation it has spent in the past six years to December 1, last, $651,128.99, making a grand total spent to that date of $1,128,487.92. Most of this money has been spent in the Pikes Peak region, so from a purely mercenary standpoint this gives an idea of what the Modern Woodmen sanatorium has meant to this locality.

Eleven Million on Deposit in Springs Banks; Big Increase

Colorado Springs banks had total deposits of $11,091,016.05 at the close of business December 31, according to the statement of accounts given out in reply to the call of the controller of the currency. The report follows in detail:

Exchange National	$ 4,118,250.28
First National	2,808,655.47
El Paso National	1,209,575.18
Colorado Title & Trust	1,194,894.03
Colorado Savings	1,059,728.22
Colorado Springs National	553,179.78
State Savings bank	56,733.09
Total	$11,091,016.05

Postal Savings Deposits Here Total $45,071 in '14

For a nonmanufacturing city the popularity of the postal savings bank system in Colorado Springs is surprisingly large, a report on January 15 to congress from the postoffice department placing the amount now on deposit here at $45,071. Colorado City has $20,941 on deposit. The amount on deposit in various Colorado cities is as follows: Denver, $401,630; Cripple Creek, $22,197; Ault, $25,079; Colorado City, $20,941; Colorado Springs, $45,071; Florence, $28,379; Grand Junction, $45,600; Leadville, $183,025; Marble, $10,057; Pueblo, $84,991; Victor, $33,671.

Clearing House Did $32,000,000 Worth Business During Year '14

The total business for 1914 of the Colorado Springs Clearing House association was $32,468,156.59, according to the report of Secretary George Nolte. The figures are about the same as in 1913, and are considered highly satisfactory by bankers in view of general conditions throughout the country during the last 12 months.

The postoffice receipts for the year were $131,257.95, a slight decrease. The total receipts for December were $14,551.74. The record for the local office was made in 1911, when the receipts were $134,004.18. In 1912 the postoffice of Woodmen was established, taking between $4,000 and $5,000 from the Colorado Springs office yearly. This, it is pointed out, is the reason for the apparent loss. Had the local office the Woodmen business still, this year would have been easily a record breaker.

VACANT LANDS IN COLORADO.

	Acres
Surveyed government lands	16,979,843
Unsurveyed government lands	1,919,598
State lands	3,241,876
Forest reserves	13,402,481
Unimproved deeded lands	16,000,000
Total	51,543,798

Deaf and Blind of Colorado Being Given Liberal and Industrial Education in School Here

PANORAMA VIEW OF COLORADO STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND, SHOWING BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

—Photo by A. J. Harlan.

THE Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs is rapidly becoming one of the most interesting institutions in this interesting region. The training of the deaf and blind children of the state to become useful citizens, to give them a general education and at the same time look after their physical welfare has become a science in itself and today the state school ranks among the best in the country for its accomplishments. Under the direction of Superintendent W. K. Argo the school has not only grown in size and in influence but the methods of training of the students have become highly systematized and this difficult and at the same time delicate task of educating those unfortunate enough to be without the senses of sight, hearing or speech, occupies a place of importance in the educational work in Colorado.

The state school was started in a little frame house on Cucharas street, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue in 1874, having seven pupils in attendance at the time. It now has grounds and buildings valued at near $400,000, more than 200 pupils annually, and it adds $80,000 a year to the business interests of Colorado Springs.

MORE BUILDINGS MAY BE ADDED THIS YEAR

The school needs more buildings and if the state legislature sees fit this year Colorado will give the school an appropriation sufficient for the construction of a new dormitory and possibly a gymnasium—a much needed building. In addition to the buildings of the school proper, the institution includes a model dairy ranch east of the city limits, which is becoming an important factor in the work of the school.

The work of the school is naturally divided into three groups, each of which is a necessary part of the education of the child, and a great deal more difficult than the same kind of training for the normal child. In the literary department the child is given the liberal education along well-founded lines, in the industrial department he is given the opportunity to learn a trade of some kind, and the other department includes the athletic or physical side and those things that the blind, deaf or dumb students can learn that give them pleasure and still broaden their mental and physical capacity.

In its literary work for the deaf, the Colorado school uses the Combined method. In other words, a child is taught by either the oral or the manual method, the choice of method depending on the individual child. When a youngster, whose means of expression and whose only language are a few natural motions, comes to the school, he is first placed in an "oral" class, where an effort is made to teach him to express himself by spoken words, and to so train his eyes and powers of perception that he may understand what is said to him by watching the lips of the speaker.

ONE-HANDED MANUAL ALPHABET IS USED

If the child has defective eyesight or lacks those requisites that are essential to the makeup of an oral pupil, he is then placed in a "manual class" where he is instructed through a manual alphabet, a code in which each letter is represented by an arbitrary position of the fingers of one hand. This one-handed alphabet, which formerly attracted attention to its use, has long since been discarded by the deaf of the United States.

The final mental position, in teaching the blind is to give the child the English language, made with the language, either spoken or written, he must communicate with the hearing people about him. The oral method gives him that language as the hearing child gets it, the manual method gives it to him in another fashion, the pathways are different, the purpose the same.

For the tiny blind child, the work is adapted toward developing the other senses to take the place of the sight that has been lost. Through sorting beads, arranging blocks and other sorts of play-work, his sense of touch is developed, for with his fingers a blind child must appreciate a great deal of those things which other people see with their eyes.

NEED STANDARD SYSTEM OF PRINT FOR BLIND

"Print" for the blind consists of raised points which may be fairly easily felt with a sensitive finger. Books for the blind are printed in two systems or combinations of points—New York Point and Braile. As each system has its adherents and since about an equal number of books are printed in each, the blind child must learn to read both and the Colorado school, as well as the other schools in this country, must carry many duplicates in their libraries. A standard universal system would do away with the hardship incident to the two systems now in vogue, and the two systems do work real hardship on the schools for the blind as well as the blind themselves, since books for the blind are costly, the price of "Vanity Fair" in New York Point being $25.

With his "seeing" fingers, his trained hearing and a keenly developed sense of smell, the blind child "visualizes" the impressions which they bring and enjoys a play, a circus, a beautiful flower; in fact, most of the ordinary pleasures usually regarded as dependent on sight as much as does the average person who sees with his eyes.

CHILDREN LEARN TRADES THEY LIKE BEST

Every child in the school learns, or rather devotes a considerable portion of his time to, a trade. Where the child is quick mentally and has a natural bent for mechanical work, he really learns a trade, in other instances he learns its elements and gets the training which manual work brings. The blind child learns piano tuning, mattress, broom and basket making, hammock and rug weaving, sewing and cooking.

The deaf are taught carpentry, shoemaking, printing, painting, cooking, floriculture and dairying. In each, an effort is made to teach the boy or girl to do well that which he or she does, rather than to give a general smattering which gives no attention to imperfection in detail.

Of far greater interest to the pupils are their "avocations." For the last nine years, the girls of the domestic science department have taken entire care of the six-room cottage which is the home of that department. The furnishings of the dainty little house are entirely the handiwork of the boys and girls in the school. One afternoon a week, each of the five classes in domestic science takes charge of the cottage, selects a menu, prepares, serves and eats the evening meal. The enthusiasm of the girls for their own home has never flagged and their appreciation for the privacy and comfort it affords has been so great that there is practically no need for discipline.

YOUNG TREE SURGEONS TAKE CARE OF GROUNDS

Two years ago, some of the older boys wished to learn how to test milk, so the school bought a Babcock milk tester and now the lads make frequent tests and submit carefully detailed reports on the milk supplied by the school's dairy as compared with other dairies in the Pikes Peak region. Three of the deaf boys have also taken up tree surgery and have already operated on a number of trees on the school's grounds. It is still too early to ascertain whether the operations were successful.

Although physical training is even more a necessity for a blind or deaf child than it is for the child who has all his senses, the school lacks a gymnasium and this year, as for many years past, will ask the legislature for an appropriation making such a building possible. Gen. William J. Palmer, in his lifetime, at an expense to him of $20,000, gave the school sufficient land for a regulation football field and baseball diamond, but the state of Colorado has not yet seen fit to give the gymnasium that should go with the field.

DEAF ENJOY WORK IN ATHLETICS

Without opportunity for indoor practice, the Palmer Athletic association, an organization of the older boys, put into the field a football team that played the season through without a defeat, going up against the second freshman team of Colorado college, the second Colorado Springs High school team and other teams outweighing them a number of pounds. The P. A. A. basketball team last spring won the City league championship.

In the last analysis, the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind endeavors to train its pupils so that they may supply by the highly specialized use of their other senses that sense which has been lost. The enthusiasm and patience of the officers and the eagerness and willingness with which the pupils do their share of the more or less tiring routine as well as the work which they enjoy have done and are doing much to make the ideal a reality.

Blind Children Becoming Expert Poultry Growers and Make Big Profits While Experimenting

An experiment in practical education that has attracted attention from experts throughout the west has been conducted at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind with great success during the last few years. This has been in scientific poultry growing and the children, especially the blind, have taken such an interest in this work that they are becoming experts. Even the blind children are becoming the best of poultry judges.

"The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind Experimental Poultry Station association" is another money making organization maintained by the pupils. The school has built and equipped six model poultry stations. Each station is in charge of a group of six or eight boys or girls, and to each station is allotted 50 hens. The station and the hens are capitalized at a sum equal to the outlay represented.

The boys and girls in charge of a station are then charged a rental equivalent to the interest on the capital invested in equipment, plus an estimated amount for depreciation. The youngsters buy the feed, care for the chickens and keep the net proceeds.

Once a week each group holds a meeting and discusses poultry problems and once a month the larger association holds a meeting at which the members of the various stations report in detail the number of eggs received each day, the sort of feed used, and any general matters which they think may be of interest to the association as a whole. At that time the books of each station are gone over and dividends declared out of the net profits. As an easy method by which to teach the children general business principles, the poultry association could not be beaten, and last year between January and June the stations yielded $150 for their proprietors.

The boys in the department of horticulture have, as a side issue, organized "The Pikes Peak Mushroom Growers' association." Under the benches in the school greenhouse is considerable space. Here in the "mushdarkn" the members of the association have installed mushroom beds. The association will pay a per cent of the profits as rent, but with any sort of luck should clear $30 or $40 in the venture.

46 RAILROADS IN COLORADO HAVING 6,513 MILES RAILS

Rio Grande Leads List, While Several Have Only Few Miles of Track

The mileage table for Colorado railroads is as follows:

Argentine & Grays Peak	15.90
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	512.00
Beaver, Penrose & Northern	6.49
Book Cliff R. R.	12.00
Chicago, Burling & Quincy	429.33
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	374.90
Colorado Railroad	107.42
Colorado & Southeastern	20.78
Colorado & Southern	937.31
Colorado & Wyoming	38.92
Colorado Eastern	16.30
Colorado & Kansas	24.00
Colorado Midland	337.64
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District	51.85
Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern	42.88
Crystal River	20.60
Crystal River & San Juan	7.32
Denver & Intermountain	35.15
Denver & Interurban	53.29
Denver & Rio Grande	1,684.33
Denver & Salt Lake	255.46
Denver, Boulder & Western	45.99
Denver, Golden & Morrison	1.70
Denver, Laramie & Western	56.19
Denver Union Terminal Railway	3.41
Florence & Cripple Creek	66.79
Georgetown & Grays Peak	15.00
Golden Circle	7.13
Grand Valley	19.32
Great Western	57.00
Greeley Terminal Railway	1.86
Marilou & Pikes Peak	3.70
Midland Terminal	20.40
Missouri Pacific	152.12
Northwestern Terminal Railway	3.11
Pueblo Union Depot & Railway	2.45
Rio Grande Junction	62.05
Rio Grande Southern	170.75
San Luis Central	12.21
San Luis Southern	21.53
Silverton Railway	17.00
Silverton, Gladstone & Northerly	8.25
Silverton Northern	24.25
Trinidad Elec. Trans. R. & Gas Co.	15.00
Ute Railway	30.00
Union Pacific	400.16
Total	6,513.01

Motorization of Fire Department Makes It Up-to-Date and Efficient

Panorama View of the Entire Colorado Springs Fire Department in Front of the Central Station on South Nevada Avenue

—Photo by A. J. Harlan

This is the day of the motor, not only on cars for touring purposes but for business purposes as well, and faithful Old Dobbin is either going back to the farm or is going to Europe for gun fodder. Realizing the need of the best fire protection, the Colorado Springs city council has taken steps for the complete motorization of the department and within a year it is expected that all the apparatus will be drawn by motors. At the present time one hose truck is horse-drawn, and the ladder and aerial truck, and the engine are horse-drawn, but a tractor for the ladder is expected here within a few weeks. Owing to its highly efficient fire department, its good water pressure and its special conditions relative to building, the city enjoys a comparatively low rate of fire insurance, when one considers that so many of the buildings are of frame construction.

The economic value of motorized fire apparatus is shown by figures given out by Commissioner D. G. Johnson of the department of public safety, comparing the upkeep of the motor driven apparatus with the horse-drawn. The average monthly cost for the motorized apparatus for the 11 months of the present year was $3.61, as compared with an average cost of $21.66 for horses.

Following are the figures:

Motor-drawn:

Station No. 1—$5.74 per month.

Station No. 2—$1.83 per month.

Station No. 3—$2.50 per month.

Horse drawn:

Station No. 4 $21.66.

Total for 11 months: Motor-driven, $110.77; horse drawn, $238.26. Average. Autos, $3.61 per month; horse, $21.66 per month. Difference in favor of autos, $18.05 per month.

The upkeep of the motor at station No. 1 is larger than at the other stations, Commissioner Johnson explains, on account of the fact that it responds to all alarms while the other stations usually answer only those in their territory.

At the present time the firemen are circulating a petition that will be voted on at the coming city election for the establishment here of the double platoon system for the firemen of this city. This will mean that the firemen will not have to be on duty more than 14 hours a day, while at present they work about 24 hours a day. The men have enough signers to the petition and expect the measure to pass at the polls in April. They argue, and prove with statements from other cities using the system that it is more efficient.

Colorado Springs' total fire loss for 1914 was $59,632.89, according to the annual report of Fire Chief McCartin. The largest fire of the year was that at the Polta Dry Goods company store, the damage to stock amounting to $44,000 and to the building $787.84.

The department responded to 191 alarms during the year, 21 of them being false. The apparatus traveled a total of 1,075.2 miles. The central station apparatus traveled the greatest distance of any single company, covering 292.3 miles.

The total amount of insurance involved was $487,140; the insured loss was $58,794.39, and the uninsured loss, $838.50.

The department used a total of 2,301 gallons of chemicals during the 12 months.

238 Families Aided by County in 1914

During the year 1914 a total of 238 families were assisted by the county of El Paso, according to the annual report of Commissioner Van F. Rouse commissioner of the poor last year. The total amount expended was $4,905.55. The average amount per month was $6.85 and the average sum per year given each family was $20.61.

The report gives some interesting information regarding the charitable work of the county and shows that the majority of cases are not the result of desertion and nonsupport as is generally supposed. Of the cases helped 51 were caused by inability to get work, 50 by old age and 92 by sickness. Only 23 were caused by desertion and seven by nonsupport.

The number of children assisted was 296.

CROP PRICES, 1914.

	Colorado	U. S.
Corn bushel	$ .71	$ .897
Wheat bushel	.85	1.00
Oats bushel	.47	.425
Barley bushel	.66	.513
Potatoes bushel	.75	.54
Hay ton	8.50	11.70
Apples bushel	.60	.56
Acreage irrigated 1914		2,259,500
Assessors valuations		$144,797,500
Acreage irrigated 1913		2,285,487
Assessors valuations		$130,552,461
Gain in assessors valuations		14,245,439

Motor Touring Through Ute Pass Over a Perfect Mountain Road

Colorado College of Inestimable Value to Colorado Springs

Opening of Cossitt Memorial Hall and New Department Make 1914 Year of Achievement for College

ONE OF the first and greatest expressions of practical idealism in the lives of the founders of Colorado Springs was the establishment of Colorado college in this city. It is the pioneer institution of higher learning in the state, and has increased in strength and power with the growth of the commonwealth. In its early days it opened its doors to a handful of young people from the Rocky Mountain region; now it draws its students from almost every state of the Union and from across the sea. In the early days it gave to a few ambitious young people the rudiments of a higher education; now it prepares them for life in every field of service and sends them far and wide to do their share of the world's work.

Within the past year the gifts of two generous benefactors have made possible the establishment of new departments of study at Colorado college and have provided material equipment for carrying on this new work in the most efficient manner. The first of these gifts is represented in the Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial, costing $112,000, where the work of the department of physical training has its headquarters; the second is the income from $100,000 for the establishment of the Judson M. Bemis department of business administration and banking. The gift of the administration building made possible the transfer of the offices of the president, the treasurer, the deans and the registrar from Palmer hall to new quarters, so that lecture and recitation rooms were provided for the new department. Very material additions have also been made to the library for the work of this department.

Where the students at Colorado college come from—first semester, 1914-'15:

State	No.
Arkansas	1
California	2
Colorado	455
Connecticut	1
Idaho	2
Illinois	8
Indiana	3
Iowa	10
Kansas	14
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	1
Massachusetts	1
Minnesota	6
Mississippi	1
Missouri	10
Montana	2
Nebraska	8
New Jersey	1
New Mexico	2
Ohio	3
Oklahoma	5
South Dakota	2
Tennessee	1
Texas	3
Utah	1
Vermont	1
Wyoming	6
Japan	3
Venezuela	1
	557

THE FREDERICK H. COSSITT MEMORIAL

Those who are in a position to speak with authority say that the Cossitt memorial is unique among educational buildings the world over. While it does not introduce any new factor into educational life it unites in one building activities which in other institutions are scattered through several halls. It thus serves as a center for every phase of academic life on the part of the young men of the college, for it is essentially a men's building, except for those lines of work which are inseparable from the class room, the laboratory and the library. The Cossitt Memorial unites under one roof the department of physical training, the dining hall for the men of the college, the commons, and a hall for formal gatherings. It is the center of the physical, moral and religious and social interests of the institution.

In the eyes of the average young man of the college the department of physical training is probably the most important addition to the work of the institution that has been made for many years. Yet from the standpoint of the college life as a whole it is not more essential than the boarding hall for the men, where they obtain wholesome, well-prepared food at a minimum cost; it is probably no more important than the opportunity for social intercourse between all classes of students which is offered in the commons. It is the combining of facilities for the development of the physical, the mental and the moral life which makes the great value of the Cossitt memorial and gives to the building its unique value.

ORGANIZED PHYSICAL TRAINING WORK

The physical training work carried on in connection with the Cossitt Memorial is under the direction of Mr. E. J. Hickok, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and of the International Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield, Mass. Three hours' work weekly is required of all men of the freshmen and sophomore classes and two hours' weekly from the juniors throughout the college year. The first step in the physical development of a student is a thorough examination by the physical director and the physician appointed for this purpose. So far as possible the men are then grouped in classes which are organized to correct some common type of physical defect or to give some type of development which is generally needed. Class work is carried on both in the indoor and outdoor gymnasiums. Special work is prescribed for students who need physical development along some definite line.

Mr. Hickox encourages the men under his instruction to go into some line of sport, believing that the element of play in physical development is of vital importance. As a result the number of outdoor sports carried on at the college this year and the number of men participating in them has increased greatly.

DINING ROOM FOR MEN IS NEW FEATURE

The dining hall carried on in the Cossitt Memorial is under the direction of Miss Frances M. Rogers, a graduate of the Pratt institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., where she specialized in dietetics.

Musical programs, vocational talks, and addresses on vital questions of the times are of frequent occurrence after dinner at the Cossitt Memorial. This phase of the college life in the new building is under the direction of Professor R. R. Tileston. As long as the men of the college were scattered among many fraternity and boarding houses for the evening meal it was impossible for them to come together for such meetings without great loss of time. The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. are regularly held in the Cossitt Memorial.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND BANKING

This new department of the college was established last year, and work was begun this fall. The purpose of the department is to give to college students who intend to go into business after graduation the theoretical training in business problems, banking, economics, etc., which they need for business life. With this training is to be combined the instruction in mathematics, science, languages and literature which are recognized as necessary in a liberal education.

The technical courses of the department are limited to the junior and senior years and for this work four new instructors were appointed this fall, and Warren M. Persons, who had been connected with the college for two years as professor of economics and who held the position of assistant professor of economics at Dartmouth college, and of finance in the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance, before coming to Colorado college, was made dean of the new department. The other instructors of the department are: Dr. Solomon Blum, a graduate of Johns Hopkins university and formerly of the University of California; Robert A. Klahr, who graduated in 1905 from Dartmouth college and in 1909 from the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance, and who has been connected with accounting, investment and mercantile companies since his graduation; Walker Van Riper, a graduate of Yale university, and St. Louis university law school, and secretary and vice president of the American Security Trust company of St. Louis, before coming to his present position, and Albert R. Ellingwood, a graduate of Colorado college, a Rhodes scholarship student at Oxford from Colorado for three years and a graduate student of the University of Pennsylvania before coming to his present position.

SOUND PREPARATORY TRAINING FOR BUSINESS

The establishment of the Judson M. Bemis department of business administration and banking at Colorado college enables the institution to offer its students a sound preparatory training for practically every professional calling. The college has for years been preparing men to take up the graduate work necessary for the law, medicine and the ministry, but in the preparation for business life it had nothing more than that offered by other colleges of the same type.

Business men of the country are coming more and more to demand that the young men they take into their offices shall be familiar with the complex questions and problems of American business life. With the establishment of the new department the college will enter a larger field of usefulness and will be able to send its graduates out properly equipped with the preliminary theoretical training necessary for them to take their place in such offices.

New Members of the Colorado College Faculty

Left to Right Top row: Solomon Blum, Assistant Professor of Economics; Albert Russell Ellingwood, Assistant Professor of Political Science; Warren M. Persons, Dean of the Department of Business Administration and Banking and Professor of Economics and Finance. Middle row: Edward J. Hickox, Instructor in Physical Education; Walker Van Riper, Instructor in Banking; Robert A. Klahr, Instructor in Accounting. Bottom row: Frank M. Okey, Instructor in Civil Engineering; R. J. Scarborough, Instructor in Geology; John C. Parish, Assistant Professor of History.

DINING HALL IN COSSITT MEMORIAL WHERE MEN OF COLLEGE TAKE MEALS

What the graduates of Colorado college are doing in the world:

Architect	2
Business	85
Deaths	27
Engineering	63
Forestry	10
Home (women)	46
Law	32
Library	3
Married (women)	126
Ministry	29
Missionary	16
Newspaper	6
Nurse	1
Physicians	18
Public Service	15
Ranching	19
Settlement work	3
Studying (except law and Med.)	26
Teaching	111
Y. M. C. A. work	9
Y. W. C. A. work	9

What the College Means in Dollars and Cents to Colorado Springs

Two hundred and five students from Colorado Springs entered Colorado college last fall.

The annual cost of educating a student in Colorado college, above the tuition paid, is approximately $190.

Colorado college is contributing $38,950 this year to the education of the youth of this city.

These advantages cost the taxpayers of Colorado Springs absolutely nothing.

Fifty-nine towns in Colorado have sent 455 students to Colorado college this year.

It costs Colorado college approximately $190 annually to educate each of these students above the tuition paid.

Colorado college is contributing $86,450 this year to the education of the youth of Colorado.

These advantages cost the taxpayers of Colorado absolutely nothing.

One hundred and one of the students registered in Colorado college this year have come from foreign nations or other states of the Union than Colorado.

At a conservative estimate each of these students, and each of the 250 students from elsewhere in the state, spends $400 for his college year in Colorado Springs.

Colorado college is in this way contributing $140,400 this year to the business life of the community.

If the 205 students from this city were to go elsewhere for their education they would take at least $82,000 out of Colorado Springs this year.

TOTALS.

$125,000 expended by Colorado college on pay rolls, upkeep, etc.
140,400 brought into Colorado Springs by out-of-town students.
82,000 would be taken from the city but for Colorado college.

$347,400 the approximate worth of Colorado college to Colorado Springs from September, 1914, to June, 1915, measured in dollars and cents.

Colorado college makes many contributions to the life of the city that cannot be measured in money values.

BEST FEATURES OF "COLLEGE LIFE" PREDOMINATE AT COLORADO COLLEGE

THE best features of college life in the broad sense of the term predominate at Colorado college. While the foundation upon which the institution was established calls for the highest type of intellectual achievement, the officers of the college have wisely seen fit to encourage many other interests as well. The phases of college activities outside of the classroom that result in the best all-round development of the student are actively supported by President Slocum, the faculty and the trustees.

The student at Colorado college is given the best opportunity to develop himself along any line he wishes. The social, religious and literary sides are given as much attention as possible, without interfering with the work of the classroom and during the last year the athletically inclined have been given the best plant in the west for their development.

COSSITT MEMORIAL IS DEMOCRATIZING STUDENT LIFE

The Cossitt Memorial for the men and Bemis hall for the women are the two places where the college life centers. Cossitt hall was opened last fall to fill a long-felt need for a structure that would be a distinctive building for men, where the athletic side could be developed as scientifically as is known today and where, in addition, the social life of the men would center. The Cossitt Memorial has given a great impulse to the democratizing of life among the men of the college.

All students, both men and women, are required to take physical training under the tutelage of experts, and it is now a requirement for graduation. In addition to the regular physical exercises, competitive sports are given the hearty approval of the faculty. The regular college sports such as football, baseball, track and basketball take a prominent place in the life of the average student, and more and more, with the new equipment, the students will take part in these sports. Washburn field, where all outdoor sports are staged, is the best of its kind in the state and is equipped with grandstands accommodating 4,000 people. Under the new conditions there is some sort of recognized major college sport going on during the entire school year, giving men thus inclined an opportunity to get into their favorite branch of athletics.

VESPER SERVICES ARE PROVING ATTRACTIVE

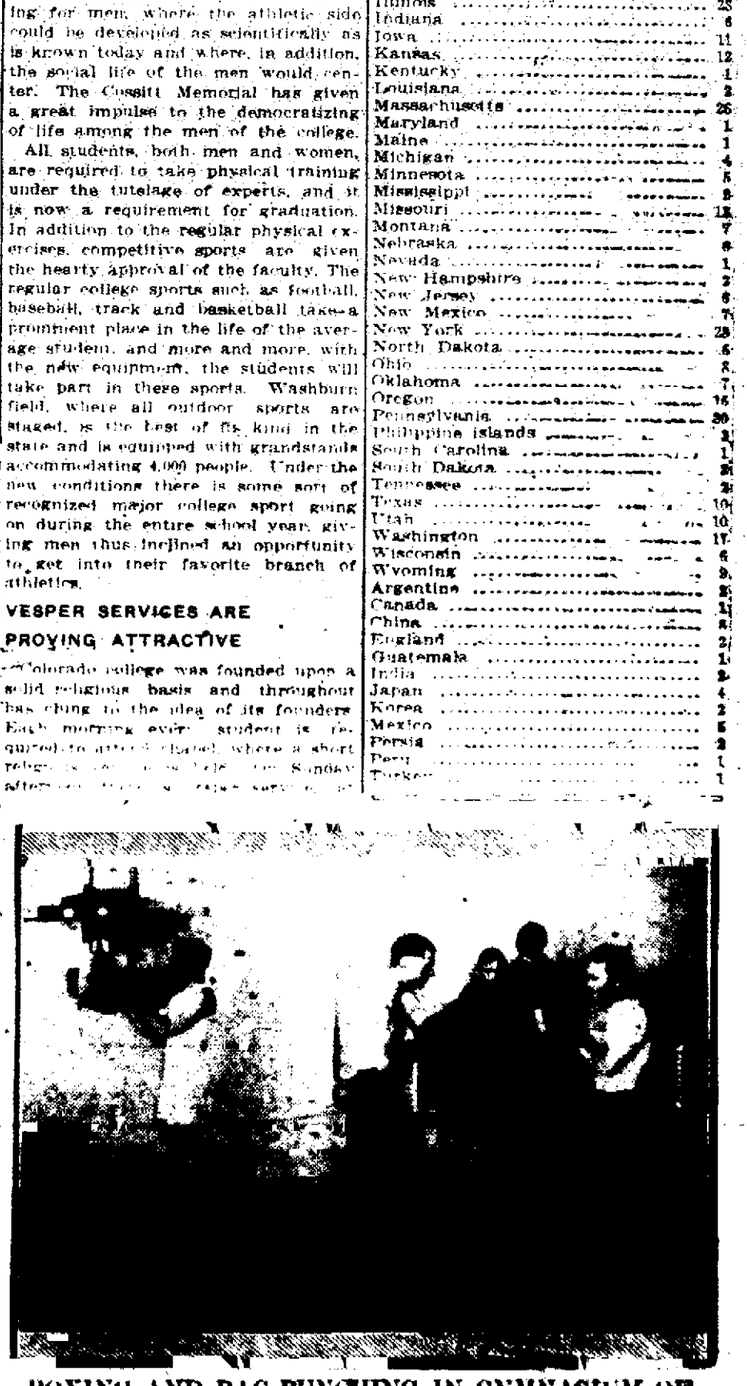
Colorado college was founded upon a solid religious basis and throughout has clung to the idea of its founders. Each morning every student is required to attend chapel, where a short religious service [illegible] Sunday afternoon [illegible] which prominent clergymen and laymen preach. A large vested choir, under the direction of one of the best leaders in the city, furnishes excellent music and often services of music only are held, for which prominent artists in musical circles in the city give their services. The vesper service has be-

(Continued on Next Page).

What Becomes of Graduates of C. C.?

The pioneer spirit which brought many residents to Colorado has not died out in their children. While the majority of students entering Colorado college have always come from Colorado, less than half of the graduates have remained in the state. They are now scattered over the world as follows:

Alaska	2
Arizona	7
Arkansas	4
California	49
Colorado	574
Connecticut	2
District of Columbia	5
Florida	5
Georgia	2
Hawaii	1
Idaho	8
Illinois	25
Indiana	6
Iowa	11
Kansas	12
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	2
Massachusetts	26
Maryland	1
Maine	1
Michigan	4
Minnesota	5
Mississippi	3
Missouri	13
Montana	7
Nebraska	8
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	6
New Mexico	7
New York	28
North Dakota	5
Ohio	8
Oklahoma	7
Oregon	15
Pennsylvania	30
Philippine Islands	3
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	3
Texas	10
Utah	10
Washington	17
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	3
Argentina	3
Canada	11
China	8
England	2
Guatemala	1
India	3
Japan	4
Korea	2
Mexico	5
Persia	2
Peru	1
Turkey	1



BOXING AND BAG-PUNCHING IN GYMNASIUM OF COSSITT MEMORIAL

Movie Camera Clicks Off Reels of Region's Scenery

Films Made Here Will Be Seen by Millions of Fans

And by one of the best advertising mediums that Colorado Springs has at the present time is the Pikes Peak Films company, producing Lariat Films, which was organized recently by local capitalists. It is estimated that by the products of this organization the name Colorado Springs will be flashed before the eyes of at least 2,000,000 people in the United States every week. Such publicity as this could not be purchased at any price, especially when the mere name is coupled with hundreds of feet of filmed pictures of Colorado's wonderful scenery.

The Pikes Peak Films company produces two-reel western dramas exclusively, having a contract for this kind of film and producing a complete two-reeler every week. Twenty-two copies of every one of these productions are made and these copies are shown simultaneously in cities all over United States. At least eight productions of the local movie company are in circulation all the time. Twenty-two times eight is 176 and 176 times seven is—but figure it out for yourself.

The activities of the local motion picture company, however, are not confined to putting the name Colorado Springs on every picture manufactured. Films of the sort that will win a reputation are being made. To do this, actors of reputation must be employed and George Gebhardt is the answer. Gebhardt was secured by the local company at a large salary and plays in every production. Gebhardt has been praised by famous sculptors, artists and many others of note in the United States as being the most perfect Indian type in America. While he has not a drop of Indian blood in his veins, he has won for himself the reputation of having accomplished the most [illegible] representation of the Red Man in the [illegible] portrayal. Madeline West [illegible] Gebhardt in [illegible] for the local company.

Otis [illegible], managing director of the company, has been producing western [illegible] and is credited with having [illegible] some of the most [illegible] and thrilling stories ever filmed. Mr. Shaver directed the Western Selig company for a number of years.

EVERY PICTURE COMPLETED IN LOCAL PLANT

The local motion picture company is equipped with all the modern paraphernalia [illegible] The company [illegible] ready for distribution among the theaters is made possible by a complete and modern equipment of horses, automobiles etc.

"No motion picture director has at his command better natural conditions than we have here in the Pikes Peak region," said Mr. Shaver the other day. "It is just a start off, as almost any kind of scenery imaginable. At our very door are the snowfields of Alaska, the burning sands of the desert, mountains, plains, the streets of a modern city, in fact, anything that we could ask. And added to these is almost continuous sunshine."

The company's studio is located at the Hazerman property on North Cascade avenue.

STATE'S 1914 METAL OUTPUT.

Gold, [illegible] ounces	[illegible]
Silver, 9,281,[illegible] ounces	5,163,[illegible]
Lead, 50,577 tons	3,917,[illegible]
Copper, 3,796,[illegible] pounds	1,184,[illegible]
Spelter, [illegible] tons	5,923,[illegible]
Molybdenum-bearing ores	2,786,[illegible]
Chlorides from Colorado ores	2,911,[illegible]
Tungsten, [illegible] tons	[illegible]
Bismuth, from Leadville ores	[illegible]
Cadmium, from Globe smelter	[illegible]
Total	$42,[illegible]

BEST FEATURES OF "COLLEGE LIFE" PREDOMINATE AT COLORADO COLLEGE

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

come one of the most prominent features of the college in its relation, not only to th religious life of the student, but to the life of the community as well.

There are acive branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations at the college, and the men's branch is in charge of an experienced worker, T. L. Kirkpatrick, a graduate of the college, who has spent three years in missionary work at Tabriz, Persia. In addition to their strictly religious side, these associations have their social side, giving a joint reception at the opening of the year and a May festival, a beautiful springtime party in the "Jungle," the college section of Monument Valley park. In addition to these, the women have a "circus" of their own, and the men have a stag ball. These are under the direction of the associations.

The literary societies have become a most important feature of the life of the college. There are three societies for women and three for men, all of which have been organized long enough to have their traditions. The men's organizations are the Pearsons society, the Apollonian club and the Ciceronian club. While their fields cover a great deal of literary work, debating is by far the most popular. A debate between the Pearsons and Apollonian societies is an annual feature of the college life. The college itself is represented in intercollegiate debating, this year meeting teams from Denver university and William Jewell college.

The women's societies, while they study art, literature and music, have a social side. The young women have their parties, their dances and each has an annual "function."

In addition to these there are the language and scientific societies. The engineers have a club, the foresters have a society, the music students have an organization and the language students have the French and German clubs. Recently the students in the new department of business administration and banking organized a club for the study of economics.

Dramatics have their place in the school. The young women have a well-organized dramatic society, which gives several plays during the year. The senior class gives an annual play and last year presented the "Electra" of Euripides in the stadium of the Cossitt Memorial. The seniors always present a serious type of play, while the junior class gives an annual play generally a well-selected comedy or farce. The French and German clubs present plays in these languages and have been highly successful. The English department has established a lyceum course, bringing to the college students at nominal prices some of the best dramatic and musical talent in the American lyceum stage today.

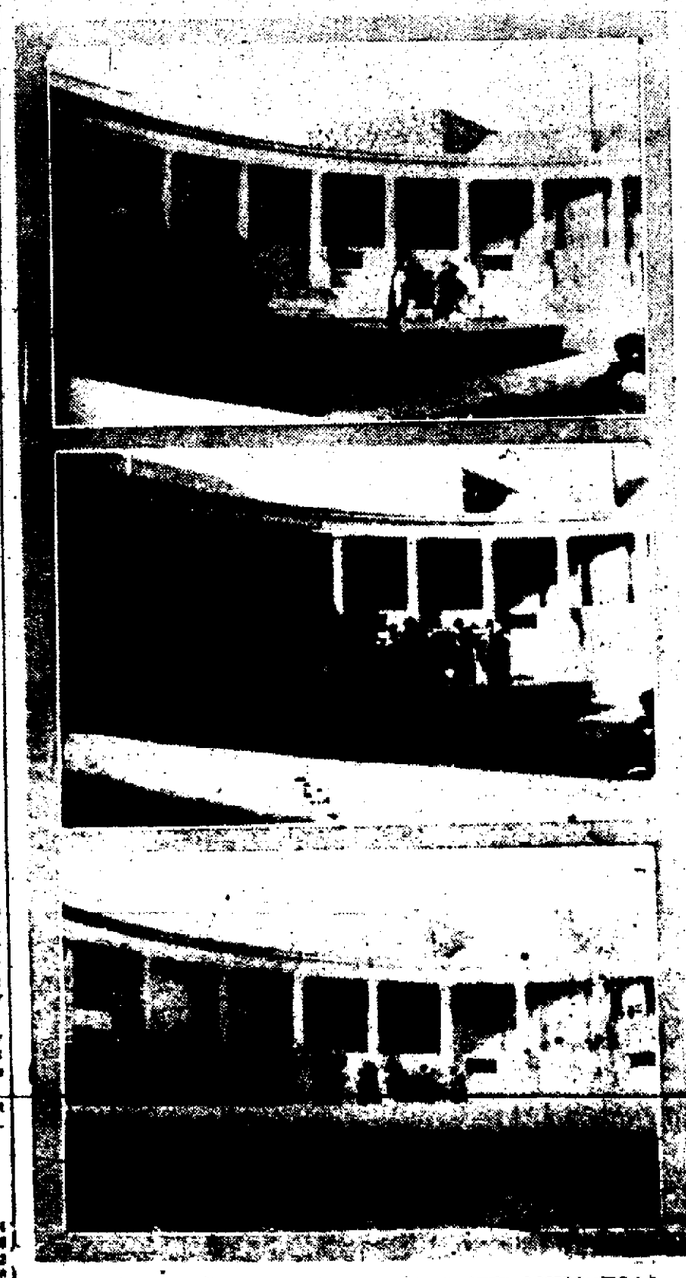
SOCIAL LIFE IS RECOGNIZED FEATURE

While the social side of the college life has not been overdeveloped, it has become a feature to be recognized. This largely centers around the men's fraternities, there being five of these, all having national charters. All have chapter houses, where the men room. The fraternities are Kappa Sigma, 911 North Nevada avenue, Sigma Chi, 1125 North Nevada avenue, Phi Gamma Delta, 19 North Cascade avenue, Phi Delta Theta, 1319 North Nevada avenue, and Beta Theta Pi, on the corner of Cache la Poudre and Weber streets.

The last two organizations received their national charters within the last two years. The fraternities give several social functions each year. They are regulated by the Pan Hellenic council, an organization of their own. In order to be initiated a man must have passed 15 hours of college work.

A feature that the students of no other institution in the country can avail themselves of to such a degree as at Colorado college is the mountain climbing, one of the most popular sports among all the college students. The mountains are so close that short "hikes" are easily made, while longer ones are available if desired. Members of the faculty have a "hiking" club to follow this outdoor sport all the year round.

Colorado college offers its students a fullness of well-regulated college life of the best type.



SENIOR PLAY SCENES IN COSSITT MEMORIAL OPEN AIR GREEK THEATER

Colorado college possesses the only theater of this kind in the middle west, and last June the senior class presented the Electra of Euripides, in matinee and night performances

St. Francis Hospital

ESTABLISHED TWENTY EIGHT YEARS

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS

Beautifully and Conveniently Located

Always Ready for Emergency Cases.

Surgical Cases; All Diseases Treated

Doors Always Open to Both Rich and Poor

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

One of the Best Appointed in the West. Equipment and Buildings Modern in Every Detail. Public Knows Little of Charity of St. Francis

St. Francis hospital, the first to be established in the Pikes Peak region, still maintains its high standard of efficiency that throughout 28 years of existence has made it famous in Colorado for excellent care and management. Since its founding in 1887, the St. Francis hospital has grown from a capacity for 50 patients to its present capacity—150 patients—and now it handles more than 1200 cases every year. When one realizes that one-third of these patients are charity patients, it can be seen what a tremendous amount of good work that the Sisters of St. Francis are doing for the people of Colorado Springs and what an asset the hospital is for the region.

Sister Superior Emerentia has been connected with the hospital since 1893 and to her must go much of the credit for the able management and reputation for excellent care taken of patients that the hospital happily possesses. Sister Superior Emerentia served as a nurse for some time and for 10 years was assistant in the operating room. She was appointed sister superior four years ago.

In 1896 an addition was built to St. Francis, which accommodated 40 more patients, and in 1903 the last addition was built, the wing to the northwest. This last addition cost $100,000 and the hospital building and grounds are worth in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Equipment at St. Francis is thoroughly modern, especially the surgical department, which handles a large number of the cases in Colorado Springs. There are two operating rooms, septic and aseptic rooms, an X-ray room and a labratory fitted out with the best of appliances. Physicians and surgeons of the region find the facilities of the best and the hospital surgical rooms are generally busy every day.

The Sisters of St. Francis are world-renowned for the quality of their care of patients and their careful nursing. There are 24 sisters here, all having graduated from the mother school at Lafayette, Ind., before coming here. There are two house physicians on the staff, and several prominent physicians and surgeons in Colorado Springs are connected with the institution.

The charitable work of St. Francis goes on quietly and unobtrusively, but without its aid, the community would be at a loss. More than 300 charitable cases are handled annually at the hospital, and the majority of these are the emergency cases of which little is learned by the public at large or even the medical fraternity. All this is done without cost to the community and at a great cost to St. Francis hospital management.

Prominent Business Men of C.S. Carry Gospel to Parts of County Where Churches Are Far Apart

From an evangelistic standpoint two things made the year 1914 memorable for the people of the Pikes Peak region. The first, the great "Billy" Sunday meeting, the second, the evangelistic campaign throughout the rural communities of El Paso county under the auspices and the direction of the El Paso County Sunday School association, personally handled by President F. E. Kohler, assisted by all of the county officers, the members of the laymen's gospel teams and the Ministerial association of Colorado Springs.

This was not, as many have supposed, the outcome of the Billy Sunday campaign, but had been suggested in April, 1914, by President Kohler, in his annual report to the El Paso county Sunday school convention. At the close of the Sunday meetings work was begun on the schedule for the campaign which was intended to cover every section of the county. How well this was done is shown by the fact that meetings were held at the following places: Harmony, Union Hill, Fountain, Hanover, Signal Rock, Wigwam, Sunny Slope, Lincoln, Enterprise, Lytle, Squirrel Creek, Garland, Buena Vista, Williams, Crescent, Calhan, Blackview, Fremont, Drennen, Big Sandy, Mesa, Ellicott, Bellmont, Highberger, Wayne, Miami, Peyton, Table Rock, Brackett Creek, Evergreen, Ramah, Prairie View, Eastonville, Husted, Pikeview, Green Mountain Falls, Roswell, Locust Grove, Monument, Surber, Hopewell and Elbert.

The organization of the laymen's teams, with O. W. Ward as president and W. B. McKibben, secretary, placed in the hands of the Sunday School association an effective working corps with which to carry on the campaign as planned. More than 117 men, members of various teams, and representing practically all of the evangelical churches of the city, enthusiastically gave time, money and effort looking to the taking the gospel messages from laymen to laymen widely scattered through El Paso county. How well they did this work is shown by the fact that in the last report more than 500 conversions and reclamations attested the value of the work. It will be news to thousands of people in this city to know that church houses, church services and pastors in the rural communities are scarce. Indeed, apart from the towns located on the railroads there is no church building of any kind. Earnest local workers endeavor to maintain Sunday schools throughout the county and do so, holding same in the school houses and once in a while a preacher comes along and arranges for a meeting, or series of meetings. In the summer time it is a little better, for students and others visiting the Pikes Peak region arrange for preaching services during the summer months at some points.

HOW THE PLAN WAS WORKED OUT

The plan of the meetings held was as follows: Gospel teams were composed of a carryall and three members, which, with the driver of the car, made five. On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a gospel team would open service at some point, and also conduct an afternoon service. On Monday a preacher would go out from the Springs, or some other point in the county, for some outside ministers gladly gave their services. The ministers would then hold services through the week, closing same on Friday nights. On the following Sunday another gospel team would go out to close the service at that special place. The teams were chosen from different churches and in most cases each team was made up of members of their special church so they could get together better, and, knowing each other, work better. No mention was ever made of denominations, and preachers, laymen and those who received the benefits cared but little about denominationalism. One of the finest things in connection with this great campaign was the way in which the men of the city generously gave the use of their autos and a driver and Sunday after Sunday gave the whole day themselves to the gospel teams from the various places. Nearly 40 men thus gave their machines, time and money to the success of this work. Several male quartets gave their time and talents, going out with the gospel teams nearly every Sunday.

RURAL FOLK HAVE WARM WELCOME FOR SPEAKERS

This article would be sadly incomplete were not special mention made of the warm hearted and splendid hospitality shown by the rural people to the members of the gospel teams, preachers and others who went out to the meetings. This in itself amply repaid every man for time, thought and work given, and while the rural people unanimously said "we have been helped, strengthened and blessed by your work," quickly came back the answer, "the help and the blessing has been ours."

This campaign was planned by the El Paso County Sunday School association for the reason that it alone knew the field, the people, the meeting houses, the roads and, too, the special need of the people for just such meetings as were carried out. After this, it is expected that the evangelistic work of the county will be carried on directly by the laymen's gospel team organization, assisted, of course, by the officers of the Sunday school association.

The meetings began September 20th and close early in December 1914, covering a period of some 13 weeks.

COLORADO RAILROADS.

Miles of main line track	3,730
Standard gauge	4,417
Narrow gauge	1,306
Mileage per 10,000 population	67.30
Investments in stretti Colo.	
Total railroad companies	$322,[illegible]

Manitou-a Bit of Switzerland, a Superb Watering Place-Had Record Year

Scores of New Cottages and Big Improvements During 1914; New Water Company Advertises Town

MANITOU can point to but few years in its history when it made greater progress than in 1914. Headed by the improvements made in the heart of the city by the newly organized Manitou Mineral Springs company, there was a well-founded building boom, scores of new cottages dotting the mountain slopes in the various new additions. Manitou is growing rapidly and is justly proud of the fact that it is the general club of the Pikes Peak region. Its beautiful location, adjacent to the many tourist attractions, and its remarkable mineral springs make Manitou a two-fold drawing power.

Manitou in the middle of the tourist season is one of the most interesting and cosmopolitan places in the country today. Her streets are lined with automobiles bearing banners from all states of the Union, the various springs and pavilions are surrounded by scores of people and there is a hum of activity that makes the city one to be remembered always by the visitor.

Probably the most noticeable improvements in Manitou made during the year were those made by the Manitou Mineral Springs company. The present company bought the plant in October, 1913, from the Manitou Mineral Springs company for $250,000, and in one year spent $50,000 in improvements. The property of the company includes the bottling works, the bath house, four mineral springs, the spring houses, a pavilion and a beautiful park. The bottling plant was first thoroughly renovated and new machinery was installed, sanitation being observed in the selection of the modern bottling, capping and labeling machines. The box room and other rooms in the manufacturing building were next remodeled with a view to handling the company's increased business, and more recently the offices have been rebuilt and refurnished. An office with a concrete base, completely surrounds the several acre park of the company.

PARKS IMPROVED BY MODERN METHODS

Along the fencing iron electric lamp poles are placed at intervals, 45 in all, which have materially aided in making more brilliant the streets of Manitou. A handsome concrete and native stone bridge has been erected over the Fountain river which flows through the company's park, and the Soda Spring pavilion and Navajo and Cheyenne spring houses have been rebuilt from the ground up. New concrete walks have been laid wherever they will in the least add to the comfort of the habitues of the pavilion and park, and a system of landscaping has been inaugurated that eclipses in every particular the old haphazard scrub oak and natural vine plan that lent the park a down at the heel air.

Before the season opened in 1914 the bath house was repainted and renovated in every nook and corner, new equipment purchased and installed and the big soda plunge prepared at a large expense for the devotees of swimming and bathing. The boiler house was practically rebuilt and a garage for the company's two automobiles was built.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN BENEFIT TO REGION

Simultaneously with the incorporation of the Manitou Springs Mineral Water company a colossal campaign of advertising was begun that has meant as much to Manitou, the town, as to "Manitou," the water. In less than two months after the new company took possession of the plant the sales of the product of the company trebled and there was a race between the effort to increase the efficiency of the plant and at the same time supply the demand for the output.

Five hundred thousand booklets of one style and 250,000 of another have been mailed during the last year by the company. These booklets were descriptive of Manitou as well as the plant of the Manitou Springs Mineral Water company. Circulars, folders and other advertising matter have been similarly distributed the world over by the company. Space has been taken at the Panama-Pacific fair for display of the company's products, which will be the most unique. Exhibits are also to be seen at the San Diego exposition and the Texas state fair, the Tennessee state fair and numerous other opportunities of that kind have not been overlooked by the company for advertising Manitou and her natural product.

NEW BATH HOUSES PLANNED FOR FUTURE

The company realizes that it is fast outgrowing its present quarters and that not only will the plant have to be enlarged to keep step with the business, but a new bath house will have to be built in the near future and the soda spring pavilion will come in for a second remodeling, if not entire reconstruction.

The personnel of the company includes: J. L. Warren, president; F. M. McMahon, vice president; L. F. McMahon, secretary and general manager, and Warren, McMahons, Oliver H. Shoup and F. C. Roberts, directors.

While the Manitou Mineral company is the pioneer, it has not been alone in making known the advantages of bottled waters at this famous resort. The Ute Chief Mineral Water company has a big plant at the mouth of Ute pass and long has been a good going concern. It is owned and managed by J. Scheuler and sons. They have a number of strong springs and in January of last year, while boring on their place, opened a "gusher." Out of the ground burst a spring that carried a stream as big as that thrown by a fire hydrant. The water has been conserved and the spring is as strong today as it was a year ago. Quantities of dry gas flow from the spring like steam from a boiler.

HUNDREDS OF COTTAGES BUILT OR TO BE BUILT

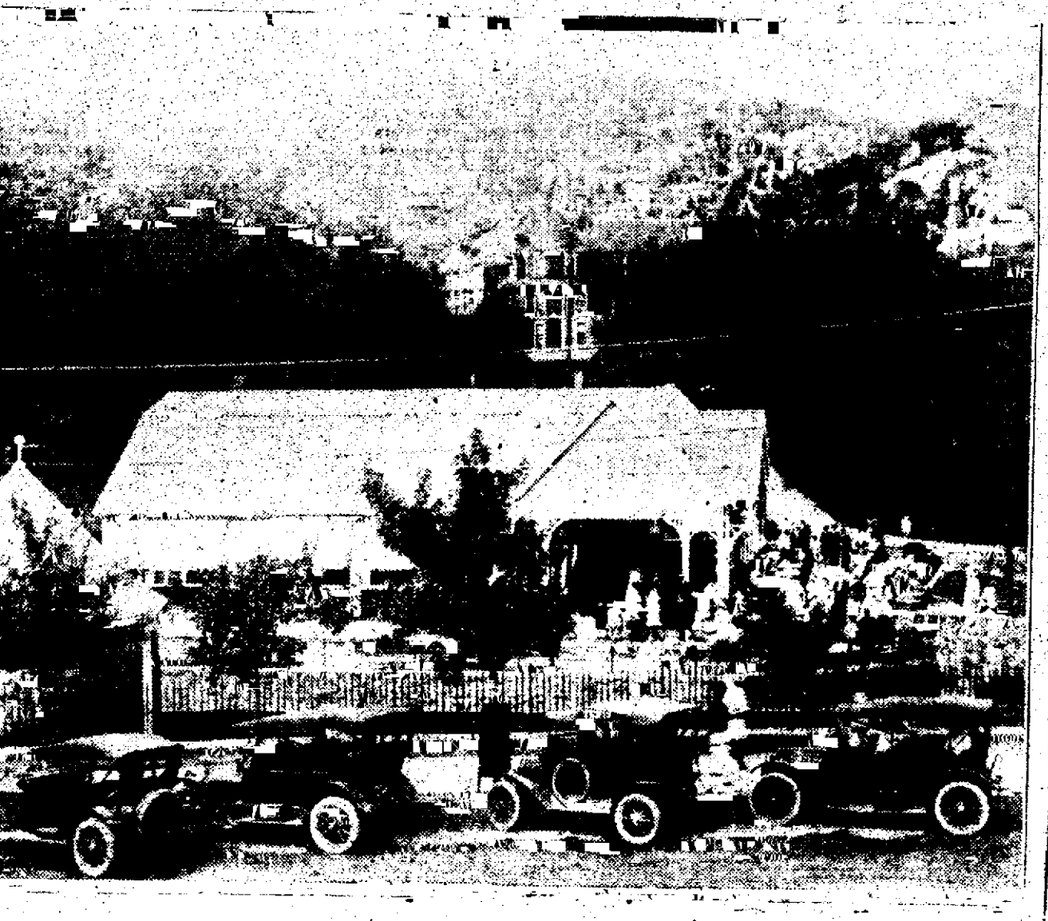
With the promotion of the Peakview, Little Switzerland and Grand View additions by energetic business men, building has received such an impetus in Manitou the last year that it has become one of the fastest growing towns in the state of Colorado. The Peakview project is directly in charge of W. L. Moore, president of the Greater Manitou Realty company. More than 200 bungalows were built in Peakview alone the last year and 200 more are contracted for in 1915—making the year's sum total 500. Lennon & Burnett are promoters of Grand View addition, in which very attractive bungalows are being erected, all of them high class and comfortable. Seventy-five houses have been built in Little Switzerland including "Crags Castle," a new craftswood shop.

Last spring Mrs. Lew Allen, a well-known Colorado Springs newspaperwoman, purchased the Manitou Springs journal, a weekly newspaper, and during the summer season it was published daily, and has become one of the institutions that is worth a great deal to Manitou.

NEW COMMERCIAL CLUB HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

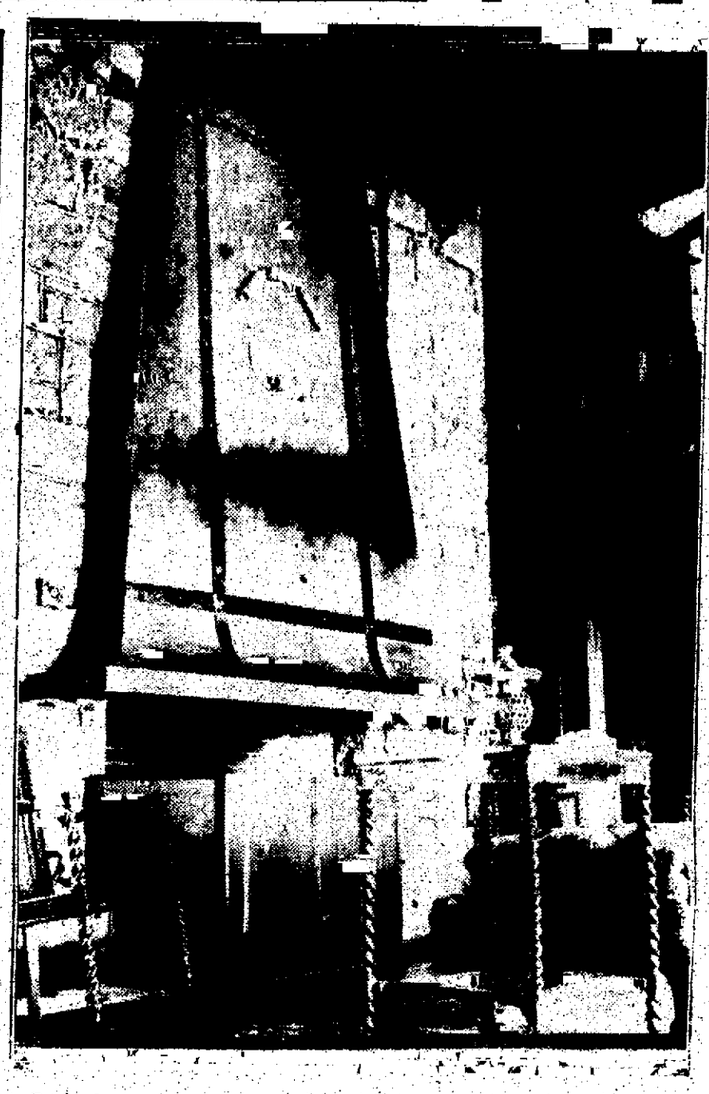
Recently the Hot Iron club of Manitou reorganized and now is known as the Manitou Commercial club. It has ambitious plans for the 1915 season, which it believes will be a record-breaker. Manitou realizes that this year especially is the one to plunge in, because of the expected transcontinental traffic. Manitou citizens realize that the prosperity of their community depends on "hustle," and they have hustled.

Manitou's chief entertainment of the summer was All States day, when the entire city, its guests and tourists all over the region gathered there for a day of hilarity.



SODA SPRINGS PARK AND PAVILION SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS.

"Rockledge," the Beautiful Mountain Home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heath



Rockledge is one of the most attractively located residence properties in the region. Perched up on a mountain side, with rustic surroundings, the home itself a beautiful piece of architecture, it has become one of the show places of Manitou. Mr. and Mrs. Heath came to Manitou from Philadelphia three years ago. Below is the copper and stone chimney in the main living room of the home. The chimney is a handsome thing, done in arts and crafts work in burnished copper.

Radio-Activity of Many Springs Makes City Home of One of Best Health Resorts in the Country

VOLUMES have been written on the benefits that will come to the United States because of the European war. European travel is at a dead standstill, and the "See America and See Colorado First" movement is now swinging along at a merry rate. Manufacturers have their "Made in America" movement well under way, and where we once feared that we could not get along without some of the imported articles when the war broke out, today we find that we are making these ourselves and extending our trade territory to districts formerly held by European nations. There is one phase of this subject that has not received the attention it deserves, and this is the watering places of the United States, with their many curative springs that rival the famous Carlsbads and Spas of Europe.

But Manitou has not neglected this point and today the mineral water business is booming and Manitou expects many Americans who formerly "chased the water cure in Europe," to flock here during the coming season. Manitou is the best known watering place in the state today and rapidly is becoming known throughout the United States, through efforts of the various mineral water companies as well as the civic organization of the town itself.

RADIO ACTIVITY OF MANITOU SPRINGS

Mineral springs in Manitou show radio-activity to a remarkable degree, according to Prof. Hermann Schlundt of the department of chemistry of the University of Missouri, who recently completed an exhaustive analysis of the waters of the various springs of the state.

The Shoshone iron-sulphur spring, which is owned by the Manitou Springs Mineral Water company, probably leads the springs of the state in radio-activity qualities. The company's Navajo and Manitou springs also show high returns on tests for radio-activity. Of the other Manitou springs the Navajo geyser, owned by C. A. Pollen, shows a decided influence of radium in its waters.

In view of the tremendous interest which has been excited throughout the medical and scientific world through the recent exploitation of radium as a cure for cancer and kindred ailments, definite knowledge of the high degree of radio-activity held in the waters of these springs will do much to focus the attention of the world's scientists on Manitou and Colorado.

The Manitou Springs Mineral Water company is now arranging for further tests and experiments on its springs, and it is expected that the scientific branches of Colorado college, Chicago university, and the Johns Hopkins institute will take immediate steps toward and exhaustive analysis and investigation of the springs.

In a recent letter to C. A. Pollen, Professor Schlundt, who ranks among the foremost recognized authorities on radium in America, says:

"Inclosed is a tabulated statement giving the radio-activity of some Colorado mineral waters. The activities are expressed in electrical units—the unit that is used generally on the continent, of Europe in expressing the radio-activity of waters. This unit was proposed by Dr. Mache and has ever since been used. You will note that the spring waters, as well as the gases escaping therefrom are radio-active, the values of the different springs at Manitou differing somewhat—the Shoshone spring being the most active."

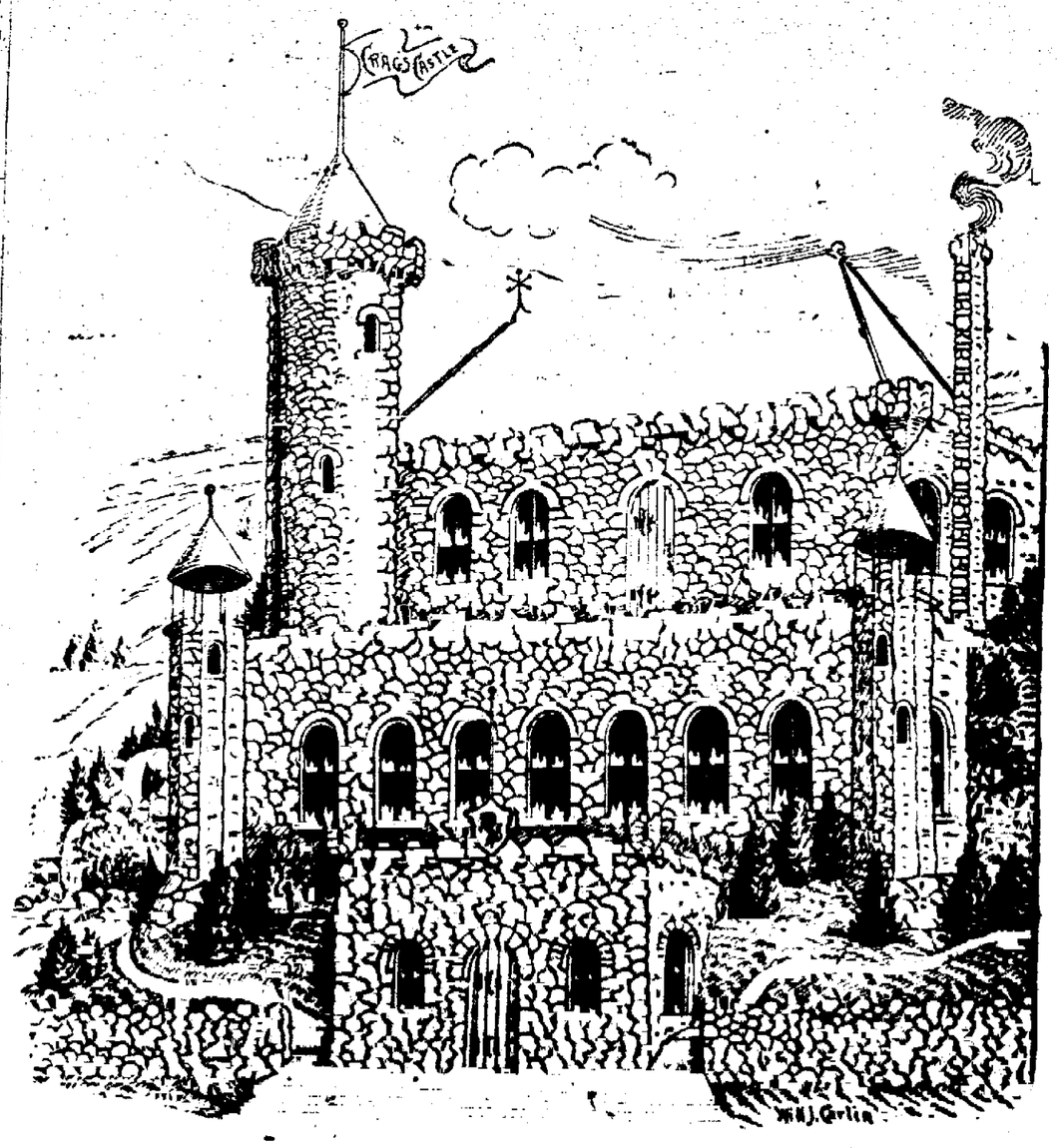
TABLE SHOWING CURATIVE POWERS

The table provided by Professor Schlundt indicates the radio-activity of the following well-known springs:

Spring—Location.	Temperature.	Activity in Mache Units.
Shoshone—Manitou	14.9	8.25
Navajo geyser—Man.	13.0	4.49
Navajo—Manitou		3.36
Manitou Soda—Man.	14.6	3.04
Cheyenne Soda—Man.	12.7	2.52
Iron Soda Mansions—Manitou	14.7	2.22
Ouray—Manitou	15.1	1.41
Little Chief—Manitou	17.2	3.25
Ute Iron—Manitou	10.2	3.16
Seven—Manitou geyser		
Iron Soda—Manitou	12.5	1.98
Ute Chief—Magnetic—Manitou	13.7	1.86
Iron Springs geyser—Manitou	11.0	2.34

Following is the radio-activity of the gas expressed in Mache units:

Navajo—Manitou	31.02
Shoshone—Manitou	8.63
Navajo geyser—Manitou	8.00
Iron Soda—Manitou	2.06
Manitou—Manitou	2.02
Iron Springs geyser—Manitou	1.77



"CRAG CASTLE," A UNIQUE UNDERTAKING OF A GROUP OF ARTS AND CRAFTS ARTISTS

Colorado City May Become Part of Colorado Springs This Year

Voters of Both Cities Anxious to Erase Imaginary Line Between Them; Commercial Club Made Progress in '14

IN THE GAZETTE'S annual edition in 1916, we probably will have no Colorado City page, because there will be no Colorado City if the plans of those interested in the annexation movement succeed. The councils of both cities have passed ordinances requiring a vote on this question at the coming election in April, and if it passes in both places steps will be taken to immediately make Colorado City a part of the body politic of Colorado Springs. Three commissioners from each city investigated and passed on the question a few weeks ago.

Geographically as well as industrially, there is no reason for the separate existence of Colorado City. But we will not go into details along this line, because the question is to be fought out for the voters this spring. Colorado City was the first territorial capital of the state of Colorado, although, contrary to popular notion, the honor lasted but a few days back in 1860. Colorado Springs was founded after Colorado City, and through the natural processes of growth the two cities have grown into each other and now only an imaginary line at Sheldon avenue separates the two. Both are served by the same water, street car, telephone, lighting and other systems of public utility. The United States postoffice department last winter ordered that the Colorado City station be made a substation of Colorado Springs, but final action on this has been deferred until the annexation question is finally decided.

Colorado City has always been known as the pay roll town of El Paso county, or the workshop or some other term signifying that it is an industrial center. Located at Colorado City are the gold refining mills, the Portland and the Golden Cycle, and the U S R & R. company, which is inactive at this time, but which probably will start up again this year, owing to the increased prosperity in the Cripple Creek district due to the recent rich discoveries at low levels. The Colorado Midland shops and terminal are located at Colorado City and employ about 500 men, while the gold refining mills employ about 300 men each.

HAS INDUSTRIES AND SCENIC ADVANTAGES COMBINED

Colorado City's monthly payroll is about $125,000, and it is more than a smoke-begrimed industrial town. The city has the same scenic advantages as the other cities of the Pikes Peak region, enjoys the same ideal brand of weather and has numerous handsome residences. The streets are kept in the best of condition and owing to their sandy composition seldom are wet for any length of time. The Mesa road an automobile highway through Colorado City to Manitou is one of the finest in the region and thousands of cars traverse it during the summer season.

In connection with these are many small industries employing a large number of men which add to the support of the city. Some of these are the Colorado City Ice, Fuel & Coal company, the Morrison Brick company, the Continental Oil company, the Naston Lumber & Manufacturing company and many other lesser industries.

The Continental Oil company has extended its equipment considerably during the past year, and has expended in the neighborhood of $8,000. This includes the purchase of additional property and the extension of buildings and tanks.

The most interesting thing to Colorado City, coming as it does at the close of the year is the arrival of the Nonrinkle trunk factory. This factory, though still in its infancy, bids fair to become a growing industry and a help to Colorado City. The company has purchased the property at the corner of Seventh street and Colorado avenue and in the last month has made a very decided improvement in the appearance of the place. The factory is now in operation, and upon the arrival of some new machinery will begin to increase its working force. This will mean employment for 10 or 12 men and about 20 girls with the prospects of more.

Colorado City is under the commission form of government. This plan was adopted two years ago and three commissioners preside over the destinies of the city. The plan has been found to be more economical and a great deal more satisfactory. The commissioners are P. D. Faulkner, mayor, Mrs. Mary Ammerman, commissioner of records and seals, and Charles B. Myles, commissioner of public highways. Mrs. Ammerman has the distinction of being the first woman police magistrate in the United States and in addition is city clerk, city treasurer and attends to the bookkeeping. Mr. Myles' term expires this spring.

Colorado City has an up-to-date fire department, using a motor truck for its apparatus. If the annexation proposition passes this spring the Colorado City department will be made a substation of Colorado Springs and probably a substation of the police department will be established there.

COMMERCIAL CLUB HAS PUT NEW LIFE IN TOWN

During the last year the Colorado City Commercial club has made great advance in uniting the town's interests and cooperating toward a better civic spirit. During the fall the old Standard club building, at the corner of Seventh street and Colorado avenue, was given to the Commercial club for headquarters and here the civic life of the town centers. This addition to the city's resources has been of inestimable value to Colorado City. Here are held banquets and Colorado Springs people have attended the meetings and found them interesting offering suggestions to our neighboring city and helping in every manner possible.

One of the biggest things of the year in Colorado City was the automobile camping ground that was started by the Commercial club. More than 300 autoists camped here during the summer. The grounds were supplied with free water and were kept sanitary. Plans are under way to enlarge the grounds for the coming season owing to the popularity last year and the expected rush of automobile traffic this year. The Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce aided in this project. One of the features during the summer was a watermelon feast given the campers by the Colorado City Commercial club. In this way Colorado City is gradually working up a tourist business of its own that in time will assume large proportions.

The officers of the Commercial club are W. S. Everett, president, Burt Howard, secretary and treasurer, Rev. George Stunts, Fred Kistler, Professor Best of the Y. M. C. A. and Professor Steele, board of control.

Colorado City joined the dry column three years ago but since that time a new town has sprung up on the northern boundary. This town was called Ramona and was originally for the purpose of saloons. Colorado having passed a dry amendment in the 1914 election Ramona will close up its gates January 1, 1916.

The merchants of Colorado City have especially friendly relations. One time last summer they all closed up shop and took a trip to Green Mountain Falls, something that never happened before.

MANY CHANGES IN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FIRMS

The year 1914 has brought Colorado City a new restaurant, a new jewelry store and some great changes in old established business firms of the town. Another change was the purchase and renaming the Iris, a weekly newspaper, now known as the Colorado City Independent.

The churches of Colorado City have increased their total membership 250 during the year. The new M. E. parsonage is representative of the prosperous spirit along religious lines.

The following prominent citizens have died during the year: Harry Meaghers, old settler, justice of the peace and well known. Charles Coppman, former city alderman, died in Idaho. Henry Ellithorpe, one time mayor, long in the jewelry business, and George Borest, business man.

Several bungalows and private dwellings were built in 1914. No public or business buildings were constructed during the year. The total cost of buildings was approximately $1,300. Most of the largest of these buildings is the new Methodist parsonage, which cost $5,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF COLORADO CITY SNAPPED IN SESSION.

Left to right: Mrs. May Ammerman, city clerk, city treasurer, police magistrate and keeper of records and seals, who was called by Collier's Weekly "A Modern Poo-Bah." Mayor Faulkner is in the center, and on the right is C. B. Myles, commissioner of streets and highways. When this picture was taken, Mrs. Ammerman made a request that she be shown at work, because, as she put it, some of the citizens might think that she was doing her knitting there. This was an echo of a recall petition that was circulated last summer by a few disgruntled citizens who never secured enough names for filing.

COLORADO CITY'S AUTOMOBILE CAMPING GROUND

Where 300 car owners spent a great part of the summer camping out under the clear skies of the region and received the greatest amount of pleasure from their trip to Colorado. The city furnished them with free water and every care was taken to make the colony sanitary.

IDEAL WEATHER ENJOYED BY THE REGION LAST YEAR

Highest Temperature 89 and 66.6 Per Cent of Sunshine—Total Precipitation Was 22.63 Inches.

The mean temperature in Colorado Springs for the year 1914 was [illegible] degrees according to the official report [illegible]

[illegible]

AVERAGE 1914 CROP YIELDS PER ACRE

Comparisons With Normal.

United States	152.3%
Colorado	108.6%
Iowa	104.9%
Illinois	87.2%
Kansas	*124.2%

*Colorado's average yield per acre remains greater than that of Kansas. The percentage of increase for 1914 is not [illegible]

Conditions Under Which Annexation Will Be Proposed

The joint report of the commissioners of Colorado City and Colorado Springs regarding annexing Colorado City was as follows.

To the City Councils of Colorado Springs and Colorado City.

Your commissioners heretofore appointed to consider and recommend the terms and conditions on which Colorado City should be annexed to the city of Colorado Springs, beg leave to submit the following report dated this 22nd day of January, A. D., 1915.

We recommend that the city of Colorado City, El Paso county, Colorado, be annexed to and become a part of the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

Section 1. That the present territory comprising the city of Colorado City, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, is hereby annexed to and become a part of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county and state.

Section 2. That all property of every kind and all rights, claims, moneys, demands, taxes, assessments, franchises, and all interests of every kind and nature now owned, enjoyed or claimed or to be hereafter owned, enjoyed or claimed by Colorado City, hereby vests in Colorado Springs.

Section 3. That all the indebtedness and every valid claim and demand now accrued or hereafter accruing against said Colorado City is hereby assumed by Colorado Springs and shall be paid by a tax or taxes levied upon all property within the boundaries of Colorado Springs as it exists after such annexation, or from revenue otherwise had or derived, and that the bonded indebtedness of Colorado Springs shall be paid by similar tax or taxes or from revenue so otherwise had or derived.

Section 4. That part of Colorado Springs, after such annexation now comprising Colorado City, shall be furnished equal police, health, sanitation, fire protection and water supply as like territory within the present boundaries of Colorado Springs. The streets, alleys, crossings, parks, sewers, and all other city property used and maintained by Colorado Springs after such annexation shall be, while so used and maintained, kept in as good condition as like property within the present boundaries of Colorado Springs.

Section 5. That Colorado Springs, after such annexation, shall maintain the free public library now located in the territory of Colorado City in its present location or in a suitable location within what is now the territory of Colorado City.

Section 6. That Colorado Springs after such annexation shall maintain the present cemetery now the property of Colorado City.

Section 7. That Colorado Springs after such annexation shall furnish and maintain at all times as adequate a water supply to the territory now comprising Colorado City as it supplies to the territory now comprising Colorado Springs.

Section 8. That all licenses issued by Colorado City and in full force and effect at the time of the taking effect of this ordinance shall be considered as issued by Colorado Springs after such annexation and shall continue in force until the expiration thereof or until same are revoked or suspended in the same manner as such licenses issued by the city of Colorado Springs are revoked or suspended.

Section 9. That upon the taking effect of this annexation the terms and salaries of all officers and employes of Colorado City shall terminate and cease. Residents in Colorado City before such annexation shall be deemed residents in Colorado Springs, for the purpose of qualifying any person seeking election or appointment to any office or position in Colorado Springs after annexation.

We further attach hereto, but not as a part of this report, an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Approving the Terms and Conditions of the Report of the Commissioners Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs," which we recommend be first passed and published as other ordinances by the city council of each city. We further recommend that this first ordinance be passed as an emergency ordinance, so that it will take effect at once, giving plenty of time for the submission of the second ordinance. Also "An Ordinance Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs" which we recommend be passed by the city council of each city submitting the question of annexation to vote of the electors as the ordinance provided in the statute as containing the terms and conditions proposed in our report.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. SHEETZ,
MARTIN DRAKE,
M. L. PHELPS,
Commissioners for Colorado City.
DR. P. O. HANFORD,
J. G. DERN,
T. C. TURNER,
Commissioners for Colorado Springs.

CITY'S PLAYGROUNDS KEEP PARKS FILLED WITH HAPPY KIDDIES

Historical Pageant Last Year Climax of Work of the Season

Organized playground work was started in Colorado Springs in the summer of 1913, when Arthur Murray, Jr., an expert, was given charge. Last year Murray also was in charge, and as the result of the experiences of the year before and more money to work with, the system was developed on a elaborate a scale as the funds and the parking systems would permit. Playgrounds were maintained at Monument Valley park, Boulder Street park, Dorcester park and Prospect lake and trained supervisors were in charge of each of these divisions. Various games, competitive and otherwise made up a big part of the summer's work and thousands of children daily attended these playgrounds and learned how to play.

The playgrounds closed the latter part of August with a huge play festival in Monument Valley park. This, however, was not the feature of the 1914 season. On Colorado day August 1, the playground children united in a monster historical pageant, depicting early day scenes in the history of the Pikes Peak region, and the state as well. There were the Indians in special costumes dancing the moon dance. There were the pioneers in their "prairie schooners," the mining men, the trappers, etc., and every detail was looked after with special care. Lieutenant Pike, General Palmer, Kit Carson and all those hardy old pioneers whose careers are linked so closely with the early history of the region and the state of Colorado were depicted. Kit Carson's knife and gun were loaned for the pageant by the El Paso County Pioneer society. Mining towns sprang up and Stratton located the Independence lode. And then there was folk dancing by the girls and a portrayal of the entrance of the state to the Union, little "Colorado" being the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

The playgrounds were an unqualified success and plans for the 1915 season point to an enlarged work, as far as possible. Mothers brought their children to the cool parks during the summer and knew that they were having the best sort of play, breathing the spicy Colorado air and having the times of their lives.

HONEY AND BEES.

Honey produced, pounds	4,151,6[illegible]
Value	$339,7[illegible]
Number colonies bees	107,1[illegible]
Value	$462,8[illegible]
Value per colony	4.[illegible]

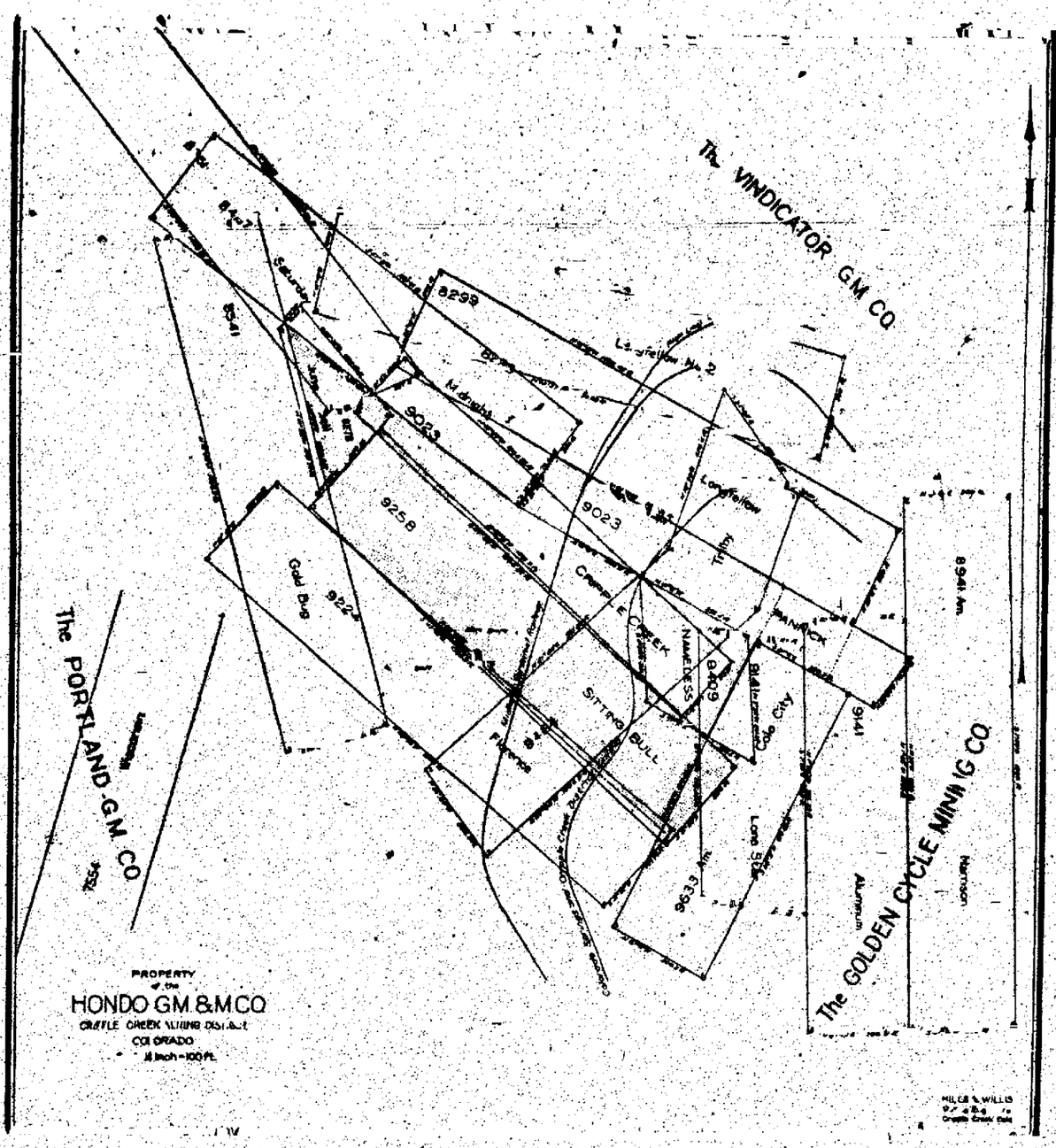
The Hondo Gold Mining and Milling Co.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Colorado.

R. G. MULLEN,
President.

CHARLES WALKER,
Vice-President and
General Manager.

W. M. ALTER,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Map of Hondo's Bull Hill and Battle Mountain Properties, showing proximity to large producers and heavy dividend payers

Capital
$2,000,000.00

Shares Full Paid and
Non-Assessable

Treasury
1,000,000 Shares

Location

The Company's Bull Hill and Battle Mountain Property is surrounded, as shown by the map above, by the Portland Gold Mining Company, the Vindicator Gold Mining Company, and the Golden Cycle Mining Company, three of the largest dividend payers in the world-famous Cripple Creek Mining District, Teller County, Colorado. The Tenderfoot Hill property lies north of the famous Gold King Mine, the first and still one of the good producers of the District.

Acreage

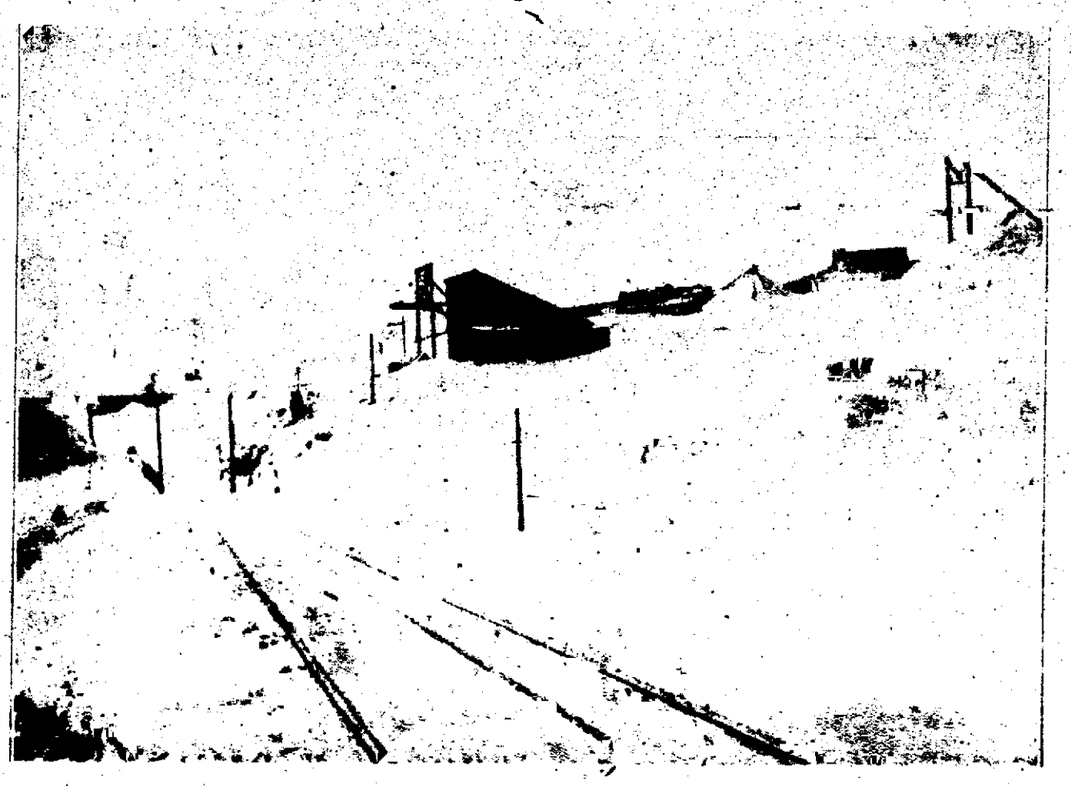
SEVENTEEN acres on Bull Hill and Battle Mountain, and SIXTEEN acres on Tenderfoot Hill.

Title

Owns in fee simple, the June Bell Lode Mining Claim on Battle Mountain; all the Tenderfoot Hill properties; and has an exceptionally reasonable option to purchase the other Bull Hill and Battle Mountain property indicated by the dark portion of the above map, which adjoins the June Bell.

Development

The Company's Bull Hill and Battle Mountain properties have already been sufficiently developed to demonstrate the fact that large ore bearing veins cross them, and also to justify the expectation that further development work is only necessary to make this Company rank with the large producers and dividend payers.



The Hondo Shaft House, showing the Portland Mine and Mill in background

Improvement

The Company is enlarging the shaft house now upon the property, and is installing a new and modern plant of mining machinery so as to continue the development to greater depths.

A Limited Amount of the Treasury Stock Is Now Available to the Public.

Address: R. G. MULLEN, President, Suite 317-318 Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.
W. M. ALTER, Secretary-Treasurer, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Mills Here Treated Nearly $10,000,000 of O. From the District

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Mining Stock Exchange Makes Colorado Springs Center of Gold Mine Finance

ANNUAL EDITION — THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE — ANNUAL EDITION

Prosperity of Cripple Creek Means Much to Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS men and Colorado Springs money have been largely responsible for the development of the Cripple Creek district to its present high state of productivity. It has been the confidence and cash of the capitalists of this city that have made the gold camp the richest gold mining district in the world. And Colorado Springs has prospered because of it. Many of the big fortunes in this city today were made out of Cripple Creek gold, and now hundreds of people share regularly in the dividends that a score of companies pay annually. The greater part of the ore is refined at the mills at Colorado City, where hundreds of men are given employment. Coal is near by and can be procured cheaply. In addition to this the commercial business of the district is practically all handled in Colorado Springs, and banks and mercantile houses benefit, and in turn the citizens benefit. Most of the gold produced in Cripple Creek is handled through the Colorado Springs banks. And last, but not least, Colorado Springs is the only city where Cripple Creek stocks are listed on a stock exchange.

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association is located in the Mining Exchange building, corner of Nevada and Pikes Peak avenue, which was built by Winfield Scott Stratton. In this building are many of the offices of the larger mining companies, and the corner has properly been named "the gold corner." Every morning, in the well-furnished brokerage rooms, mining stock brokers, members of the exchange, meet for sales or purchases of stock. In this room many fortunes have been made, but the association throughout its existence has stood for one thing—safeguarding the investor and not for illegitimate speculation.

HANDLED BILLION SHARES OF STOCK

The Mining Exchange association was organized in May, 1894, and in the 19 years of its organization more than a billion shares of Cripple Creek stocks have been handled on its floor. By its constant policy of conservatism, the exchange has become recognized as one of the strongest in the country. Bankers and business men hold the reins and candidates for membership must past muster of the governing committee and must deposit a bond of $5,000 to guarantee faithful performance of contracts.

Complete records are kept and are open to the public. In order to list a new mine, it must be thoroughly examined by the listing committee before it will be listed. Mines must file semi-annual statements of condition. All these precautions have been taken to keep the mining profession in the Cripple Creek district on a substantial basis, bar the wildcatter and create a confidence that is justified because of past performances and present indications.

Because of all this and because all of the Cripple Creek ores, except those handled in the district, are treated at the mills in the Pikes Peak region, this district is vitally interested in the gold camp's success. The reduction business in the Pikes Peak region makes up one of the principal industries here. The methods used by the mills are so thoroughly modern and up to date that they are recognized as models of efficiency by the mining world today and scores of mining men make annual visits to the mills to keep in touch with the last word in cyanide reduction methods.

300 MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLDEN CYCLE

The Golden Cycle plant, located near Colorado City, employs about 300 men permanently, and is one of the largest reduction plants in the United States in point of tonnage handled. It is conceded to represent the last word in modern methods for the reduction of refractory ores, and expert milling men from all parts of the world have visited both this plant and those of the Portland Gold Mining company in this city and at Victor, to obtain the latest ideas. The Golden Cycle plant treats 30,000 tons of ore a month, and as this ore averages about $20 to the ton its output in bullion runs over $500,000 a month. Its payroll averages not less than $30,000 a month, making it one of the most important factors in the county in a business way.

The Portland Gold Mining company's mill is second only to that of the Golden Cycle in this district, and its low-grade mill at Victor stands absolutely alone in the west as the pioneer successful plant for the handling of low-grade ores on a large scale. The mill west of this city handles 16,000 tons a month and the ore averages about the same as that at the Golden Cycle, making its bullion output about $300,000 a month. The Portland mill at Victor handles 20,000 tons a month of ore averaging about $2 per ton and its methods are so complete that scarcely any gold escapes in the tailings. In fact, the two mills are run on such a splendid system of efficiency that they represent the last dollar in economical treatment of both high-grade and low-grade ores, and their earnings contribute largely to the prosperity of the Portland company. The mill in this city employs over 150 men regularly, and as it is kept in constant operation every day of the year, it contributes largely to the payrolls of the Pikes Peak region.

DEEP MINING EXTENSIVELY CONDUCTED IN 1914

Deep mining operations were extensively conducted in 1914, and as a direct result many important discoveries at great depth were recorded from the deep workings of the mines of the Golden Cycle Mining company and the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company on Bull hill; by the Portland Gold Mining company, the Strong Gold Mining company, the Granite Gold Mining company and the Ajax Gold Mining company on their respective Battle mountain holdings; the Elkton Consolidated Mining & Milling company and the Doctor-Jack Pot Mining company on Raven hill; and the Gold Dollar and El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining companies on both the eastern and western slopes of Beacon hill. Reserved to the last, is the greatest discovery of record in the district's remarkable history, that of the wonderful developments at the twelfth and thirteenth levels of the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling company's estate on the northern slope of Raven hill, of which fuller and detailed description will be found elsewhere.

STRIKE IN EVERY PRODUCING HILL

Many important discoveries nearer the surface also were made on practically every hill within the recognized producing area. A notable one is the discovery on the new Mullen vein on the property of the El Paso Mining & Milling company, now owned by the Queen Gold Mining company, and located on the southwestern slope of Battle mountain. This was true on the Stratton estate properties on Bull and Globe hill, the South Burns mine of the Acacia Gold Mining company, and on mines of the Isabella Mines company and the Free Coinage Gold Mining company's estate adjoining on Bull hill; the Jerry Johnson, the W. P. H. and Damon mines on Ironclad hill; the Abe Lincoln and Gold King mines in Poverty gulch; Doctor-Jack Pot and Jo Dandy mines on Raven hill; the Banner Gold and Mary Nevin mines on Rosebud hill—the westernmost producing hill of the district—on Squaw mountain, Tenderfoot and Womack hills.

1914 Figures

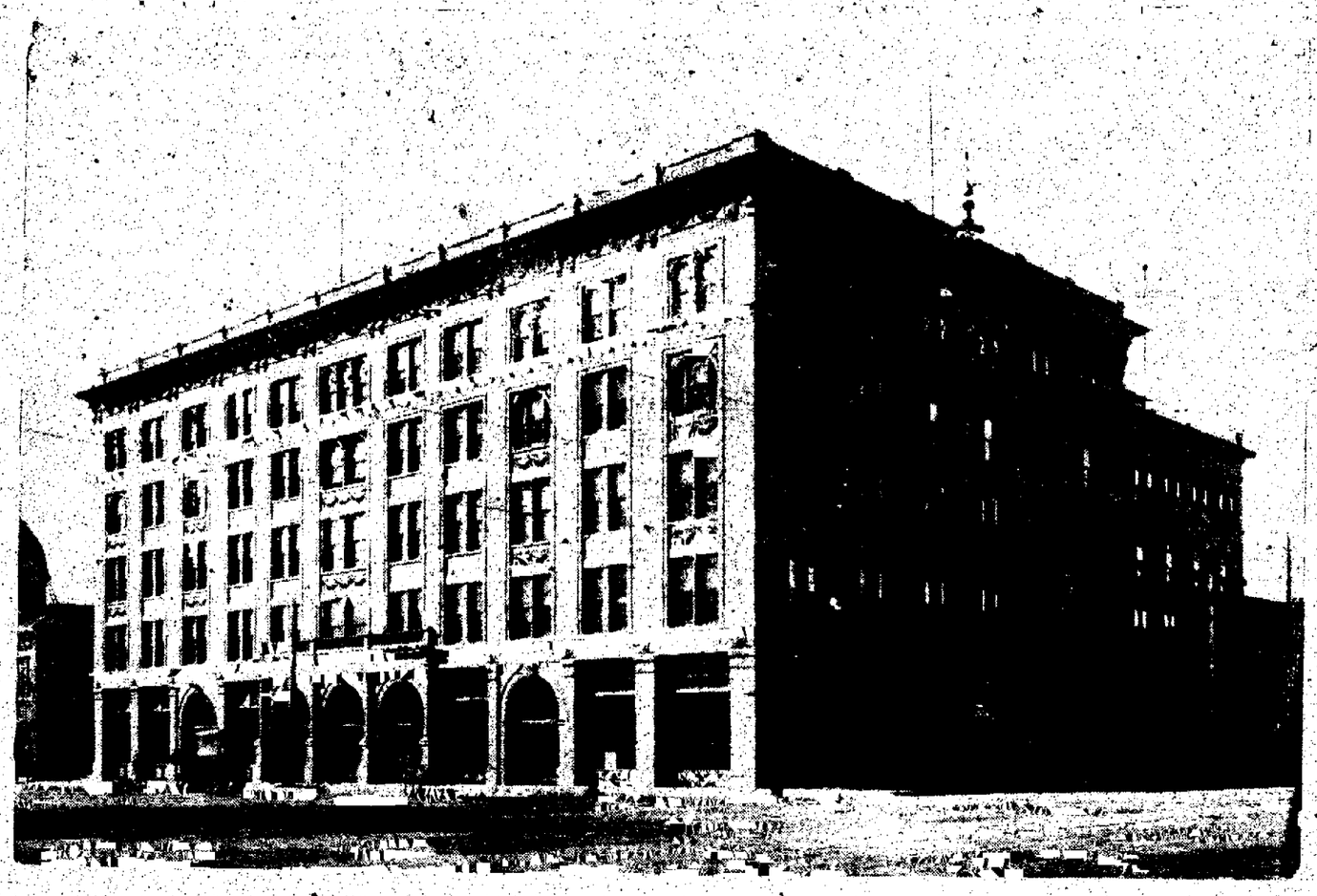
Gross value of ores produced in 1914	$13,550,931.00
Dividends earned and distributed	2,985,068.06
Net profits earned by lessees et al	750,000.00
Dividend from sale of property	17,627.05
Total of shared profits for the year	3,694,605.00

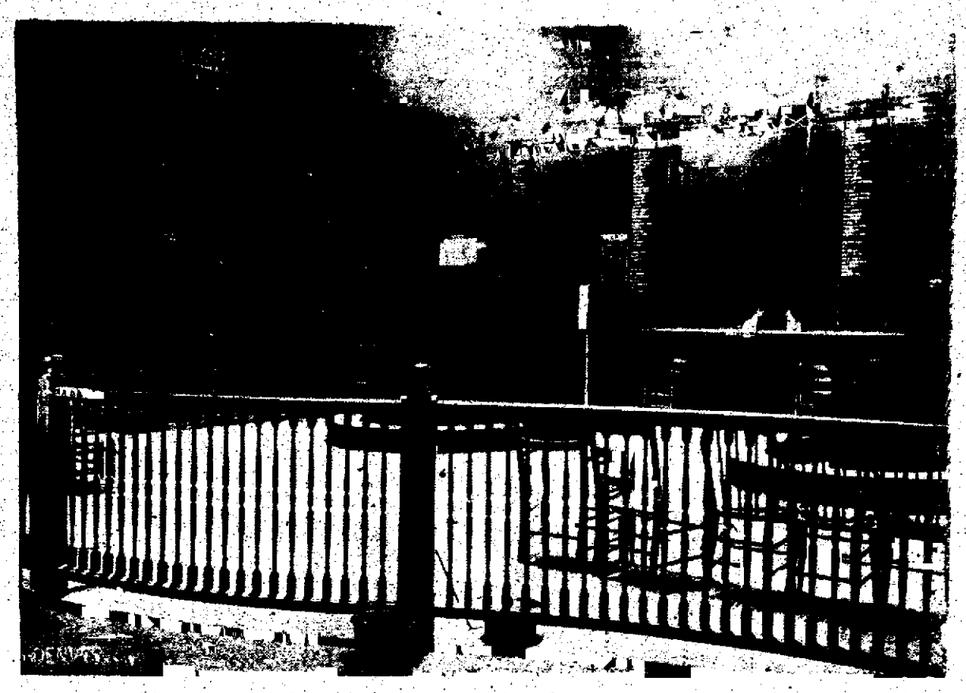
The yield at Cripple Creek, except for the months of February and July, was in excess of a million dollars a month, and was reported as follows:

Month.	Tons.	Gross Value.
January	86,213	$ 1,255,536.48
February	71,293	988,577.00
March	79,515	1,121,384.00
April	85,552	1,214,921.00
May	86,387	1,190,917.92
June	85,323	1,151,985.50
July	74,123	956,055.00
August	86,550	1,135,377.00
September	83,388	1,091,071.00
October	81,283	1,120,315.15
November	79,362	1,129,854.22
December	81,250	1,165,854.50
Grand totals	980,239	$13,551,931.77

The Biggest Factor in the Safeguarding of Gold Mining

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange building, and (below) the room where $500,000,000 worth of stock has been sold. The Colorado Springs exchange has been characterized by the most conservative of management and is a model for exchanges of this kind throughout the country. Investors are safeguarded and undoubtedly the exchange has done a great part of the work in making the Cripple Creek gold camp the richest in the world.





1914 Dividends Increased 50% Over 1913 Mark

Dividends from Cripple Creek companies—not counting the district's share in the smelter earnings—foot up to $3,694,605 for 1914, compared with $2,465,990 for 1913, making the gain for the year $1,228,615, or nearly 50 per cent for the year. Extra Christmas dividends were sent out by several companies. Following is the list for 1914 and 1913, with the closed corporations and lessees estimated:

Company	1913	1914
Aurania	$ 25,000	$ .....
Cresson	300,000	300,000
Elkton	300,000	250,000
El Paso	61,250	122,500
Golden Cycle	405,000	975,000
Gold King	15,000	10,000
Jerry Johnson	.....	12,500
Mary McKinney	104,740	78,855
Portland	300,000	360,000
Stratton's Ind.	120,000	60,750
Stratton's Estate	35,000	35,000
Strong	150,000	250,000
Vindicator	180,000	270,000
Cripple Creek Cent.	145,000	220,000
Leasers	425,000	750,000
Totals	$2,465,990	$3,694,605

Dividends of record paid to January 1, 1914—$42,260,624.32.

Grand total to January 1, 1915—$45,955,229.32.

The Portland Mill at Colorado City A Big Home Industry

One hundred and fifty experts are given year-around employment at the Portland mill, which is known throughout the world as a model of straight cyanide processes. The assay value of the ore treated at the Portland last year totaled $2,831,400.

FABULOUSLY RICH DISCOVERIES WERE FEATURES OF YEAR

Cresson, Isabella, Portland, Prove That District Has Not Been Scratched

Extension of Roosevelt Deep Drainage Tunnel Gives Promise for 1915

THE newest chapter that the Cripple Creek gold camp has written into the gold tales of the world brought the year 1914 to a close in a blaze of metallic glory. The news of the discovery of the treasure chamber on the twelfth level of the Cresson mine startled the mining world with its tremendous values. Conservative estimates of competent mining engineers place the value between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000 in the chamber and surrounding walls alone.

The management, however, is more conservative, but Manager Richard Roelofs, while admitting that the first grade will run between $5,000 and $6,000 to the ton, with the quartz literally covered with sylvanite, many large crystals of calaverite and big flakes of pure gold not uncommon, much of the ore is shown to be worth many dollars to the pound, so the manager's estimate is conservatively a low one. It is further admitted that the second grade will return values of from $1,000 to $1,500 a ton, while the reject from the screenings will bring settlement anywhere between $500 to $1,000 to the ton.

NUGGETS BY THE HANDFUL ON THE WALLS

Specimens of the ore show the gold in small nuggets and scales, carried in a soft gangue that is easily broken by the fingers. By the ton, it assays from $5,000 to $12,600. The ore is divided into two classes and sacked (100 pounds to the sack) for shipment to the smelter. If the management decides to select a carload shipment the 30 tons will assay $378,000, making the record shipment from any mine in the state. About 10 years ago the Isabella Gold Mines company, a Cripple Creek concern, shipped a carload of selected ore from the tenth level of the Lee

(Continued on Next Page.)

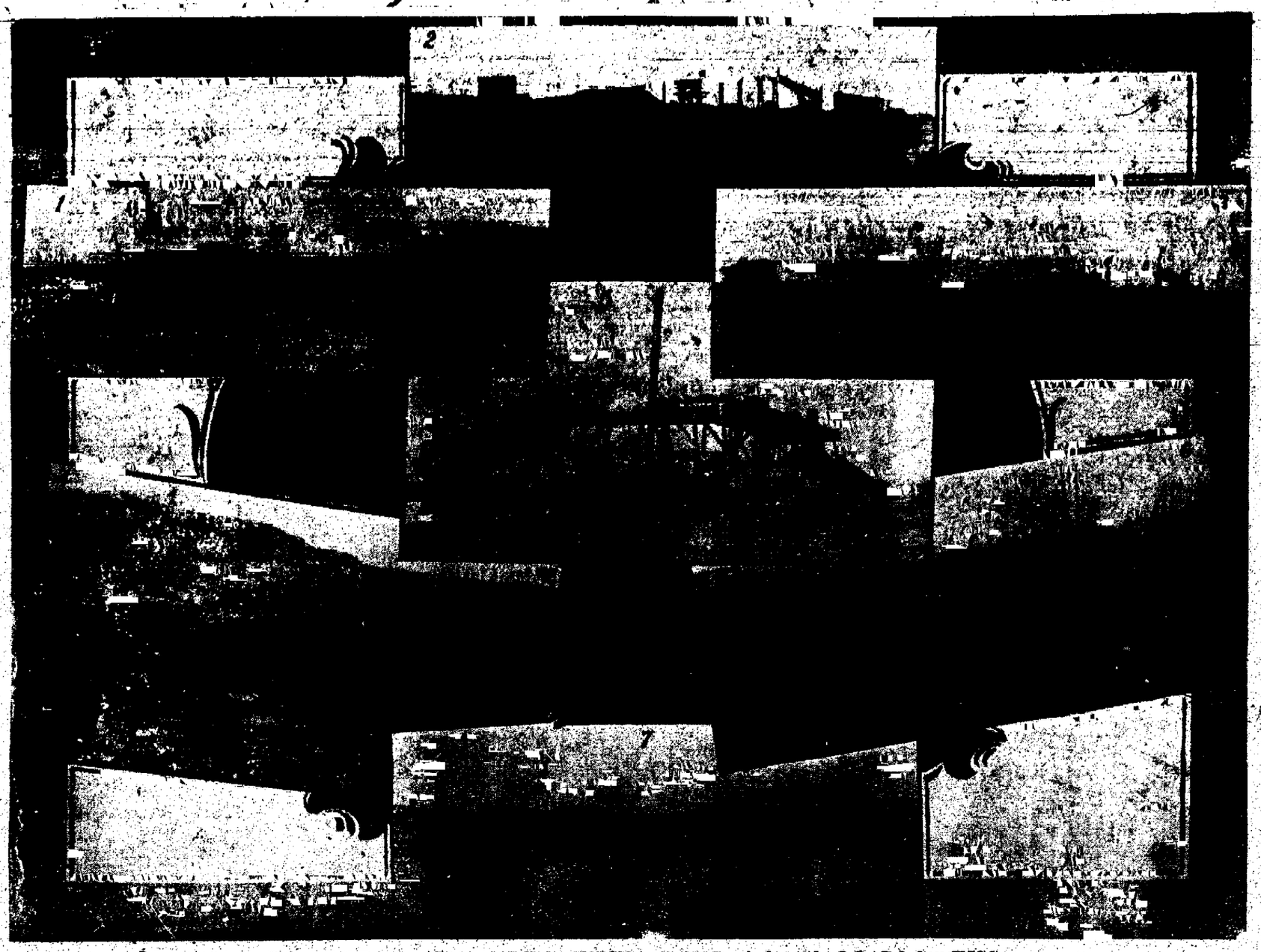
MILLS TREATED $14,000,000 OF ORE LAST YEAR

With October as the record month, showing 84,353 tons of an estimated or assay value of $1,168,403.40, the year's output from the mines has been steady. The report of the smelter agency and of the several home treatment plants foot up as below, with December in part estimated:

Plant—	Tons.	Assay value
Smelters	50,600	$ 3,375,000
Golden Cycle, C. S.	390,500	6,480,000
Portland, C. S.	128,700	2,881,400
New Portland	224,400	601,220
Stratton's Ind.	142,071	420,855
Ajax-Colburn	57,371	121,924
Dante	14,300	42,124
Jo Dandy	20,460	40,932
Wild Horse	11,405	39,600
Isabella	9,075	27,225
Totals	1,048,282	$14,000,180

From the above value total ($14,000,180) must be deducted 14 per cent for moisture and metallurgical losses in sampling and treatment. This loss foots up $1,957,678. In 1912 the loss was computed at 20 per cent of the fire assay values; in 1913 at 17 per cent, and for the year just closed at 14 per cent. This decrease shows a steady gain in the metallurgy of the district, which is now on an excellent basis with "freak" inventions entirely off the list. Such plants as the Golden Cycle at Colorado City, the Portland mill at Victor and the Portland at Colorado City are looked upon as models in straight cyanide practice. The Stratton's Independence mill—the pioneer in straight cyanide—and the Cresson plant are making good records with ores as low in value as $2.70 to the ton as the cost of mining and treatment are now $1.25 to $1.30 per ton; there is a fair margin of profit in even the lowest of the grades, which are strengthened by ores that assay up to the $8 and $6 standards. The new plants for the year are the 100-ton concentration mill at the Vindicator and a 50-ton cyanide plant at the Jerry Johnson group. Each will accelerate the gold output in 1915.

El Paso County Coal Mines Produced 270,936 Tons in 1914



VIEWS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY NORTH OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Although Cripple Creek takes the palm as a mining community, El Paso county itself is not far in the rear in digging in the earth. But here we do not find gold—that is, very little of it—but coal; coal in vast deposits, the extent of which never has been determined. The mines north of Colorado Springs have been producing "black diamonds" for many years, and because of this happy location, Colorado Springs is in a position to offer inducements to the manufacturer that other communities without the fuel cannot put forth. El Paso county ranks seventh in Colorado in producing coal, and the state is one of the heaviest coal-producing commonwealths in the country.

Last year, according to the annual report of State Coal Mine Inspector James Dalrymple, El Paso county mined 270,936 tons of coal. In spite of the fact that the state was in the midst of a great coal strike, there was no difficulty in the local mines, all of which continued their work as if nothing had happened. For this reason the local industries that consume great quantities of fuel went on uninterrupted. Fuel was reasonably cheap, considering conditions, but reductions in prices are looked for now that the strike has been settled.

IMMENSE DEPOSITS IN NORTHERN PART OF COUNTY

The whole northern half of El Paso county has been found to be one great coal field, and this field is a part of the same immense deposits found in the fields of northern Colorado. The coal beds near Colorado Springs have a 5 per cent dip to the northeast, and as the surface of the ground there is dipping the other way, the coal deposits naturally should crop out. This outcrop, however, does not actually take place, the edge of the coal layer being covered with sand and other deposits.

By dint of this lay of the coal deposits, two methods of mining are open to the local operators. They can start at the outcrop and mine along the slope of the coal or they may go this back, sink a shaft to the coal deposits and mine from there. Most of the local mines are shaft mines.

Pike View, a mining community north of Colorado Springs, already produces more coal than the other mines. The Papeton colony is a prosperous and quiet little mining section. There are various private mines in that territory. Altogether more than 2,000 miners make a good living in the mines north of the city. Much of the coal is consumed locally, but large shipments are made to the mills in the Cripple Creek district, which gets most of its coal for mining purposes here. Considerable coal is shipped to Kansas, Nebraska and other middle west states.

STATE PRODUCED 8,167,501 TONS IN 1914.

The total coal tonnage mined last year was 8,167,501, a decrease of 1,101,438 from the 9,268,939 tons produced during the preceding year. The normal coal production of Colorado is 11,500,000 tons, the decrease since 1912 being due to the labor troubles. With the strikes settled, and new mines being developed and old ones reopened all over the state, Inspector Dalrymple says he is confident that 1915 and the succeeding years will witness great growth and prosperity for the Colorado coal industry.

The average number of men employed during 1914 in the mines was 10,520. The improvement in conditions is shown by the fact that nearly 2,000 more than the average were employed during the month of December. The mines were worked an average of 186 days during the year.

Coal production by counties for 1914:

	Short tons.
Archuleta	2,682
Boulder	962,076
Delta	83,627
El Paso	270,936
Fremont	168,716
Garfield	116,609
Gunnison	294,770
Huerfano	1,682,481
Jackson	42,830
Jefferson	135,052
Las Animas	2,761,254
La Plata	134,931
Mesa	157,042
Montezuma	616
Pitkin	65,694
Routt	654,787
Weld	451,265
Total	8,085,362
Total, 1913	9,268,939
Decrease, 1914	1,183,577

COLORADO'S FARM OUTPUT.

Hay	$ 10,788,000
Beets	9,767,511
Wheat	9,691,700
Corn	7,526,000
Oats	5,903,200
Potatoes	7,326,000
Barley	2,617,749
Rye	360,640
Flax	75,200
Dry farm forage	1,550,000
Alfalfa seed	25,000
Vegetable output	12,000,000
Poultry and eggs	7,028,375
Honey	539,712
Melons, etc	582,000
Fruit	4,900,700
Dairy products	10,650,000
Total farm output	$100,202,486

$320,000,000 in Bullion in Camp's History

Cripple Creek's bullion record, dating back to 1891, proves up as follows, the figures for each year being official:

Year—	Bullion Value.
1891	$ 200,000
1892	587,310
1893	8,750,000
1894	3,250,000
1895	6,100,000
1896	8,750,000
1897	12,000,000
1898	16,000,000
1899	21,000,000
1900	22,500,000
1901	24,986,980
1902	24,508,511
1903	17,830,107
1904	21,414,[illegible]
1905	22,007,952
1906	16,268,291
1907	18,148,152
1908	16,226,525
1909	15,850,000
1910	11,021,555
1911	10,503,278
1912	11,049,074
1913	10,948,998
1914	12,042,503
Grand total	$320,466,196

FABULOUSLY RICH DISCOVERIES WERE FEATURES OF YEAR

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

shaft in the Cheyenne claim, which returned at the smelter $213,000. This held the record up to the Cresson strike, which was made in the last 10 days of November, and is now yielding ten tons daily of the Highlander's delight.

Reports from the Cresson mine are to the effect that the rich ore recently encountered in driving east from the vug on level of almost pure gold on the twelfth level is proving more than up to expectations and that the size of the ore vein is gradually gaining in width and that fabulous values are contained.

The regular output of the Cresson company, which is a close corporation with main offices at 205 La Salle street, Chicago, is close to [illegible] tons of [illegible] enough is now broken in the mine, on 12th level and below, to continue this rate of shipment for the next two years, if no further exploration were carried forward. But Manager Roelofs is not the kind of a miner who "eats up" the mine to make a showing. His company has no stock on the market. It pays 20 per cent in dividends yearly on $1,000,000 in shares.

PRESENT VALUE OF MINE PUZZLE TO THE WORLD

During the past year, in addition to the dividend, it paid at least $100,000 for the Maggie and Trilby groups, which adjoin the Cresson proper and are easily reached from the Cresson workings below. What the Cresson is now worth it would puzzle a corps of London engineers to estimate, even if one-half the cubic contents were deducted for possible loss in mining and ore treatment.

The year 1914 was prolific in rich discoveries, notably at the deep levels of the Vindicator Consolidated company's 1,000-foot level, and even at greater depth on the Golden Cycle Mining company's property immediately adjoining. In the deepest workings of the Portland and Strong mines on Battle mountain new values were shown.

The early part of 1915 saw more rich discoveries. The Isabella company broke into a tremendously rich part of the old Buena Vista vein—one of the ore streaks closely connected with Cripple Creek history—and a rich streak of this has assayed as high as $40,000 to the ton. Only recently the Portland broke into a rich vein.

BURNS PREDICTS "IT HASN'T BEEN SCRATCHED"

All these events of prime importance to the mining industry in the Cripple Creek district point to the claims made 13 years ago by James F. Burns, himself one of the most prominent mining men in the west, that "the Cripple Creek district hasn't been scratched."

All of the recent strikes were made at low levels, in fact, levels that had been barred by the receding waters taken out of the camp by the Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel.

The tunnel is the principal aid to mining, because it removes the water and thereby enables the operators to reach the depths without any expense for pumping. This tunnel traversed the depth which, when it was originally designed, was supposed to approximate the limit of the endurance of ray values in veins large enough to justify extensive exploitation. There is now a feeling that good ores in strong veins extend far below the tunnel level, and this has given rise to much agitation for a new and deeper tunnel. The extension of the Roosevelt now being driven will open and drain much new ore-bearing ground of great value.

TUNNEL EXTENSION OF VAST IMPORTANCE

When work ceased in 1912, the Roosevelt or Deep Drainage tunnel had been driven 16,750 feet, to a point near the Gold Dollar Gold Mining company's Mabel M. shaft, at a cost estimated at about $550,000. Work was resumed in 1912 in charge of the executive committee of the tunnel company, composed of James F. Burns as chairman, Irving Howbert and John Tait Milliken, with John T. Hawkins as secretary and E. P. Arthur, Jr., engineer in charge.

Since the work commenced the flow has increased about 2,500 gallons a minute, the measurements of record standing as follows:

1914.	Gals. per minute.
April 24	7,652
July 1	7,300
August 1	7,600
August 21	8,438
September 1	9,712
October 1	9,133
October 8	9,723
November 1	9,861

No measurements have been possible since that date.

There is "no boom" at Cripple Creek. These rich discoveries in the deep levels of the mine—where a few years ago even optimistic mining engineers felt that deeper work was impossible, are a part of the day's work. Of course, things are livening up in the district. More mining men are being attracted there, the companies are making big improvements, but there is no boom. There is no excitement, with prospectors running around frantically for claims, and the arrival of thousands of "tenderfeet" from the east.

THE TREASURE VAULT OF THE WORLD.

But it all proves that Colorado's days of gold digging have only begun. Wealth is still in those bleak hills for those with confidence and ambition. There are other Cressons, other Golden Cycles. Cripple Creek is but a continuing safe deposit vault, the key to which is labeled "Work and Hope;" the vaults are filled with gold, but the miner's lamp will light the path and the miner's pick will pick the locks.

Cripple Creek is and will continue to be the treasure vault of the world.

NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

Total area, acres	13,402,481
Stand of timber, feet	20,000,000,000
Feet cut, 1914	48,500,000
Feet available for cutting annually	300,000,000
Animals grazed in forests, 1914	1,000,000
Total grazing capacity, animals	1,200,000
Area to be opened for homesteads soon, acres	150,000

COLORADO HAS BIG FIELD OF POTASH AND SODIUM NITRATE

War Cuts Off Foreign Supply and Cripple Creek Men Make Discovery

Up to the time of the European war, the United States was believed self-sustaining in every particular, but this belief has proven erroneous, especially with regard to certain minerals required in the reduction of gold ores. Among these saltpeter, as staple as salt or sugar, is used extensively in the packing houses and in the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives. Potash is in great demand. Cyanide, of which due to war conditions, there is but a limited supply in the United States and the want of which would tie up the milling business and would necessarily be keenly felt in all mining camps where low grade ores are treated. Nitrogen, valuable as a fertilizer.

Such described minerals have been discovered, and with cooperation of capital will be treated and refined in the United States, so that this dependency upon both Chile and Germany for the supply of these much needed economic minerals, may be eliminated.

Cripple Creek parties headed by Thomas A. Allison claim the discovery of an immense deposit (estimated to contain 400 acres from 40 to 60 feet thick), but for the present the exact location is kept secret because of the fear of government interference.

Liberal samples from the deposit sent to chemists of Denver have been tested and under date of December 16, 1914, the following analysis was returned:

K2O (Potash), per cent..... 0.42
Na2O (Sodium Nitrate), per cent... 25.77

Practical Benevolence of Myron Stratton Home Is Attracting Nationwide Fame

HAPPINESS REIGNS IN COTTAGES AND IN DORMITORIES

Handling of Residents Offers Unique Study for the Sociologist

$150,000 Spent in Building Second Unit During the Last Year

SOUTH of Colorado Springs on the rolling plains that are watched over by Cheyenne mountain is a village of concrete and stone, of cozy little cottages and of the larger buildings. Almost any day one can see aged folks peacefully enjoying life in their beautiful little cottages, and can see the children at play. One might ask if this was a new little town, established along a Utopian theory. When told that these stately piles of concrete and stone make up a benevolent institution for the aged and dependent poor, it takes considerable time for the vast scheme to "soak in" with the uninitiated stranger.

MAURICE BISCOE

The architect who planned and superintended the general scheme for the Stratton home, and who has had complete charge of the construction work on this unique institution.

The Stratton home, or, as it could be called, the Myron Stratton home, today easily ranks with the best-known institutions of its kind in the United States. It has solved in a manner unique the vexing problems of the sociologist and philanthropist. Its architecture and location make it a beautiful addition to the many scenic places of the Pikes Peak region.

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON.

Although distinctly a Pikes Peak region institution, its influence is statewide and its name stands out as a shining light to the poor and unfortunate citizens of Colorado. [illegible] other place in the world [illegible] contracts were let for construction [illegible] first unit of the home two years [illegible] on December 18, 1913, the first [illegible] including 16 cottages for old people [illegible] children's dormitories and the administration building, which completed the first three residents there were [illegible] on that date. Recently the [illegible] unit, consisting of 15 cottages [illegible] old folks and a service building, was completed and is now being occupied. The cost of building these two units is over $300,000, exclusive of the 200-acre plot of ground where the home, farm and dairy are situated. One can see from the large amount of money expended that the building of the Myron Stratton home cannot be of the ordinary type of construction. They are all beautifully planned, handsomely furnished and, above all, have an atmosphere of the home that workers along sociological lines have found so difficult to create.

For the Stratton home is a home in the true sense of the word. This was the principle upon which Winfield Scott Stratton planned the institution for which he left the bulk of his large fortune. More than 20 elderly people live in the neat little concrete cottages, and live a life far from the maddening whirl of that bitter struggle for existence that many were forced to undergo before the home was opened. They take care of their own cottages, they are given the best of food and clothing and they are given opportunities to do what little work they can to aid in their support and to keep them happy and busy. At the present time the majority of these people come from El Paso county. This was the plan of the philanthropist a great state home for the poor and dependent that would get away from institutional atmosphere wherever possible.

The children live in the dormitories, two large and well-furnished structures. The boys live in Independence hall and the girls in Washington hall, the buildings being named after the mining claims from which the Stratton fortune was made. Twenty-one boys and 21 girls are housed in these dormitories at this time, living a life that is made to correspond as closely as possible to the ideal and clean life of the ordinary boy or girl. Because of this one feels that it is far from the general idea of a children's home, but a big family, carefully and efficiently managed. The oldest of these children is 18 years.

These children do not have matrons. They have "mothers" and "aunts." Mrs. Jessie Barber is "mother" to the boys and Mrs. Bertha Smith is "mother" to the girls. In each building there is a completely equipped kitchen with a cook in charge and in each building there is a dining room. The boys and girls do their own housework under the supervision of the mothers and aunts. The children are given their monthly assignments of serving table, washing dishes and keeping their beds and clothing in good condition. A visit to the home attests to the fact that the work is well done.

The sleeping quarters for the children are on the second floor. At one end the little folks have a dormitory fitted with clean, white beds, where they can be well cared for. At the other end the older children are quartered, the arrangements being so made that each has practically a single room in which to keep their "things." At one side the "aunt" has her room and the "mother" is located on the other side with private bath in her apartment.

Off from each side of the dormitory rooms are big dressing rooms, containing lockers for the children, and there is considerable rivalry in keeping these lockers in the best of condition. And then there are showers and tub baths of the latest design in modern plumbing.

While the children live an orderly life, this is none of the restraint the associates with institutions of this character. Work, play and study are necessary for the growth of the American youngsters and the wise administrative heads of the Stratton home were quick to realize this fact. The children get up at 6 o'clock in the morning, have breakfast at 7 and finish their appointed tasks before 8:45, when they go to school. There is an hour for dinner and then school until 2:30, after which they play until suppertime.

The upper grades are quartered in the assembly room on the second floor of the service building, while the lower grades are now temporarily housed in one of the cottages. The first three grades are taught by Miss Beulah Bartholomew and the upper by Miss Eleanor Olson. The work in the Stratton home schools is conducted on just as high a standard as that in the best regulated public schools. However, special schools will be included in one of the forthcoming units for the home.

In addition to this inside school work of the "Three R" type, there will be instruction in manual employment. There will be instruction in farming, in carpentry, in bricklaying, mechanics, etc., for the boys and domestic science and useful occupations for the girls.

During the last year 15 cottages and a larger service building have been completed. The service building stands in the midst of the cottage group. In the basement of this is the heating plant which keeps all the buildings of the home warm in winter weather. There are three large boilers, one for ordinary weather, the second supplementing for colder weather and the third for emergencies. Also in the basement is the laundry, which is a large and well-equipped room, and the bakery, with special elevators for carrying the food above to the serving room. The second floor contains kitchens and the serving room, with a large dining room with a capacity of 80. Meals are served on the cafeteria plan here, the old folks receiving their food as they choose and choosing their companions. On the upper floor is the large assembly room, where general entertainments will be held.

The cottages of the second unit, as shown in the accompanying photograph, are handsome little reinforced concrete homes, each equipped with light and heat, the best of furniture and everything to make them comfortable and "homey." These cottages are built for single persons, each having four sleeping rooms and a general sitting-room and the residents take their meals in the common dining room. The management of the home learned that single men and women can be cared for with better results and a group of old ladies now can have a cottage and the same for the old men.

H. W. Cowan is superintendent of the building and under his watchful care it has become a unique philanthropy. In a way this work is now in somewhat experimental stages and the trustees and the superintendent are going carefully in the construction work as well as the general organization of the residents there. What has been done now is only a beginning. What the Myron Stratton home will be in the years to come one can only feel that a work founded on such a broad, humanitarian principle and so thoroughly accomplished thus far some day will rank among the famous philanthropies of the world.

In addition to the home buildings, the Myron Stratton home corporation (for this is the title of the organization by which the experiment is being handled) has a large ranch and a dairy, where pure-bred stock is being raised and where farm crops are to be raised on somewhat of a large scale. Here the boys will be given work and the old men who are able. A comprehensive scheme for the parking of the grounds is included in the plans, but so far the energies have been wisely spent in the construction of buildings.

It is believed that much of the food for the tables at the home will be grown on the farm, and the general trend of the institution will be toward the utilization of its own resources and instructing the boys and girls to do a full part of the world's work.

The home also has a water system insuring an abundant supply of water, which is brought two miles from the east of the mountains through a 12-inch main.

HOW THE HOME WAS PLANNED: MAURICE BISCOE, ARCHITECT

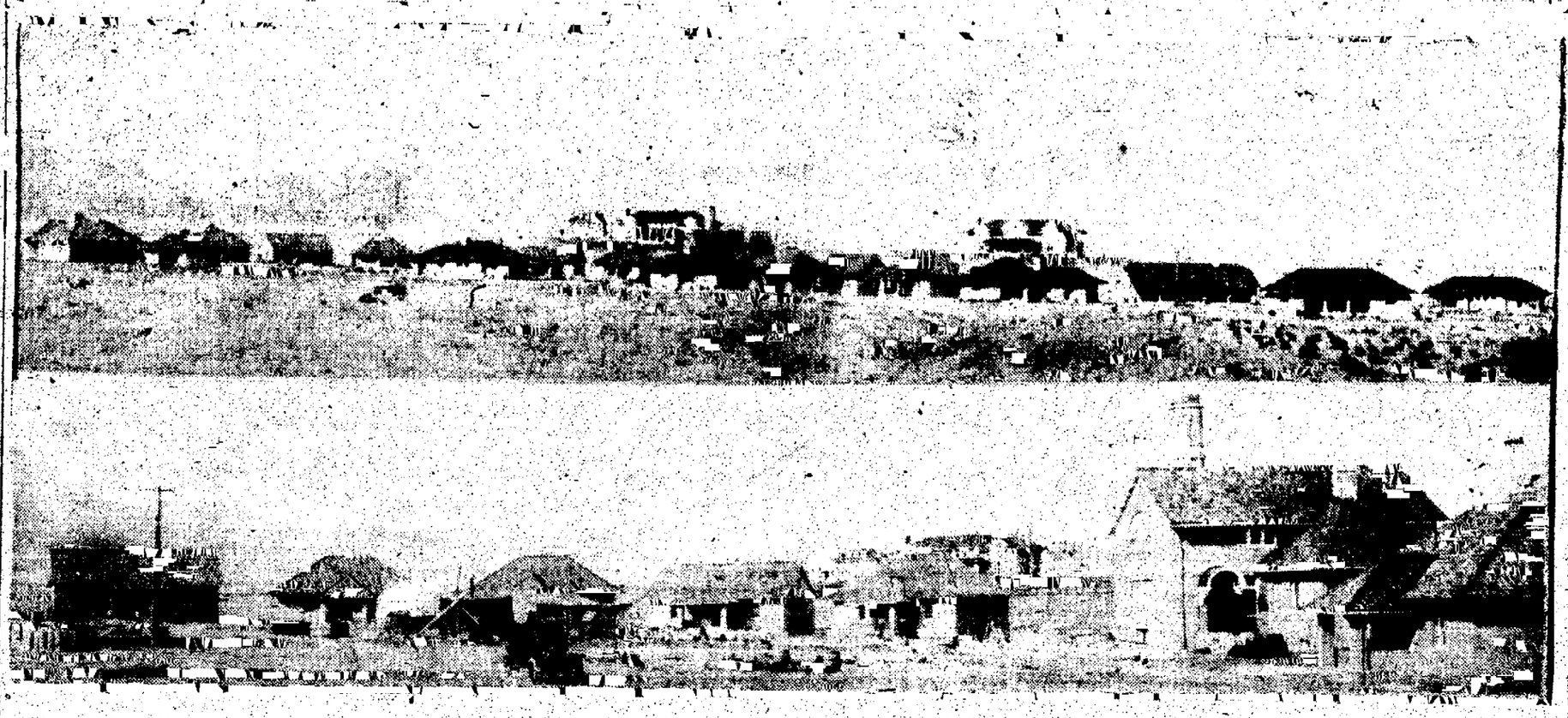
When the trustees of the estate had untangled the skein of Winfield Scott Stratton's finance they set to work to discover the best plan for the home for the dependent poor for which the millionaire mining man left the bulk of his fortune. The Williamson and Girard and several other schools for boys and the Boston Training school for girls were visited for pointers. George Edward Barton was selected as architect and formulated the trustees' plan is that in use today, the industrial village. Barton's health failed him and he was forced to give up the task. Then it was turned over to Maurice Biscoe, a Denver architect, who carried out the entire construction work and under whose guidance the first two units have been completed. Today there is no institution that we know of either here or in Europe that is similar in treatment to the Myron Stratton home.

BIG BENEFIT TO BUSINESS IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The larger part of the money being spent of the Stratton home is expended right here in Colorado Springs for labor, materials, etc., and the city has had much added to the prosperity of business conditions by the construction work on the home. For the last two years the work at the home has provided work for many men and undoubtedly in the future as the units are added more Colorado Springs labor and more Colorado Springs material will be used.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF THE MYRON STRATTON HOME AT BROADMOOR

Reading down: Panorama picture showing two cottage units in foreground and the dormitories and administration building in the rear (29 buildings); cottages and service building in the second group, just occupied.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT THE MYRON STRATTON HOME.

This structure crowns the highest point in the village and is ideally located for its purpose. Here are the administrative offices of the home and the residence of Supt. H. W. Cowan.

SCHOOLROOM SHOWING PUPILS IN THE FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES BUSY AT WORK.

This room is equipped with all the latest educational equipment and the teaching is just as systematic as in the city schools. This room is located in the new service building.

29 BUILDINGS MAKE UP MODEL VILLAGE NEAR BROADMOOR

2,000 Acres Include Farm for Residents; Building Up Pure Stock Breed

Estate Valued at Between Six and Eight Million Dollars

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON died September 14, 1902, leaving an estate valued at $6,307,000. With the exception of bequests amounting to about $500,000, the estate was left for the endowment of a home for aged and dependent poor, to be known as the Myron Stratton home, after the mining man's father. One million dollars was set aside for the purchase of a site and the construction of buildings and the remainder to be invested and used for the maintenance of the home. At the present time about $500,000 has been spent.

The property owned by the estate includes the following: Stratton estate, including Coronado building and Brown Palace hotel in Denver; Broadmoor and other tracts near Colorado Springs, all the stock of the International Realty company, 11 lots at Seventeenth and Welton streets, Denver; Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs; street railway system, Colorado Springs; Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Developing company and seven other mining concerns in the Cripple Creek district.

Some property was sold to pay claims, but the estate is substantially today as left by Stratton. The estate is now valued in the neighborhood of $8,000,000.

Legal attacks against the estate kept it in a turmoil and more than $20,000,000 in claims, real and fictitious, have been cleared up in the last 12 years by the trustees. That the estate has been maintained intact and that the bequest has been fulfilled to its present position is due to the steadfastness of the trustees—Dr. D. H. Rice, William Lennox and Tyson Dines. The selection of the trustees was a most fortunate thing, because under their wise administration the estate has not only been cleared up, but has greatly increased in value. During all the years it has had the valuable services of William Lloyd, now secretary of the Myron Stratton Home corporation and who was confidential man for Mr. Stratton before his death.

Stratton's fortune came rapidly and the story of his mining operations in Cripple Creek and his later investments makes one of the thrilling chapters in Colorado financial history. Stratton had been a carpenter in Colorado Springs and for 20 years or more had prospected here and there.

When in the spring of 1891 news of gold finds at Cripple Creek reached this city Mr. Stratton went early on the scene, but it was not until July that he staked the Washington and Independence claims on Wilson creek. His wealth came suddenly and he was able to hold his property alone, as a few poor prospectors who make a rich strike are able to do. By May of the year 1893 Mr. Stratton had taken about two and a half millions from the mine and had developed it so that it showed immense values still in the ground. Then he sold to the Venture corporation of London for $10,000,000 cash.

Upon his return from Europe after selling the mine Mr. Stratton began making large investments. He bought a huge tract of mining claims in the heart of Cripple Creek for $2,000,000, he bought real estate in Denver and at Colorado Springs and at last took over the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit street car system, began reconstructing it and founded Stratton park. This took up $2,000,000 more of his capital. These were not big paying investments although broadly planned as his trustees quickly learned when they began to conserve the estate.

What the business exigencies of the future have in store for these street properties does not alter half the thing that the public is afraid of is that they are in the hands of trusted men with but one aim, viz: to carry out the desire of the founder of the fortune and provide a safe haven for the aged and poor and give unfortunate children an education and training that will fit them for the world-old struggle.

Billy Sunday's Visit Made Last Year Greatest in Colorado Springs Church History

300,000 People Attend Meetings and 3,000 Conversions Were Made

BILLY SUNDAY, world-renowned baseball evangelist, spent five weeks in Colorado Springs last summer. This in itself tells the story of five weeks of religious enthusiasm never before equaled in the Pikes Peak region. Three hundred thousand people heard Billy Sunday, laughed with him, wept with him, and 3,411 people "hit the sawdust trail" for him. People flocked from all over the county and many from surrounding states to hear him preach, to see his gymnastic gestures on the platform and to hear him hurl his verbal broadsides into the ranks of the enemy. The tabernacle, erected by the citizens of Colorado Springs at a cost of $15,000, only to be torn down at the conclusion of the services, was the scene of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed here. Automobiles were lined up around the tabernacle until but little space was left for ordinary traffic. People, unable to get seats, crowded around the windows those cool summer evenings to hear the Word of God from the mouth of the greatest living evangelist. Sunday and his party of nine people left here July 13, and 10,000 people were at the Denver & Rio Grande station to bid him "bon voyage." When Sunday was holding services in Denver last September, he came here to give one address, and Temple theater was packed to the roof timbers an hour before he started speaking and thousands were turned away. This is what Billy Sunday did in Colorado Springs.

In what is claimed to have been the most remarkable prayer ever offered here, the evangelist bade farewell to the city, the region and the various spots of interest in a manner that showed that he and his entire party had fallen in love with the Pikes Peak region. This they all admitted, and before they left, plans were set going for a great Bible study conference to be held here this summer under Mr. Sunday's leadership.

EVANGELIST WAS GIVEN $6,000 IN COLLECTIONS

Colorado Springs had a hard time landing Billy Sunday for his meetings here. He had just finished a siege of several months in the east and the warm weather did not appeal to him. The Rev. Samuel Garvin made a special trip to see Sunday, told him of the cool mountain breezes and obtained his promise to come here. The Sunday party, on its arrival here, was located in the Waugh residence at 6 Boulder crescent, across the street from the tabernacle. The money that had been guaranteed for the expenses of the meetings prior to Sunday's coming was raised in collections during the first three weeks, but in addition to a few special collections for charitable purposes and the special collection on the last day, no other funds were raised. Mr. Sunday received $6,000, a sum much smaller than he had received in the majority of cities (on a comparative population basis).

No services were held on Monday this being the evangelist's day of rest. However, he spent these days in the mountains and visited the majority of the points of interest. Although 52 years old, the evangelist still retains his keen interest in baseball and during his stay in Colorado Springs took part in two benefit games, the proceeds of which were to charitable purposes. Homer Rodeheaver, choirmaster for the Sunday party, also played in these games. A Sunday school parade, with 5,000 people marching, was one of the features of the campaign.

NOW AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

No records were kept of the number of people converted at the Sunday meetings who became church members in Colorado Springs, but a conservative estimate places the number at 2,000. This 2,000 means those who joined some church in the region during the year the cause of course being laid to Mr. Sunday's door. Certain it is that large numbers of people joined the churches and the religious awakening was something that had not been anticipated to such a great extent.

Another result of the campaign which is admitted by all parties concerned was Colorado's entrance into the dry list of states at the election last fall. The state went dry by 20,000, while two years ago the liquor forces won by a 30,000 majority. Sunday spent six weeks in Denver last fall prior to the election and Denver also was shaken to its moral backbone.

One of the most striking effects of the campaign was the interest aroused in the country sections of El Paso county. Laymen's gospel teams, composed of prominent business men of Colorado Springs started their campaign following the Billy Sunday meetings and their work was met with success from the first. Meetings were held in most of the outlying districts in the county by the 28 teams.

Six hundred conversions were secured during the 35 weeks, 240 of these being new and 360 being reconsecrations. The workers traveled 9,000 miles and there was not an accident during the entire campaign. Collections amounted to $128, which paid most of the expenses. Three quartets worked with the laymen evangelists.

At the present time the teams are engaged in a work to increase the popularity of the midweek prayer meetings, services being held each Wednesday throughout the region.

One feature of the Colorado Springs churches that has attracted attention from visitors is the excellent quality of the music at the services. The best musicians in Colorado Springs are numbered among the church organists, singers and music directors, and elaborate programs that would do credit to the finest churches of the largest cities are given every Sunday and then [illegible] every one of the large and central churches has a high-priced [illegible] and excellent pipe organs are [illegible] larger churches.

Ministers Who Preside Over Destinies of Regions Churches

From left to right. Top row: Dr. Walter Merrill, superintendent of Beth-El hospital; the Rev. Merten Joslin, pastor Boulder Street Presbyterian church; Rev. C. J. Zager, Evangelical association; Rev. F. A. Russell, Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints; Rev. F. T. Martin, Congregational church of Manitou; Rev. W. T. Scott, presiding elder, M. E. church, this district.
Second row: Rev. Merle N. Smith, pastor First Methodist church; Rev. John Y. Ewart, Second Presbyterian church; Rev. W. E. Bennett, St. Paul M. E. church; Rev. S. E. Brewster, First Christian church.
Bottom row: T. L. Kirkpatrick, secretary Colorado College Y. M. C. A.; Rev. R. B. Wolf, First Lutheran church; Rev. B. A. Pollock; Rev. H. I. Kohler, Tourist Memorial United Brethren church.
—Flashlight photo by Emery studio.

CITY CHURCHES ACTIVE IN EVERY BRANCH OF WOR

Splendid Edifices, High-Cla Ministers and Large Congregations

Sunday School Report Sho Wide Range of This Division of Church Work

COLORADO SPRINGS' church enjoyed probably their m prosperous year during 19 The Sunday revival campa created a religious enthusiasm h that today is apparent. Two n churches were completed during year, one St. Pauls M. E. church, which the Rev. W. E. Bennett is pa tor, and the other the Boulder Str Presbyterian church, the Rev. M. Jo lin being pastor.

First and foremost Colorado Spri is naturally a religious commun The majority of the residents are the churchgoing class. There are nea ly 50 churches in the region, there no Sunday amusements to interf with religious services and genera speaking all services are well attend When General Palmer founded the c he founded it upon a religious ba and public drinking places were pr hibited. The Colorado Springs co pany, controlling the property here, nated lots for church sites for all ganized religious societies that app for building plots.

The Catholic church is the strong in the region having 4,000 memb several fine churches, hospitals well-equipped school. The Episc ians have numerous fine churches the other religious organizations, as Methodist, Presbyterian, Christi Baptist, Congregational, Luthe Unitarian, all have buildings that a credit to the city. The Christ Scientist church on Boulder street one of the most handsome of smaller churches.

It is estimated that the investm in church property in the region gregates $1,000,000 which run fr great cathedrallike structures t have cost $150,000 to the small ch that has cost only a thousand or This does not include the two Chris association buildings the hospitals other investments which are the ficial applied results of Christia The upkeep of these 50 buildings in way of salaries, heating, lighting, pairs etc., must be very large. Pr ably no estimate has ever been m as to what the capitalization represe on a 5 per cent basis.

WORK OF Y.M.C.A. COVERS BIG FIELD IN COLO. SPRINGS

Athletic, Religious, Social and Mental Phases Are Worked Out

E. B. SIMMONS

Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the last five years and whose work in that institution has made it second to none in Colorado.

Twelve years ago the present building of the Young Men's Christian association at the corner of Bijou street and Nevada avenue, was constructed and since that time it has fulfilled its mission in a manner that has made it favorably known throughout the west. The building is a $100,000 plant with up-to-date physical training apparatus, swimming pool, shower and tub baths, several scores of rooms for lodgers, reading rooms, meeting rooms, pool and billiard room and special rooms for the boys' department.

For the last five years E. B. Simmons, a former business man and formerly county treasurer, has been general secretary of the association and under his guidance the work has prospered. He has as office secretary, W. B. McKibben, who manages the house and the accounts. Of course, back of this executive staff are the officers and directors and the officers are: Dr. W. W. Flora, president; C. P. Dodge and D. Wilson Moore, vice presidents; W. W. Williamson, recording secretary; Charles E. Emery, treasurer.

"Body, Mind, Spirit" is the motto of the Y. M. C. A., and in each of these branches the association has been going ahead rapidly and its plans for the coming year include enlarged work wherever possible. Recently the association completed in eight days a whirlwind campaign to raise $4,000 to fill out the budget of $14,000. The other $10,000 comes from dues and room rents. For the last four or five years this plan has been proved successful.

GYMNASIUM DOES TREMENDOUS WORK.

The athletic life connected with the Y. M. C. A. continues the year around. Under the direction of J. W. Erps this department has become a magnet for the boys and young men of the entire region and is the only gymnasium of this kind open to all the men of the region who care to take out memberships.

There was an average of 1,700 persons using the gymnasium every month last year, or 20,400 for the year. More than 600 different members made use of the gymnasium privileges. Records were kept of 24,000 baths taken during the year. That is quite a big splash. Mr. Erps made 290 physical examinations during the year of those entering classes or desiring special knowledge of their condition.

The gym is an active spot most of the day and evening one class after another giving place. The director conducts special classes for business men, employed boys, grammar school boys, etc. Then there are numerous teams in volleyball, basketball, indoor baseball and swimming. A special effort has been made with swimming classes the past year. The work is done under the instructional committee and buttons are awarded beginners, swimmers and leaders. An older swimmer takes a beginner as pupil and not until the latter can swim does the instructor get his button. This is taking up group work in a way that makes learning how to swim safe.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT POPULAR PLACE.

Naturally the boys department leads up to the gymnasium where the little

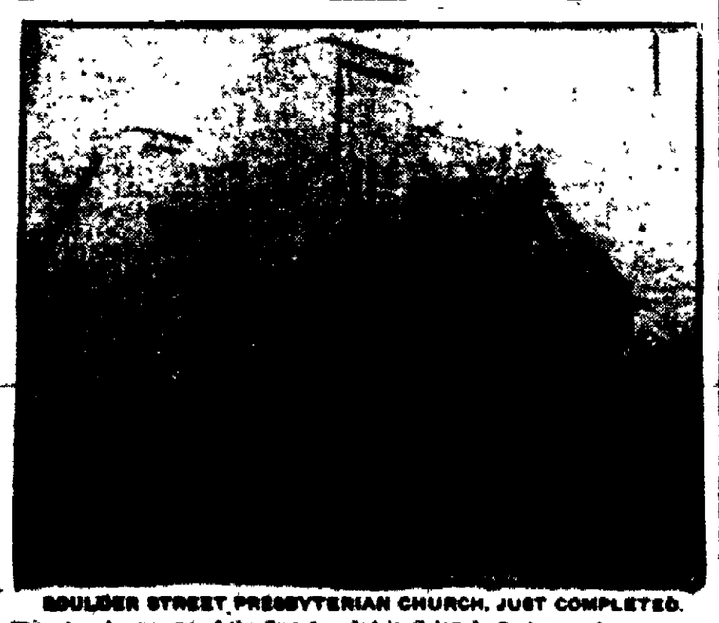
(Continued on Next Page)

SUNDAY CAMPAIGN SUMMARY

Meetings began	June 7
Meetings ended	July 12
Total attendance	300,000
Conversions	3,000
Reconsecrations	440
Cost of tabernacle	$15,000
Number in choir	200
Donation to Mr. Sunday	$ 6,000

16,675 MEMBERS IN REGION'S 48 CHURCHES

Denomination.	Number.	Membership.
Baptist	5	1,800
Christian	3	1,300
Congregational	5	1,200
Episcopal	3	600
Evangelical Association	1	100
Friends	1	80
Lutherans	4	600
Methodist Episcopal (including colored M. E.)	8	3,500
Missions	3	500
Presbyterian	6	2,300
United Brethren	1	200
Unitarian	1	250
Catholic	3	4,000
Christian Scientist	1	200
Salvation Army	1	75
Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints	1	50
Universalist	1	100
"New Faith" Organizations	2	...
Total	50	16,675



BOULDER STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JUST COMPLETED.
This church was one of the first founded in Colorado Springs and now is in a flourishing condition, under the direction of the Rev. M. Joslin. The church was dedicated in January.

WHAT THE Y.M.C.A. DID

Current Expenses

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand December 31, 1913	$ 111.84
Memberships	2,601.55
Subscriptions	3,275.00
Rentals, dormitories, etc.	6,318.00
Business, miscellaneous receipts	57.67
Physical department	477.86
Religious department	[illegible]
Social and game room	2,034.[illegible]
Y. M. C. A. news	196.94
Total	$15,989.96

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration	$ 2,907.34
Dormitories, janitors and care	1,989.18
Physical department	2,104.18
Religious department	1,179.88
Membership expense	1,12[illegible].50
Boys' department	934.38
Social department	196.72
Maintenance and upkeep	5,433.34
Balance on hand December 31, 1914	124.[illegible]
Total	$15,989.96

Members Enrolled, Etc.

Members enrolled December 31, 1914	
Men	445
Boys	273 718
Number enrolled in Bible classes	176
Total attendance at religious meetings for men during 1914	4,52[illegible]
Total attendance at religious meetings for boys during 1914	180
Number of professed conversions during 1914	24
Enrollment in gymnasium classes	485
Directed to boarding houses and hotels	309
Employment secured for	27
Attendance at prayer meetings	18
Attendance at Y. M. C. A. summer camp	42
Average attendance at Colorado Midland shop meetings	45
Number of social meetings held among boys and girls	2
Baths and swims per month	2,[illegible]
Boys using reading and game rooms per month	1,[illegible]65
Attendance at father and son banquet	[illegible]

STATE'S INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing	$149,[illegible]
Agriculture	100,202,405
Stockraising and horticulture	54,127,670
Metal mining	42,008,518
Poultry raising	7,029,376
Totals*	$342,766,985

*$10,000,000 is deducted from the total given for these figures on account of dairy products which are included in both the stockraising and agriculture figures.

Three of Colorado Springs' Distinguished Visitors During 1914

LEFT TO RIGHT— "MA" SUNDAY "BILLY" BRYAN BILLY SUNDAY

Sisterhood -the Theory and Practice of the Young Women's Christian Assn.

LOBBY OF Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, SHOWING HANDSOME INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

THE FIRST complete year the Young Women's Christian association spent in its new building found the work well organized on a comprehensive scale, and the influence extended to many activities and to many women. The beautiful new building, constructed at a cost of $100,000, has been of such service to the women of Colorado Springs that the work of the association has advanced rapidly, its needs have grown, and today it stands as a memorial to the little group of brave women who first fostered the organization of a national association to promote the spirit of sisterhood.

The organization has a membership of 1,065 at the present writing, 270 of which were secured in a unique membership campaign last November. The membership is divided as follows: Active and associate, 805; sustaining, 157; life, 21; junior, 82. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, the receipts were $32,742.54 and the disbursements were $32,496.28. The building committee reports that a debt of $20,000 is still owed on the building, but $4,000 was paid during the year on that deficit. Of this amount $14,000 is owed to a member of the board, with the understanding that $1,000 be paid each year. The remaining $6,000 is covered by pledges and the boarding home of the association at 327 North Weber street. Last fall a campaign for $5,000 was successfully conducted, thus meeting a deficit in the revenues and providing funds for the more important work of the association.

While primarily the association building provides a club for women, it also has its apartments for women lodgers and its restaurant. The rooms are very attractive and moderately priced and the supply generally being less than the demand. The lunch room has proved a popular place, not only with the members of the association, but with men and women of the city. It is under the supervision of a competent cook and great care is taken to make it serve its purpose in as highly capable a manner as possible.

The religious feature of the work has been given a great deal of attention, and of special importance in this connection are the Sunday evening vesper services for women. These services are short, and usually some prominent local minister or layman, or some of the women give short talks to the girls and women. Special music is furnished by a volunteer vesper choir and prominent local musicians often donate their services.

MISS HOLMES' WORK GROWING RAPIDLY

Miss Alice Holmes is general secretary of the association, and under her untiring leadership and remarkable personality the organizations and various phases of the work of the association have grown rapidly. Miss Holmes, in her annual report, tells the following concerning the needs and accomplishments of the association:

If an association is doing the work which it should do, there is always a great deal which cannot be expressed in facts and figures. So it is with our work; neither figures nor facts can adequately describe the work of our girls club in the fourth end of the city. In the gymnastic work which you remember, the girls do not have to school, the love of play is taught as well as exercises which straighten crooked spines and strengthen weak bodies. In conducting their meetings the girls learn self-government, and in every possible way, through the parties and through talks which are given the effort is made to lay the foundation for a fuller, richer womanhood than would ordinarily be theirs.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU SERVES GREAT PURPOSE

Figures can never tell of all the work done in the employment office. Although it is impossible many times to supply employment, it is always possible to give advice and encouragement. Again and again letters come from girls who have gone from our city to other places, thanking our employment secretary for her aid and her advice. One, which came quite recently, closed with the words, "I shall never forget you." The number of day workers who feel endeavant to supply their families with the necessities of life is still appallingly great, and the association is only able to give an occasional lifting of the burden—we can but hope that in the near future some solution to this problem will be found.

This is just which the delegates from our association get with a world-wide work and the very definite inspiration which it gives them for Christian service can never be told by figures. One of our members is engaged in Y. W. C. A. work today because she attended a city Y. W. C. A. conference at Estes Park.

There come constantly to your association secretaries girls who are undecided about their future work. Some want to give up school or college and go to work immediately. We always advise them to go to school as long as they can and get as much training as possible.

BUILDING A GREAT AID TO TOURISTS

To learn what your association means to the tourists in our city, it would be necessary for you to come into the central office during some day in July or August. Then you would find a dozen or more people, each with her individual question: "Three days to spend in Colorado Springs, and how can I spend them to the best advantage?" "Can I find any employment which will pay for my room and board and yet give me time enough to see the sights (this is the most popular question). "Where can I find rooms?" —and many other questions which require the use of directories and a detailed knowledge of the city and all its organizations.

"What does the association mean to you as a member?" was the question recently put by the president of the Business Women's club to several members, and some splendid answers came. "It means to me exactly what the name implies—an opportunity to associate with Christian young women." The universal answer was "good fellowship." "I met so many splendid young women I should never know but through the Y. W. C. A." "It means there is a place in which I can rest after lunch." Another member said: "It means to me a greater opportunity for service, and service is the greatest opportunity that comes to anyone."

BUILDING IS WOMEN'S HEADQUARTERS IN SPRINGS

To such great use has our building been put and such a central meeting place has it become that it seems impossible that it was only a little more than a year ago that our association had its headquarters in five rented rooms in the DeGraff building. Besides the clubs and societies connected directly with the association, the following organizations meet here regularly: The Open Progress club, the Visiting Nurses association, the Registered Nurses, a committee from the Federated Missionary Societies, the North End W. C. T. U., the First Methodist choir, the High school Bible class, the Home Girls class and the Leaders Bible class. The association has classes two afternoons and five evenings during the week, as well as a Good Fellowship club meeting weekly, the Business Woman's club, which meets once each month, and two Bible classes meet weekly.

The two camp fires, the Camp Fire of the Robin, and the Camp Fire of the Blue Bird, both of which are under the direction of the association, do not meet in the building, but meet regularly at the home of their guardians. The "Camp Fire of the Blue Bird," which is under the guardianship of Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, is each month visiting certain families and distributing magazines among them. The "Camp Fire of the Robin," under the direction of Miss Gladys Young, is doing some saving for certain organizations besides getting out frequently for long hikes.

The building is actually used, and for this we are all glad, for we want to see it used to its fullest capacity. The greatest need that we have is for a gymnasium, and the demand for it never ceases. Until this is built, it seems necessary to have some room which may be used as a game room—a room with ceiling lights and protected windows would give an opportunity for games in both our gymnasium classes and our clubs.

GIRLS' CLUB HAS 170 MEMBERS

More detailed information as to the activities of the Girls club is given in the report of that special committee.

Shortly after the first of the year the association lost its first president, Mrs. Mary T. Hatch, who was the first active Y. W. C. A. worker in Colorado Springs, and who started the present association 30 years ago. Through the death of Mrs. Hatch, the Y. W. C. A. lost a remarkable character.

WORK OF Y.M.C.A. COVERS BIG FIELD IN COLO. SPRINGS

Athletic, Religious, Social and Mental Phases Are Worked Out

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

fellows see their athletic heroes at work and try to emulate them. They have their share of the gymnasium time. This department is becoming very big. Charles T. Sheldon is the new secretary in this department, and has as assistant Alexander Lendrum. In the department they have boxball, cue game, shuffleboard, checkers, chess and other games. An Angelus piano-player has been a gift recently by William F. Richards.

The average attendance in the boys' department is 150 per day. Practical talks are given to the kids, and boys' religious meetings and social affairs alternate from time to time. They have a stamp club, a camera club, and every spring about 50 of them are taken to Deland, the Y. M. C. A. mountain camp.

ASSOCIATION HAS GOLF COURSE OF ITS OWN.

All this inside athletic work has been added to by the development of outdoor sports. The association maintains a golf course, a mile of Beth-El hospital, for which the annual membership fee is only $5. Here a great many of the ministers play every week, and during the winter months the Scotch game has had almost as many followers as during the warmer weather. Two good tennis courts are maintained, one at the corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets and the other in the rear of the building for the smaller boys. A tennis tournament open to the public is one of the annual features. In addition to this mountain climbing is a favorite pastime with the members.

Social events are held at the building often. There are receptions, special programs of various kinds and the special banquets, such as the Father-and-Son banquet, for the boys and their dads, and the Thanksgiving banquet for the men from out of town who are here on that day. The biggest event for the boys is the circus, held annually. Just a few weeks ago a public gymnasium exhibition was held under the direction of Mr. Erbs and hundreds attended.

Of course the religious side is well developed, but it is handled in such a manner that it is getting the best of results. The association building is the center for all religious work of the community, the ministers meet there, the gospel teams meet there and Sunday afternoon meetings with good speakers attract thousands of visitors annually. Then there are the Bible classes, the shop meetings and the other kinds of religious gatherings.

MORE EQUIPMENT IS NEEDED FOR ADVANCEMENT.

The work of the Young Men's Christian association in Colorado Springs has outgrown its building and enlarged facilities are needed. Especially is the physical training equipment inadequate for the handling of the large classes.

Secretary Simmons' annual report showed the following figures that illustrate the scope of the work of the Colorado Springs Y. M. C. A.:

POULTRY.

Production of fowls, 1914	4,249,903
Value	$2,312,444
Production of eggs, 1914, doz.	15,232,926
Value	$4,716,931
Fowls remaining on farms	3,323,951
Value	$1,911,480
Total income from poultry industry, 1914	$2,007,039
Total value poultry production, 1914	$7,029,275

Club Life in Colorado Springs Makes City Famous Over World

PROBABLY no city in the United States the same size as Colorado Springs, or even twice as large, is as well and as favorably known for its highly developed club life. Social centers of Europe know Colorado Springs because of its club life. At the most exclusive New York and Chicago circles, at Newport and other society resorts, Colorado Springs is known as the place of good society and good clubs. In the state of Colorado, this city's social life and clubs are regarded as the smartest.

The Cheyenne Mountain Country club and the El Paso club are the most exclusive social clubs of the region and take the most prominent part in society here. The Cheyenne club snuggles up under the base of Cheyenne mountain, has an attractive bungalow style club house, attractive grounds, the best polo field and tennis courts in the state and a golf course. The smartest of smart social functions are staged at the Country club and the annual ball is declared the most remarkable affair of its kind in the west.

The El Paso club is of the university club type and numbers in its membership the prominent men in finance, the various professions and business. It has a handsome club house at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue, and three years ago built an expensive addition for its private dining rooms.

The Elks home, while the order itself is fraternal as well as social, is one of the most handsome buildings in the city. It also built a dining room three years ago, and it has more than 500 members here. Various unique parties feature the social life at this club.

The Pikes Peak club has rooms at the corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets. The Colorado Springs Golf club has property, including its course and club house, tennis courts, garage, etc., valued at more than $100,000, and is rapidly forging to the front. It has more than 300 members, the majority of whom are active followers of the game, and during the last three years the Scotch pastime has grown in leaps and bounds here. While it is a golf club, it has its many social features.

Julian Street, the writer, who visited Colorado Springs while preparing his remarkable series for Colliers Weekly, entitled, "Abroad at Home," fell in love with Colorado Springs. Some of his impressions of club life here present true pictures and illustrate how highly the club life has been developed.

"In a certain city that I visited upon my travels," says Street, "I met one night at dinner one of those tall, pink-cheeked, slim-legged young polo-playing Englishmen, who proceeded to tell me in his positive British way exactly what the United States amounted to. He said New York was ripping. He said San Francisco was ripping. He said American girls were ripping.

"'But,' said he, 'there are just two really civilized places between San Francisco and New York.'

"The idea entertained me. I asked which places he meant.

"'Chicago,' he said, 'and Colorado Springs.'

"'But Colorado Springs is a little bit of a place, isn't it?' I asked him.

"'About 30,000.'

"'Why is it so especially civilized?'

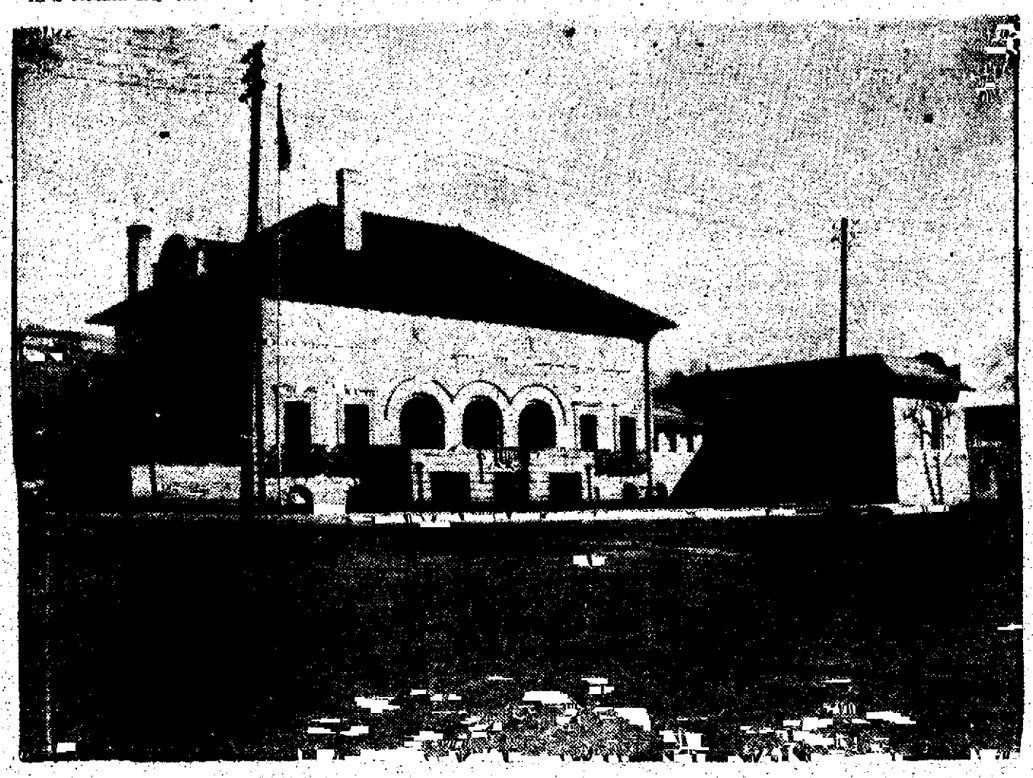
"'It just is, y'know,' he answered. 'There's polo there.'

"'But polo doesn't make civilization,' I said.

"'Oh, yes, it does,' he insisted. 'I mean to say wherever you find polo you find good clubs and good society and—usually—good tea.'"

* * *

"The El Paso club is not merely a good club for such a small city, but would be a very good club anywhere. One has only to penetrate as far as the cigar stand to discover that—for a club may always be known by the cigars it keeps. So, too, with the Cheyenne Mountain Country club at Broadmoor, a suburb of the Springs. It isn't one of those small-town country clubs which, after ringing vainly for the waiter, you go out to the kitchen and find him for yourself, in his shirt sleeves and minus a collar. Nor, when he puts in an appearance, is he wearing a spotted alpaca coat that doesn't fit. Without being in the least pretentious, it is a real country club, run for men and women who know what a real club is.



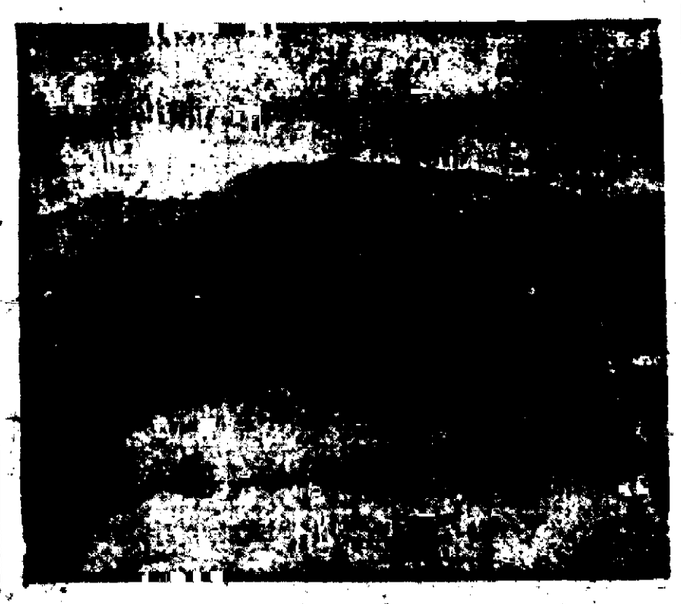
FIND TRAVELERS FROM ALL OVER WORLD HERE

"When you sit at luncheon at the large round table in the men's cafe you may find yourself between a famous pole player from Meadowbrook, and a bronzed young ranch owner, who will tell you that cattle rustling still goes on in his section of the country. The latter you will take for a perfect product of the west, a 'gentleman cowboy' from a novel. But presently you will learn that he is a member of that almost equally fictitious thing an 'old New York family,' that he has been in the west but a year or two, and that he was in 'Tark's class' at Princeton.

"So on around the table. One man has just arrived from Paris, another from Honolulu, or the Philippines, or China, or Japan. And when, as we were sitting there, a man came in whom I had met in Rome 10 years before, I said to myself: 'This is not life. It is the beginning of a short story by some disciple of Mrs. Wharton.' A group of cosmopolitans seated around a table in a club. Casual mention of Bombay, Budapest and Singapore. Presently some man will flick his cigarette ash and say: 'By the way, De Courcey, what ever became of the queer little chap we used to see in the officers' mess in Simla?' Whereupon De Courcey, late of the Lancers, and second son of Lord Thousandso, will light a fresh Corona and recount, according to the accepted formula, the story of 'The Queer Little Chap.'

COOKING CLUB HERE UNIQUE IN THE U. S.

"When writing of clubs I should have mentioned the Cooking club, which is one of the most unique little clubs of the country. The 15 members are the gourmets of Colorado Springs—not merely passive gourmets, who like to have good things set before them, but active ones who know how to prepare good things as well as eat them. Every little while, throughout the season, the Cooking club gives a dinner, to which each member may invite a guest or two. Every member takes his turn in acting as host, his duties upon this occasion being to draw up the menu, supply materials, appoint certain men to prepare certain courses, and, wearing the full regalia of a chef, superintend the preparation of the meal, which is cooked entirely by members. Wine is not served at Cooking club dinners, the official beverage being the club Rum Brew, which has a considerable local reputation, and is everywhere pronounced adequate. Not a few of the members learned to cook in the course of prospecting tours in the mountains, and the easterner who, with this fact in mind, attends a Cooking club dinner, is led to revise, immediately, his preconceived ideas of the hard life of the prospector. No man has a hard life who can cook himself such dishes. Indeed, one is forced to the conclusion that Colorado is full of undiscovered mines, which would have been uncovered long ago were it not that prospectors go up into the mountains for the primary purpose of cooking themselves the most delightful meals, and that mining is—as indeed it should be—a mere side issue. For myself, while I have no taste for the hardy life of the mountaineer, I would gladly become a prospector even if it were guaranteed in advance that I should discover nothing, providing that Eugene P. Shove would go along with me and make the biscuits."



Views of three Colorado Springs social clubs that are known throughout the United States:

Top: Exterior of Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E. home, one of the finest in the west.

Middle: Dining room in new addition at El Paso club, the membership of which includes many of the prominent capitalists, attorneys and men known for achievement in the state.

[illegible] Cheyenne Mountain Country club, the center of exclusive social circles which is widely known as one of the most beautifully located country clubs in the country. Here polo, tennis and golf flourish, and the small gate [illegible] by the club. [illegible] played last year [illegible] according to ability of [illegible]

Growth in Attendance and Efficiency Make School System Prosperity Barometer for City

THE WONDERFUL growth of the school system of Colorado Springs from the standpoint of attendance, buildings and equipment and the thorough modernizing of methods has made this city famous throughout the United States for the high standard of its schools. This has been done by raising the scholarship standard of teachers to a level as high as any in the United States; by the construction of new buildings along the latest ideas of school architecture; by the application of the practical side of the education with the special lines of work for the boys and girls; by the development of the cottage school system and the kindergarten plan; by the special care of the health and physical training of the children, and, above all, by a standard of ethics that has been the subject of countless favorable comments throughout the country where the Colorado Springs schools have come to the attention of educators.

Because of all these advances no one can deny that the school system makes a good barometer for a city. It tells of its growth, the progressive ideas of its residents and the advantages that the children possess by reason of their residence there. And today you will find but few cities the size of Colorado Springs that have put into practice so many of the best of the modern ideas of education and public health in its connection with education

Manitou and Colorado City have excellent public schools and give considerable attention to the same phases that are so carefully looked after here. Of course, their school systems do not have as large attendance and do not have the money to spend on elaborate plants and new building. But these schools have been growing rapidly in numbers and in efficiency.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS HERE HAVE GOOD FACILITIES

In addition to the public school system of the region there are several other educational plants of great importance. Colorado college is one of the best-known institutions in the west and it is a big factor in the educational life of Colorado Springs Tables published in the college page of this issue will show how many Colorado Springs High school graduates attend the college and how great a factor it is in the business life of the community

The private schools for the younger children are growing rapidly St Stephens school located at Austins bluffs, north of Colorado Springs, has outlined plans for a new building to cost $100,000, and during the last year Ralph E Boothby has succeeded Dr Gibson Bell as head master. The school attracts youths from all over the United States and is modeled along the lines of the English or well-known eastern preparatory schools, such as St. Marks or St. Johns. A school for girls that corresponds to this is the Broadmoor school, at the Broadmoor casino These are becoming strong institutions. For the younger boys and girls the San Luis is a private school of an excellent character. It is located on the Colorado college campus and is in charge of Miss Bessie Henry. Outdoor sports are popular at this school

There are more than 6,000 students enrolled in District No 11, as the Colorado Springs public school district is termed. From the tiny kindergarten children up through the High school with all its advanced work and its shop work the system has been modernized

"The Colorado Springs public schools now occupy 17 school plants In all there are 30 buildings During the last three years additional ground has been purchased at the Buena Vista, Columbia, Garfield, Helen Hunt, Lillier Lowell, Steele and Washington schools In addition to this a half-block was acquired for the High school, giving this institution a block 400 feet square in the center of the city.

COTTAGE SCHOOLS ARE SUCCESSFUL

"The cottage schools at the Buena Vista have been built and demonstrated to be of value in such a climate as that of Colorado Springs. The freedom from danger of fire, disease, and the possibility of splendid ventilation, have demonstrated to the school authorities that this is an ideal plan of building Educators from different parts of the country have been delighted with this unique system

The new central building at the Lillier school providing two schoolrooms, a library and a principal's office, fully meets the demands of that district A new heating plant outside the building has removed the difficulties with regard to heat and ventilation The new kindergarten building at the Washington school, with its porch has been approved by principal, teachers and patrons '

During 1914 the only construction work done was the addition to the Helen Hunt school, costing about $20,000. The first part of 1914 the mechanical building at the High school was completely equipped with the forges and molding apparatus The development of the mechanical training for High school boys has been one of the special features of the school work during the last year The first year is devoted to drawing and bench work, the second to turning and pattern-making, the third to forge work and molding or advanced carpentry and the fourth year to machine work In addition there is offered to seniors a course in arts and crafts including work in metals

BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN IN THE MAKING

The commercial department at the High school has become so popular within the last few years that it has had to be enlarged every year In addition to the usual requirements necessary for a liberal education there are special courses in typewriting stenography, bookkeeping and other commercial subjects The department is equipped with 22 typewriters of the latest model Three teachers now devote all of their time to the commercial subjects alone

Another need of the High school is equipment and room for a gymnasium, which probably will be one of the next things that the school board will take up The High school with its recent new students from the eighth grades is crowded for room even with its new addition of 15 rooms The accompanying photograph will show that the auditorium will accommodate but half of the students

GIRLS TAUGHT TO BE HOMEMAKERS

Especial attention has been paid to the instruction of the girls For this purpose the school board purchased the home on Nevada avenue on the quadrangle site and this has been developed into a model home This home has a kitchen with equipment for 20 girls. The equipment is modern in every respect. There is a sewing room with sewing machines and tables for 20 girls In addition to these, the building has a reception room dining room bathroom and bedroom The girls taking domestic art spend daily one and one-half hours in the department five days a week for four years. Two days of each week are devoted to the sewing department and two days to the department of cooking and one day to the art department In this department are taught also the hygiene of food, the chemistry of food laundry work and everything pertaining to good housekeeping In the sewing department the girls are taught plain sewing dressmaking coatmaking millinery work and scientific instruction is given with regard to different fabrics

In the art department the girls are taught design and taste in the selection of rugs draperies wall decorations and all the equipment of a modern home The house is kept completely by the girls including the cleaning and arrangement of every part It has been the thought of the board of education to have the equipment of this house simple but in excellent taste The domestic art is accepted for graduation in the same way as manual training, and it is expected that the department will be filled from the first, owing to the fact that many of our people feel that it is essential for every woman to understand this subject without regard to the future At the present time 150 girls are enrolled in the department

There has been established in the High school an art department which has attracted a great deal of attention A teacher of unusual ability is in charge and teaches mechanical drawing, free hand drawing, color work and crafts She has a large class in crafts work These pupils are doing work in metal, and the efficiency of the department and the real educational value of the subject as presented have attracted many visitors The environment of Colorado Springs and its unique location in the vicinity of the most beautiful scenery of the Rocky mountains visited by many thousands of tourists annually have made it a desirable place for work in arts and crafts "

The elementary schools of Colorado Springs have always maintained a high standard During the last three years it has been the aim of the school authorities to strengthen the outlying school districts sending to these places trained teachers and excellent equipment It has been and is thought that these schools deserve service equal to that of the larger schools Inexperienced teachers have been sent to the larger buildings where they have been under direction and training

SPECIAL TRAINING IN THE LOWER GRADES

In the fifth sixth seventh and eighth grades the special subjects sewing cooking sloyd and bench-work have been taught One-half day of each two weeks has been devoted to one of these subjects by each pupil of these grades The girls of the fifth and sixth grades have had sewing in their own buildings under the instruction of a special teacher Those of the seventh and eighth grades have gone for cooking to the domestic science rooms in the High school building

The boys of the fifth and sixth grades have been taught sloyd in their own buildings by a special teacher of that subject while those of the seventh and eighth grades have had bench-work at the grade manual training department in the Lincoln building Special training in woodwork, cooking and sewing also has been given to all the larger pupils in the Curtis school without regard to grade During the past year these six special teachers of sewing cooking sloyd and manual training have had under tuition 1,041 students

The supervisor of music with the cooperation of the regular teachers has been able to do efficient work in singing and the art departments in both the grades and the High school have been giving excellent service in drawing color and construction work

KINDERGARTEN TEACHING DONE BY EXPERTS

Kindergartens have been maintained at the Bristol, Columbia Garfield Lillier Lowell Steele and Washington schools A new one was established at the Washington last year Four kindergarten directors and four assistants have been employed Each one of these instructors has been graduated from a kindergarten training school of merit Four hundred boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 6 years have enjoyed the advantages of these schools

HEALTH AND SANITATION; NEW DENTAL INFIRMARY

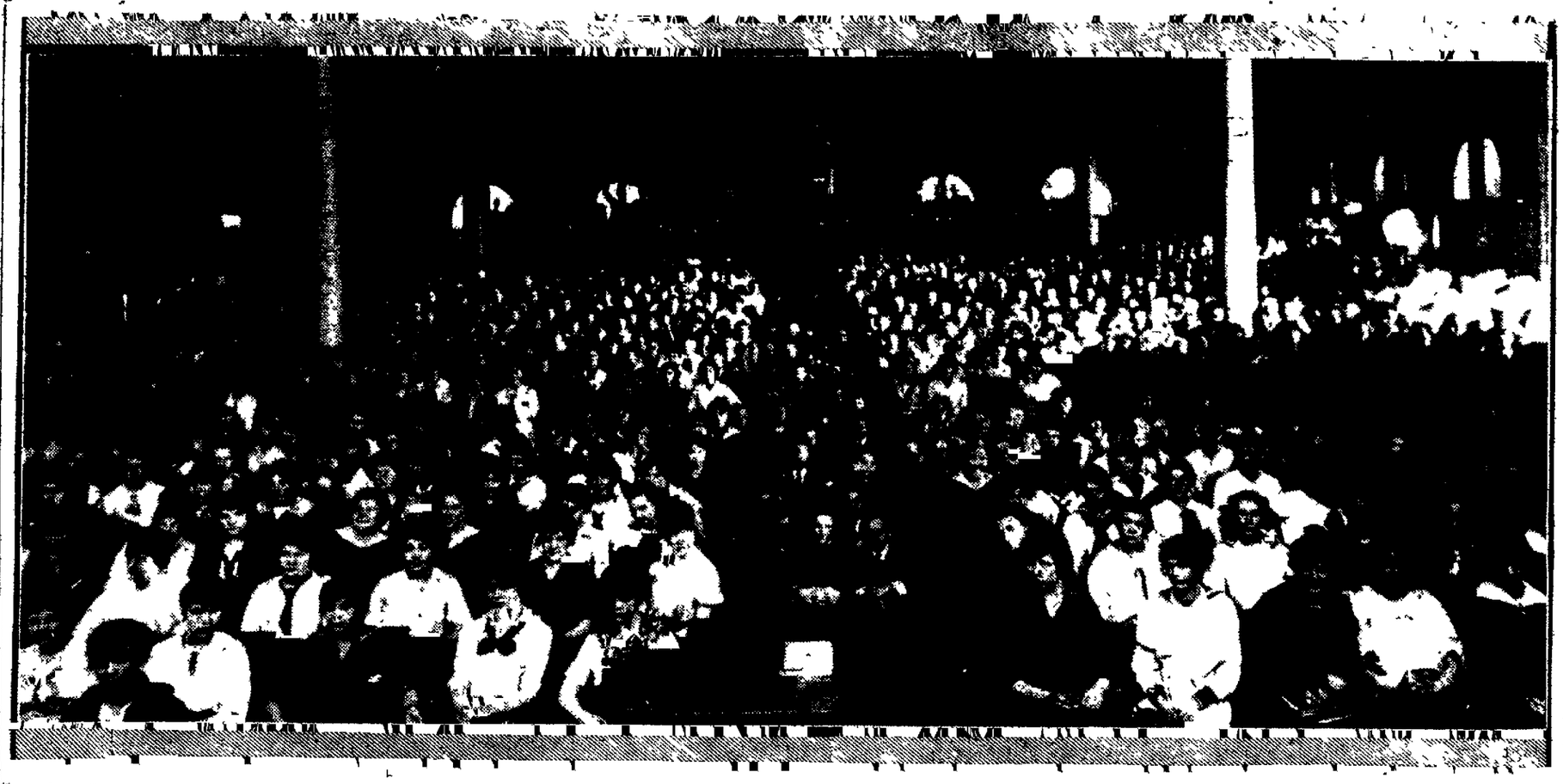
School health and sanitation are points closely watched in Colorado Springs Teachers must pass physical examinations, close attention is given to ventilation and modern drinking fountains and plumbing have been placed in all buildings. All of the children are given instruction in hygiene and matters of individual and public health

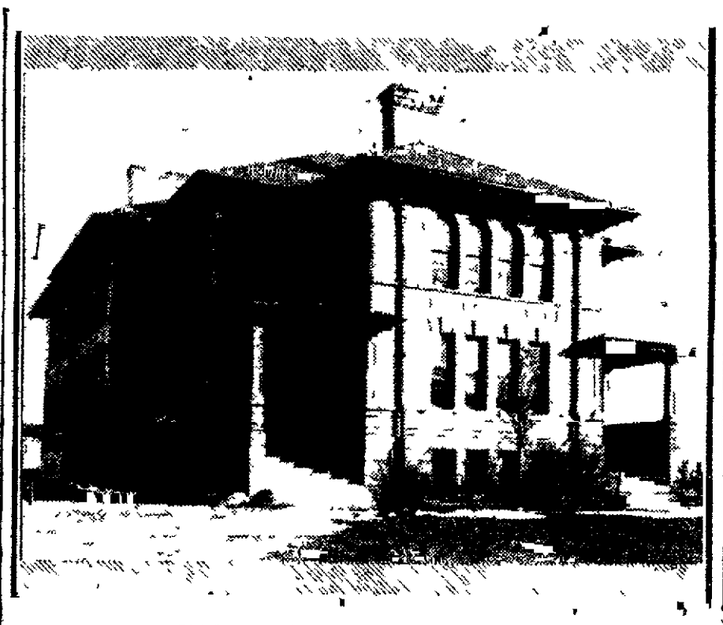
The school nurse gives an additional safeguard to the public health Through

(Continued on Next Page.)

THREE YEARS AGO THE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM ACCOMMODATED ALL THE STUDENTS--NOW FOUR HUNDRED STAND UP

This photograph shows the great need for a new auditorium room for the High school students, who now number more than 1,000 When this picture was taken every niche in the room was filled and 400 were unable to get seats. There are enough girls in the High school to fill all the seats The increase in attendance at the High school has been one of the best barometers of the growth of Colorado Springs. (Flashlight photo by the Emery Studio)





THE NEW HELEN HUNT SCHOOL

Finished in December, 1914, and dedicated several weeks ago. The new addition provides for eight more rooms and cost $20,000. The growth of the neighborhood in the vicinity of the school made it necessary to provide more room. The school is a handsome one, built out of cream colored brick.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITHS IN THE MAKING

The forge room of the mechanical building is one of the most interesting in this structure, where practical applied education is becoming more popular every year. The boys are not only taught the rudiments of iron forging and casting, but make many new models of the various articles possible through the smith's art. This work is under the direction of Professor Cogdill and has become a prominent feature in the work of the city schools. Also in the mechanical building are located the lathes, the drawing rooms and the carpentry rooms.

SCHOOL STATISTICS SHOW COST FOR YEAR RUNS OVER $400,000

30 School Buildings; 6,026 Are Enrolled; 174 Teachers Are Employed

Total expenditures for the year	$404,535.14
Cost of operation of schools	$211,774.29
Total paid teachers	$176,313.35
Average salary of teachers	$ 1,013.00
Total school census	7,838
Enrollment for the year	6,026
Cost per capita of students	$67
High school enrollment	1,041
Number boys in High school	497
Number girls in High school	544
Number teachers employed	174
Number High school teachers	34
Number grade teachers employed	110
Number of school buildings	30
Number of school plants	17
Graduates from the High school in one year	114

Enrollment Figures by Schools.

Bristol (Including kindergarten enrollment of 46.)	376
Buena Vista	297
Columbia (Including kindergarten enrollment of 71.)	595
Curtis	69
Garfield (Including kindergarten enrollment of 47.)	683
Helen Hunt	263
High	1,041
Ivywild	165
Lillier (Including kindergarten enrollment of 62.)	374
Lincoln	24
Lowell (Including kindergarten enrollment of 73.)	852
Pike View	15
Rock Island	33
Roswell	111
Steele (Including kindergarten enrollment of 51.)	633
Washington (Including kindergarten enrollment of 43.)	475
Total (Including a total kindergarten enrollment of 392.)	6,026

Where School Children Have Their Teeth Treated Free

This picture shows the dental infirmary for the school children of Colorado Springs, established last December, and now keeping busy every day The room is located in the High school building, and Dr. A. C. Driehaus is there every day from 10 to 12 a. m. to give the children the necessary treatment. This service costs the school children nothing, and was brought about through the efforts of the El Paso County Dental society and several members of the Civic league, who conducted a campaign for funds The room is equipped with the best of modern equipment and the school nurse examines the children and brings them to the infirmary for treatment of their teeth Mrs C. J. Wright was the leading spirit in this work. The Dental society furnishes Dr Driehaus' services.

Great Growth of Region Indicated by Building Record of Last Few Years

Three-Quarters of Million Spent in 1914 for Handsome Business Blocks and Public Institutions

DURING the last five years, so many improvements have been made in Colorado Springs that former residents returning for visits can see more clearly than those who have witnessed the metamorphosis day by day, the complete modernizing of the city that has its place in the sun (with apologies to Kaiser Wilhelm). While during this time there has been but little residence building of the more elaborate type, there have been scores of bungalows and cottages erected, while business blocks and public and semipublic buildings have sprung up in a surprising manner. During the last two years a building boom of the most substantial sort has been going on, and $2,000,000 has been spent throughout the region during this period. The city's paving and ornamental lighting system was a big factor in the change from a western "town" to a modern city. The big, costly buildings have been good barometers of the business growth.

During 1914, more than $750,000 was spent in construction work, a record even better than the 1913 record. This was scattered from Manitou to Broadmoor and north in Cragmor sanatorium and through the business district itself, and on a basis of 50,000 people it means $15 for every resident of the region, the greater part of the money being expended for local labor and materials.

The outlook for 1915, as far as building goes, is not so good, at this time very few large buildings or improvements being planned. But the region expects a record year because of the vast amount of transcontinental traffic, both automobile and by train, and everybody is making preparations for it.

EXPANDING INTO THE RESIDENCE SECTION

One thing is certain, the business section of Colorado Springs is not only becoming more cosmopolitan every year, but it is expanding rapidly into the residence section to the north. The most important change during the year was the east side of the block between Huerfano street and Pikes Peak avenue on Tejon street. Two big modern structures were erected here during the year, changing the skyline and ridding the city of some unsightly little "shacks" that had been there for many years. The Hibbard building and the Stratton building were constructed almost simultaneously, 25 feet apart, and in that area more than $300,000 was spent during the year (a record in the region). The Hibbard building of four stories is 50 feet frontage, while the Stratton of two stories has a frontage on Tejon street of 75 feet and of 100 feet on Huerfano street.

The city building permits for the year totaled $443,971.50. In addition, there was the building of the second unit of the Stratton home at Broadmoor, costing in the neighborhood of $150,000. This was the largest single piece of work of the year. Fifteen model cottages and a large service building were built there and now are being occupied.

In Manitou, there was more building than for the last three years. The Manitou Mineral Water company spent $50,000 on its new pavilion and park surrounding the soda spring. This park is the hub of Manitou and thousands of tourists visit it annually. The Craft Castle, a unique arts and crafts building, was constructed in the hills northeast of the town and distinctively attractive. More than 300 cottages were built in Manitou during the year, and at the present time construction work is going on at a merry pace. The new additions have proved popular and many visitors are having their own summer bungalows built, while some of the companies are building the more elaborate structures.

SANATORIA AND SCHOOLS PLAN ADDITIONS

North of Colorado Springs, at Austin Bluffs, the Cragmor sanatorium built a splendid addition, costing $30,000. This sanatorium has proved so popular that its former capacity was inadequate. Various other sanatoria, such as the Modern Woodmen and the Printers home, spent considerable money during the year on improvements, although neither of these made any large additions. During the coming year a large addition to the Printers home and to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind are expected to be built.

At Colorado college the finishing touches were made on the new men's building, E. H. Cossitt Memorial hall, which cost $100,000. This building was started in 1913, however. The college spent about $40,000 on a new service building and in remodeling the new administration building.

Judging from the 1914 record, building is in continue towards the north, the residence district. Farther north on Tejon at the corner of Boulder, an $8,000 laundry building took the place of an old landmark of the residence district, over on Cascade avenue, in the block bounded by Pikes Peak avenue and Kiowa street, more than $40,000 has been expended in new buildings and remodeling. Both the ancient Antlers and El Paso liveries have been altered at a cost of $16,000, and the Marksheffel garage has been built at a cost of $25,000. This portion of the city has passed from exclusive residence to business property within a very few years.

The first permit of size was in January, when the Marksheffel Garage company began construction of a $25,000 building. That was the amount of the permit. That month Colorado college built a $5,000 service building, and the college also spent $2,000 later in the years remodeling its administration building.

February 2 the International Realty company, which is the Stratton estate realty holding company, took out a permit calling for $100,000 for the two-story building at Tejon and Huerfano streets. St. Pauls Methodist church is built of $5,000 also came in February.

The month of March had one good-sized permit, that for the laundry building built at E. P. Crowley at 321 North Tejon street, costing $8,000. April made a good showing with a $16,000 permit for alterations at Percy Harshman's home, at 520 Mesa road. John Carr changed the old El Paso livery barn building at 9 and 11 North Cascade avenue into a garage for the Rouse-Stevens company that month at a cost of $9,000. William A. Otis spent $7,000 in alterations at his home, 1524 North Cascade avenue.

May was the biggest month in the year, as the $100,000 permit for C. C. Hibbard & Co's store was issued and the city itself began work on the $7,500 comfort station in North park.

NEW SCHOOL ADDITION MADE

The permit for the addition to Helen Hunt school on South Institute street was not issued until September. This calls for an expenditure of $13,580. About the same time the Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power company had a permit for alterations to the building at 28 West Cucharas street amounting to $6,500. In December John E. Hundley took out a permit for alterations to the Antlers livery barn property at 21 North Cascade, amounting to $8,000. December is always a slow month, as people do not like to start work at that time of the year, despite the fact that one may carry on building operations every month in Colorado.

There were not the number of smaller types of homes constructed in the past year, although permits for many running in cost from $1,500 to $3,500 were granted. About the most costly house of the bungalow type was that of A. G. Crissey, at 1332 North Nevada, costing $5,000.

J. T. Love, who purchased the handsome place at 730 North Cascade avenue during the year, has renovated it to the amount of $5,000. The permits were taken out at two different times.

Following is the building permit record by months, there having been 296 permits issued.

Building permits for 1914:

January	$ 36,495.00
February	111,520.00
March	12,678.50
April	61,175.00
May	118,764.00
June	13,810.00
July	14,828.00
August	16,885.00
September	28,935.00
October	11,600.00
November	7,806.00
December	10,275.00
Total	$443,971.50

The most important change of business property during the year was the sale of the two lots at 112 to 114 North Tejon street, occupied by the Burgess grocery, from Asa T. Jones to Miss Margaret Wilson. The price is not given, but the property is bought and held as an investment for a young lady now at school in the east. The other important sale is the Dr. B. P. Anderson property at 106 North Cascade avenue to Boyle Brothers. The land is 100x190 and contains a large frame house. The price was in the neighborhood of $25,000. This sale indicates how business is creeping up into the old residence districts.

There have been some notable changes in residence properties, a few of which are indicated. Charles B. Seldomridge late in the fall bought as a home the property at 1206 North Cascade avenue, long known as the C. C. Dickey place. The land is 160 feet frontage on the south and contains buildings the original cost of which were more than $50,000.

Perhaps the biggest transaction so far as price is concerned was the purchase by Berne H. Hopkins of the Thomas Curtin property at 1830 North Wood avenue. This contains a 10-room house of handsome construction and the land is 150x400 feet. The property and improvements originally cost over $60,000.

The handsome residence at 730 North Cascade avenue, built about 25 years ago by E. E. Gwynne, a connection of the Vanderbilt family of New York, was bought by J. T. Love, a recent comer to the city, and is being remodeled at a cost of more than $5,000. This is a large house with a frontage of 100 feet.

Dr. J. J. Mahoney purchased the Henry Baker house at 2029 North Cascade avenue from the Henry Baker estate, and is occupying it. The place became well known in the last year or two on account of the fact that it was given to young Baker as a wedding gift by his aunt, Mrs. John W. Gates, widow of the steel king, and that Baker lived but a short time thereafter.

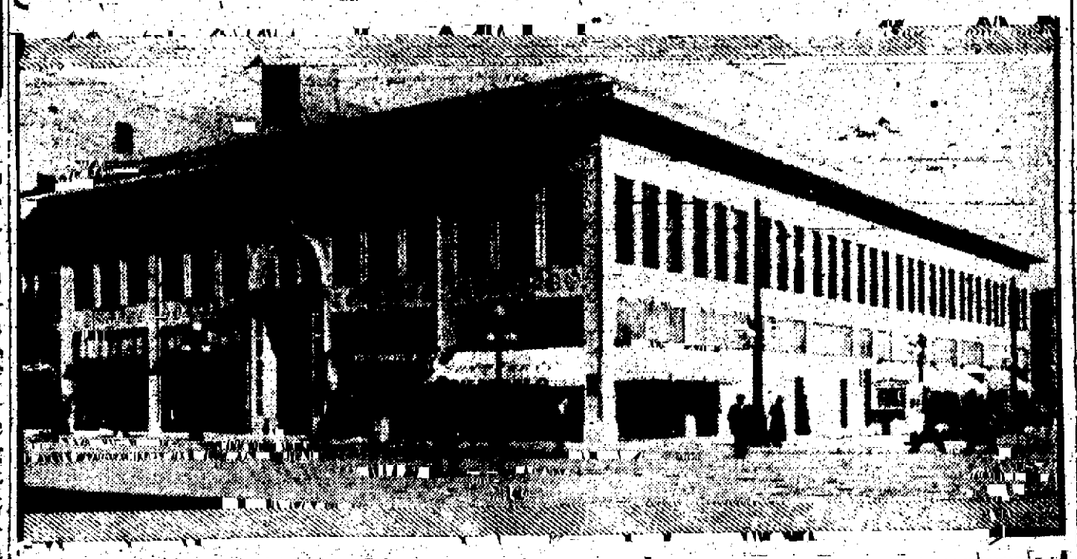
HOME BUYERS ARE PRINCIPAL TRADERS

Dr. D. A. Vanderhoof, a recent comer to the city, purchased the C. H. Barnes property at 1709 North Nevada, one of the most completely equipped houses in the north end of the city. Carlos M. Cole, superintendent of the city schools, also bought a home at 1820 North Tejon street, which has been very greatly improved. B. S. Kaufman bought the Morgan Taylor place at 1516 Wood avenue and Dr. McKinnie bought at 1816 Wood avenue. Another Wood avenue change was the purchase of the Berne Hopkins place at 1603 Wood avenue by Mrs. Charles Lansing, Sr.

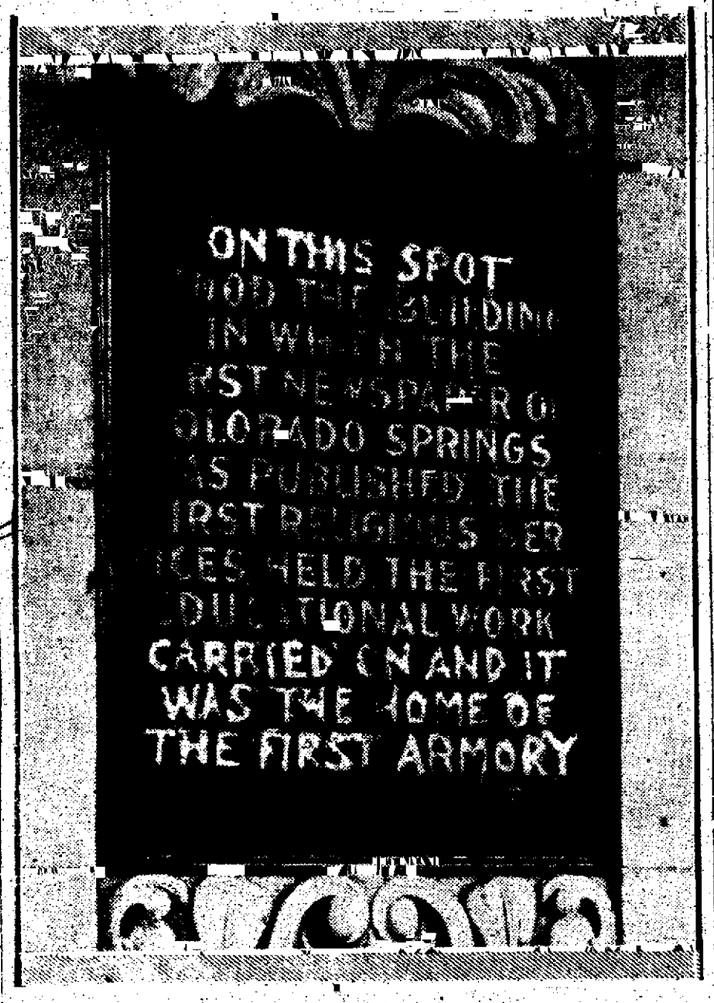
COMPARATIVE AREAS.

State.	Acres.
Texas	167,934,720
California	99,617,856
Montana	93,568,640
New Mexico	78,401,920
Arizona	72,938,880
Nevada	70,285,440
Colorado	66,341,120
Wyoming	62,460,160
Oregon	61,185,400
Idaho	55,348,560
Utah	52,597,760
Pennsylvania	28,699,[illegible]

New $100,000 Stratton Block Occupies Historic Site



Handsome two-story reinforced concrete building constructed during 1914 by the International Realty company (the real estate holding company of the Stratton estate), and the bronze tablet "corner-stone" telling the history of the plot of ground at the northeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets. On this site The Gazette was first published. The new structure is built so that additional stories may be added later. The building was opened after the first of the year and practically all the rooms are occupied at this time. The builders spared no money in making it as attractive as possible, and it has made a great improvement in the appearance of the business section, the little one-story shacks being removed.



Building and Financial Figures Show That Region Is Prosperous

Total building permits issued in Colorado Springs	$443,971.50
Building permits issued here in 1913	400,000.00
Second unit Stratton home	150,000.00
Manitou Mineral Water company	50,000.00
Craft castle and cottages at Manitou	50,000.00
Cragmoor sanatorium improvements	30,000.00
Spent at sanatoria, Deaf and Blind school, etc.	10,000.00
Spent at Colorado City and Ramona	20,000.00
Total	$753,971.50
Number of permits 1914	296
Number of permits 1913	398

Bank Clearings

	Capital Stock.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
El Paso National	$ 200,000	$ 246,551.46	$ 1,305,313.36
Exchange National	300,000	230,780.59	4,198,996.95
Colorado Savings	50,000	100,000.00	987,911.19
Colorado Springs National	100,000	5,692.52	632,003.28
Colorado Title & Trust Co.	300,000	98,772.00	1,194,451.68
First National	200,000	477,909.77	2,995,579.92
Totals	$1,150,00	$1,159,706.34	$11,274,256.38
Deposits in State Savings Bank and Assurance Savings & Loan Association			231,123.04
Total deposits in all banks			$11,505,379.42
Deposits in five El Paso county town banks			500,000.00
Total in all El Paso county banks			$12,005,379.42
Total clearing house receipts 1914			$32,466,156.68

COUNTY AND CITY VALUATION FIGURES (Full Value.)

Total value of property in county	$59,364,010.00
Colorado Springs	$37,509,950.00
Colorado City	2,120,830.00
Manitou	2,427,560.00
Monument	60,280.00
Fountain	324,970.00
Green Mountain Falls	120,590.00
Palmer Lake	495,710.00

SCHOOL DISTRICT VALUES.

District No. 11 (Colorado Springs)	$42,363,410.00
District No. 14 (Manitou)	3,270,080.00
District No. 1 (Colorado City)	4,599,950.00
Cheyenne school district	3,258,900.00

ASSESSOR'S DETAILED VALUATIONS (1914)

894 automobiles, value	$ 569,290.00
2,217 carriages and other vehicles	105,350.00
Cash value in bank deposits	797,690.00
Money invested in merchandise	41,863,770.00
304 miles railroads	9,031,760.00
Mountain States Telephone property, value	901,290.00
Other public utilities (street car, Incline railroad, etc.)	5,155,960.00
Town and city lots in county	14,859,930.00
Improvements on above	18,389,870.00
1914 postoffice receipts	131,257.96

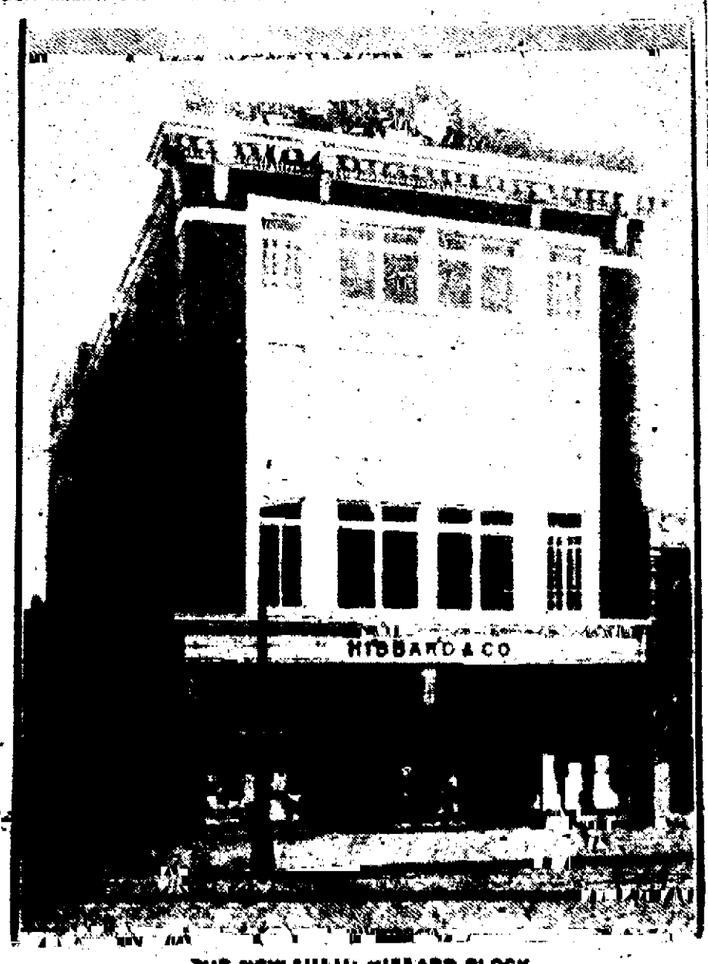
COLORADO WATER POWER.

Maximum horsepower available from direct stream flow	828,400
Maximum horsepower for six months when streams are high	1,672,100
Horsepower available from storage of water	2,568,200
Maximum for six months, including storage	4,241,300
Total horsepower developed	87,000
Total used for factory purposes	30,000
Total number of water wheels	450

COLORADO'S CLIMATE.

Average annual precipitation, inches	17.51
Precipitation 1914, inches	17.55
Mean annual temperature, degrees	44.9
Mean temperature 1914, degrees	48.0
Coldest temperature, 1914, degrees	[illegible]
Highest temperature, 1914, degrees	109

*The low temperature, registered at Steamboat Springs January 7, is the lowest in the history of the state.



THE NEW $[illegible] HIBBARD BLOCK

Which was opened during the past week is five stories high and is the last word in elegant mercantile construction. Red brick and cream-colored glazed terra cotta work and a great number of show windows make the exterior of the building especially attractive, and the same care for detail has been taken on the interior. A cafe and special rooms for employes and patrons add the most up-to-date equipment, make the Hibbard building a show place itself. It was built without a cent of borrowed money and is clear property.

CITY SCHOOLS MAKE GREAT STRIDES IN '14

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

her it has been possible to keep out a great deal of the disease and to examine the children for any faults that might prove disastrous if allowed to continue and that might retard the child's work in the classroom.

In this connection the Colorado Springs Dental society and the Civic league last fall successfully carried to completion a plan for a free dental infirmary for the school children of the city, where children are given dental examinations and operations free of charge. This was made possible by the generous offer of the dentists of the city, who supply the dentist for this work. The funds providing the equipment amounted to over $600 and it is said that the Springs clinic is a model one. Dr. A. C. Dunham has charge of it and the school nurse examines the children and takes them to him for treatment. In this manner the children are taught the proper care of the teeth and its relation to health.

Special attention has been given to play and outdoor amusements for the children. All the schools have playgrounds and the outdoor amusements are on an organized basis. School has all and basketball teams play scheduled games arousing considerable interest and rivalry. The Y. M. C. A. has been of great assistance in this work. In the high school intramural sports have been well developed and football, baseball, basketball and track attract scores of students. The Tigers as the athletic teams of the High school are called, rank with the best in interscholastic circles in Colorado.

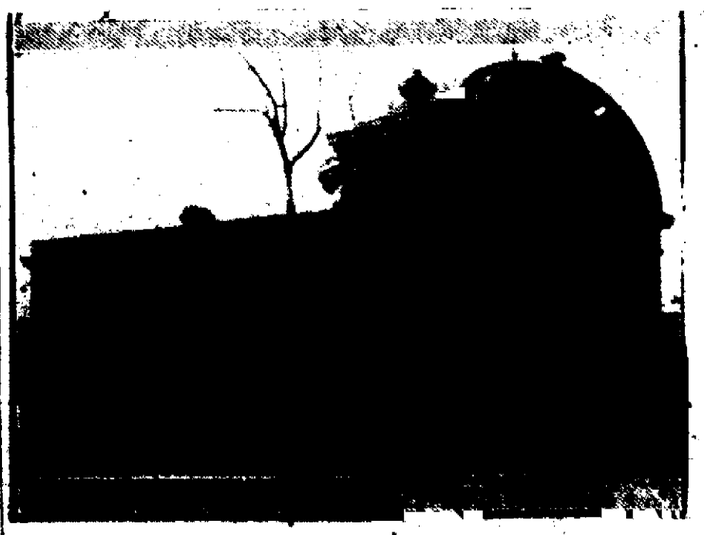
In the lower grades there is great interest in tech games. The little tots get plenty of outdoor air and sunshine and enjoy this part of their school work as much as could be expected. The teachers also take a keen interest in the work along this line.

To a great degree the educators here have been able to keep the boys and girls in school until they have entered the High school. This graduating issue of the high school attest the fact that the students are sticking to the high school every year. Never before in this city have so many of those entering the high school been able to stay for the first three years. About 40 per cent of those finishing the eighth grade enter the high school, and of those entering the high school about 50 per cent graduate. It has been the aim to keep the students in high school.

SUPT. COLE WELL KNOWN EDUCATOR

Carlos M. Cole, superintendent of the board of education is a broad-minded and highly capable official and since he took charge of the schools four years ago has raised the standard throughout.

There will be four vacancies on the board of education to be filled at the election to be held on Monday, May 3, the retiring members being President Charles H. Dudley, Mrs. Katherine K. Mowry, J. J. Eubank and W. H. Spurgeon. Owing to a change in the state law there was no school election last year and in the meantime there have been two vacancies caused by the resignations of Frank Hayman and Dr. G. D. Kennedy. Mr. Eubank was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Spurgeon to take the place of Dr. Kennedy, and the terms of both expire this year. Mrs. Mowry's and Mr. Dudley's terms are also expiring, as they were elected six years ago. The only member of the board whose term does not expire is F. P. Evans, who was elected three years ago.



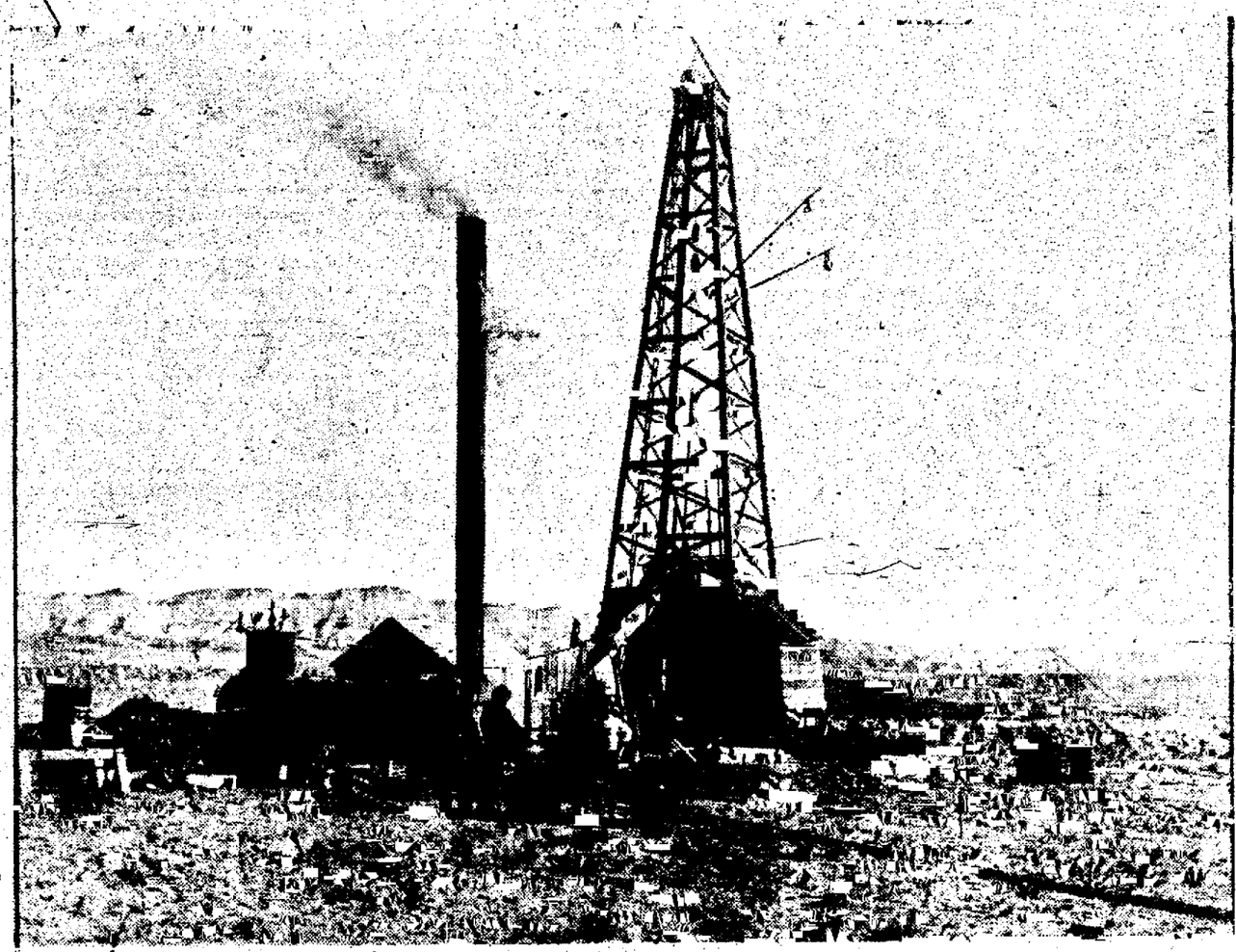
Colorado Springs itself made an attractive addition to the city's new building during the year when it constructed the new [illegible] and public comfort station in North park. The Colorado Mineral Band occupies the stand in the summer, and public meetings are held here.

Christmas eve the city had its first municipal Christmas tree in front of this stand, a 50-foot silver spruce being here decorated with electric lights for the occasion. Christmas carols were sung by the audience, which was estimated at 5,000 people. The tree was kept lighted during the holiday season. Mrs. Prescott Leonard was the leading spirit for the city tree, and next year the plan will be followed on a more elaborate scale.

REFINERIES AT CASPER, WYOMING

The MIDWEST REFINING CO.

Producers and Refiners of Wyoming Crude



GRASS CREEK FIELD

Capital $18,000,000

Daily Refining Capacity 17,000 Barrels

SALT CREEK FIELD

The Romantic Story of the Discovery of the Cripple Creek Gold Camp, How It Was Named and What Bob Womack Did

Pikes Peak Scene of the First Excitement; What Springs Men Did

THE romantic history of mining records many names which had an odd sound until fame familiarized them. Ballarat, the Coeur d'Alene, the Yuba, Leadville, Broken Hill, Klondyke, and Kalgoorlie, for example, have been words to conjure with, although in the beginning of the particular mining districts designated by them, they were spelled with difficulty and pronounced with uncertainty. In 1892, when Cripple Creek began to be talked about among the clubs and banks of Denver, as a new locality where important discoveries of gold had been made, the name seemed only provocative of derision. It is said to have originated from the fact that at a certain point on the course of the little stream there was a morass in which straying cattle wandered and, in their efforts to extricate themselves, were occasionally lamed. So say survivors of the band of men who once tended the herds that grazed on the hills now pierced with many shafts. However, the name needs no apology today, the magic baptism of golden discovery has made it sound as alliterative and impressive as the most exacting historian could demand.

The locality of the great gold field is full of romantic suggestions, because its very situation, overshadowed by the granite battlements of Pikes Peak, recalls the fact that it has fulfilled the expectations of an older generation. The wave of immigration which, after the financial panic of 1857, swept westward until it broke against the ramparts of the Rocky mountains, was the vanguard of a new civilization destined to dispossess the Indian and the buffalo. In their progress across the prairies, the pioneers of that advance ever sought with shaded eyes for the first glimpse of the beacon mountain whose white crest on the far horizon gave promise of the land of gold. That beckoning guide was the granite peak which Lieut. Zebulon Pike had reconnoitered in the first years of the century. "Pikes Peak or bust," the motto of the adventurers of 1857 and 1858, sounds but mock heroic in our ears, but it expressed something of the mingled humor and daring of the men who first pierced the unknown wilderness which was then the borderland of the territory of Kansas.

The immigration which marked the beginning of Colorado's history, was thus known as "the Pikes Peak excitement." The rallying call of the pioneers expressed a delusion. No gold discoveries of any moment were made at that time in the canons or on the hills surrounding the Peak. It was in the mountains about 70 miles northward, now known as Gilpin county, that the first beginning was made. On the 6th of May, 1858, John Hamilton Gregory found the outcrop of the lode which still bears his name and the working of which celebrated the commencement of the mining industry of Colorado. This discovery led to the development of Gilpin county, which was contemporaneous with the opening up of Clear Creek and Boulder. In 1860 the placers of California gulch and Breckenridge was discovered; in 1875, Leadville; in 1879, Aspen; in 1882, Red mountain; in 1889, Creede; and so on, until the mining districts of Colorado were distributed all over its wonderful complex of mountain land.

Amid all these rapidly succeeding discoveries, and the extraordinary activity which followed each of them, the silence of the quiet hills surrounding Pikes Peak remained unbroken. Suddenly, in the spring of 1884, rumors were circulated a great discovery south of the Peak. During the darkness of an April night a horde of prospectors stole swiftly away in obedience to vague hints which had been scattered among the saloons of Leadville and surrounding camps. Each party aimed to be the first on the ground. The dawn of the next day found an excited crowd of 4,000 men gathered at the base of Mt. Pisgah. The incident has since become known in local history as the Mt. Pisgah fiasco.

"SALTING" THE CLAIMS

Among the hills which like a flock of sheep cluster around the southern base of Pikes Peak, there is a dark cone standing in solitude among its smaller brethren. This is Mt. Pisgah. In 1884 the miners who rushed thither could find no gold in workable quantity save in the prospect holes made by the original locators. Salting was suspected, the man who had instigated the rush was conspicuous by absence, an accomplice was caught with a bottle of yellow stuff in his pocket. It was not whisky, but its modern antidote, the chloride of gold. Man had endeavored to remedy nature's seeming niggardliness and the rock had been artificially enriched. Angry feelings found vent in threats of lynching, but in the failure to lay hands upon the real perpetrators of the fraud, the affair broke up in a big panic and a general drunk. A little digging had been done, one or two veins were uncovered, but the comparative poverty of the ore only added bitterness to the general disappointment. The crowd disappeared as quickly as it had come. The hillsides resumed the quiet aspect of the cattle range for which they seemed best fitted. The incident was over.

The vicissitudes of mining men are proverbial. No district illustrates it more forcibly than Cripple Creek. It provokes one to cynicism to think how near the disappointed prospectors of 1884 were to the gold of the discoverer. The dark cone of Mt. Pisgah now overshadows the busy streets of the town of Cripple Creek, and on the ridges opposite that cone of smelting chimneys bellowed a lofty monument of productive industry.

The world came to Cripple Creek some

Bob Womack, Father of Cripple Creek

to the front; two years before, the name had begun to be mentioned in mining circles, but the Mt. Pisgah excitement had discredited the district and the contemporaneous discoveries of large silver lodes of Creede, at the headwaters of the Rio Grande, diverted attention for a time. The closing of the Indian mints, in June, 1893, prostrated the silver mining industry, which at that period was far more important to the state than its gold production. As soon, however, as the silver market became disorganized, all the activity of a most energetic mining community was concentrated upon its gold resources. The experienced men of Leadville and Aspen, where silver-lead mining predominated, turned with the energy of despair to the new gold field which previously they had pooh-poohed. A new impetus was given to exploratory work, Cripple Creek underwent rapid development and the result soon became apparent in the opening up of several rich mines, and in a production of gold which sprang from $583,000 in 1892 to $2,100,000 in the year following.

BOB WOMACK APPEARS ON THE SCENE

A few notes regarding the events which led up to the present era of prosperity and productiveness will fittingly close this introductory history. For several years before 1891 prospectors had wandered over the hills from Colorado Springs and Florissant, treading in the footsteps of the men of 1858. Indeed, there is a story current in the camp to this day that on the top of Bull cliffs, above the Victor mine, there was found a shallow shaft, which had been dug by the pioneers of the Pikes Peak excitement. Among the earliest of the gold seekers was Robert Womack who once owned a small ranch in the district. He sold it to Bennett and Myers, the proprietors at that time of the cattle range, which covered a large part of the area now forming the environs of the town of Cripple Creek. For many years, between 1880 and 1890, Bob Womack lived in the district, doing occasional work for Bennett and Myers, and spending his spare time in prospecting. He had previously had some experience in Gilpin county, and knew gold when he saw it. In the course of desultory digging, he found several veins, and when he would turn up at intervals, at Colorado Springs, he exhibited pieces of float (surface ore) as evidence of his discoveries, but having a reputation for honesty rather than shrewdness, his statements made little impression. For many years he worked on a hole in Poverty gulch without staking a claim in proper form. There seemed to be no need to do so; no one came to disturb him; the whole hill country was at that time fenceless to serve as a summer range for cattle.

The cowboys and herdsmen looked good-naturedly at Bob's digging, but did not consider it of any moment. In December, 1890, E. M. de la Vergne and E. F. Frisbee came up from Colorado Springs to prospect. George Carr, who was in charge of the ranch belonging to Bennett and Myers, showed them around the district. The hills were under snow, and only a few bare spots permitted of any prospecting. On Guyot hill, in Eclipse and in Poverty gulches, they found evidences of gold veins, and samples were taken away. These averaged about 2 ounces of gold per ton. Encouraged by their first visit, De La Vergne and Frisbee returned early in February. They found Bob Womack at work in Poverty gulch. He has sunk a shaft to a depth of 45 feet and encountered good ore. The claim he had pegged out was called the "Chance," and a number of stakes indicated that he had relocated it six years in succession without recording the fact or complying with the conditions of the mining law in regard to the amount of assessment work required annually.

FIRST TIME NAMED WAS RECORDED

When he found the newcomers were making inquiries, he relocated the claim as the "El Paso," and De La Vergne, finding another lode, heavy with iron pyrites, to the west of Womack's vein, located a claim, which he called the "El Dorado." It was recorded a few days later, and in the certificate the district was called for the first time by the time it still bears, Cripple Creek. Although these locations had been made, little actual mining was done upon them for some time afterwards. Womack absented himself. Frisbee saw that there was a good deal of surface ore which could easily be removed, so while Womack was away, he sent 1,100 pounds by wagon to the Pueblo Smelting & Refining company, who gave returns at the rate of $200 per ton. This was in August, 1891. Frisbee induced Womack to give him a bond and option on the El Paso for $5,000. Shortly afterwards, it was transferred to Messrs. Lennox and Giddings, as a part of a very successful mine, the Gold King.

In May, Frisbee and De La Vergne happened to be at Colorado Springs and met W. S. Stratton, to whom they showed certain assays of ores brought down by them from Cripple Creek. Stratton was a house builder and carpenter by trade, but in the intervals of his regular occupation he had been prospecting for fully 20 years previous to this date; he had learned the use of the blow-pipe, and was familiar with the outlines of mineralogy and geology, in fact an energetic, well-informed man, thoroughly equipped for prospecting work of any kind. At that time he had been searching for cryolite, a mineral from which the metal aluminum is obtained, and had a camp on the Little Beaver, on the Cripple Creek side of Pikes Peak. After a meeting with De La Vergne and Frisbee, he went to Cripple Creek and camped there. Stratton met Bob Womack and went around seeing the little work done by the latter and his associates.

STRATTON LOCATES HIS CLAIMS

Among those who were prospecting in the vicinity was Dick Houghton, an old mountaineer, prospector, and specimen hunter, whose labors have enriched many museums. One day Houghton brought down a piece of rock from the Lone Star claim on Gold Hill, and meeting Stratton in Poverty gulch, he told him he had found some galena (the sulphide of lead). Stratton examined it with his magnifying glass and expressed doubts as to its being galena, and in looking at the ore he saw little cubes of rusty gold, one of which had been scratched by being carried in Houghton's pocket so as to expose a bright surface. They went down to Stratton's tent, and he pulled out his blow pipe and made a test which proved that it was gold. Neither of these men knew at that time that the bright silvery mineral, which Houghton thought to be galena, was sylvanite, the tellurides of gold and silver. It is not known who first recognized the tellurides of Cripple Creek; but there is a story that a miner made a camp fireplace with some pieces of rock which carried this silvery mineral, and that the heat of his cooking operations roasted the ore so as to bring out the fact that it carried gold. Se non e vero e ben trovato. Stratton went up and located a claim adjacent to Houghton's. It was named the Gold King, and is now a part of the Gold and Globe property.

On the 5th of June, Stratton, accompanied by Fred Troutman, went to the ridge above Battle Mountain, and seeing the willows at the head of Willson creek (where now the town of Goldfield is situated), they inferred the presence of water. They descended the hill and got a drink, then climbing the hill behind the spring, they found loose pieces of rock, one of which was broken open and found to be smothered in gold. Stratton said that this was the only time he got really excited. Camp was moved from Cripple Creek next day and pitched close to the spring. A search was begun for the lode which had shed so goodly a float. Trenches were dug; but Stratton had an idea at this time that veins with a north and south direction were the ones which carried rich ores, and so his trenches were dug at right angles to this course, with the result that they paralleled the veins actually existing there and since developed in the Legal Tender, Lillie, and Vindicator fissures. They found nothing. Billy Fernay, a young prospector, came along about this time and brought some float which he had found on the hill below, now called Battle Mountain. Stratton liked the looks of it, so Fernay located it for Stratton. Troutman and himself, calling it the Black Diamond. It is now one of the claims included within the territory of the Portland mine.

Next day Stratton went down to the vein and tried to make the course of it in accord with the line of the ridge. This led him down the hill to a big outcrop of granite. It was the Independence vein, which had already been seen by many, including nearly all those whose names have been mentioned. The path from one ranch to another went close by, and all the cattle men who had any idea of prospecting had looked at it. Every one had condemned it as worthless granite. Fernay pointed it out to Stratton, but he also did as the others had done. On examining the outcrop he remarked the absence of any metallic mineral and of vein quartz such as he had been accustomed to in the San Juan region, and therefore concluded that it was an unlikely looking rock. And so it really was, for it was granite without the ordinary gold-bearing minerals visible in it, differing indeed from the granite of the dome of Pikes Peak in being less fresh in appearance, brown instead of pink, and marked by dark spots where the mica had been decomposed. Some of it yet remains in place, inviting the observation of those who may wonder why the great lode was so long disregarded. Stratton overlooked it, but not irretrievably. Two days later, John R. McKinnie, who was one of the first prospectors in the district, came to their camp, and so did Charlie Love, a ranchman from Beaver park, who had pointed out the big outcrop to many of the prospectors. The latter asked McKinnie if he had seen it, but the matter was allowed to drop.

STRATTON LOCATES NOW FAMOUS LODE

Stratton remembered the incident when, on the morning of the Fourth of July, he was at Colorado Springs, whither he had gone with five samples for assay. The assays gave only three or four dollars per ton at the best, notwithstanding that he had obtained good results by panning. It suddenly occurred to him that the granite outcrop must be the lode. He had found gold in the loose fragments of porphyry lying upon the south face of Battle Mountain near the granite outcrop, but he had been unable to trace its source to any vein in the porphyry formation. Acting on the impulse, he took a horse immediately, and on arrival found Troutman ready to leave in order to celebrate the Fourth at Colorado Springs. Stratton made two locations: the Washington and the Independence. It is a question whether any man ever celebrated the Fourth of July to a better advantage. So pieces of the outcrop of granite etc. were broken, and Troutman took them to be assayed at the Springs while Stratton awaited the result. Troutman returned on horseback next day with the assay certificate, proving the ore to be worth $700 per ton! The rest of the story is simple. It records the steady development of one of the richest mines ever uncovered by the miner's pick.

We might go on to tell the story of the Portland and that of other mines, now celebrated, which made beginnings no less romantic; but the above few notes will give an idea of the manner in which the Cripple Creek goldfield was first opened up. It was not the result of accident, nor the work of ignorant men, but it was the accomplishment of experienced miners who knew what they were doing, and had the energy and ability to do it. It is now a part of the true and romantic story of intelligent endeavor which turned the barren prairie into a granary of a continent, and made the unwelcomed mountains an empire whose tribute of gold and silver transcends that of the Caesars.

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSET OF REGION

Only Commercial School in This District

STUDENTS COME FROM OVER MIDDLE WEST

Elaborately Equipped Quarters in New Building on Pikes Peak Avenue; Started Three Years Ago and Now Has No Competition Whatever

Three years ago the three Browns came to town. At that time there were two business colleges in Colorado Springs, but these three people, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Brown and Miss Alma Brown, cared nothing about competition. In fact, three years later there was no competition, and today Browns Business college is the only commercial school in the Pikes Peak region. The first of the year the institution bought out the Central Business college, and finding the quarters in the McIntyre building, which it had occupied for three years, inadequate, moved to the present quarters, 329-331 East Pikes Peak avenue.

The present quarters are the last word in commercial school equipment. The school occupies the entire second floor of the building, all the rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and the desks, chairs, typewriters, etc., are the latest in office equipment. The new semi-direct system of electric lighting, which casts a soft glow that does not injure the eyes, is in use and the term "night school" certainly does not refer to the light in the rooms where the students are at work in the evenings.

In the shorthand room there is equipment for 45 people and in the typewriting room there are 50 typewriters of the latest model. The bookkeeping room has a capacity of 50 and there is a special students' bank and fully equipped business office for practice, in addition. Then there are all the modern aids to the business man, with which the students are taught to become familiar. The multigraph, mimeograph, Edison dictation business phonograph, letter press and adding machine, and when the student has been graduated he is thoroughly familiar with office equipment.

At the present time the enrollment at Browns college is larger than at any one time in the past and students hail not only from Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak region, but from eastern Colorado, Pueblo and some from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The out-of-town students at Browns spend on the average of from $1,000 to $1,200 a month in Colorado Springs. At the present time there are over 75 students attending night school.

SPECIAL SUMMER COURSE HAS BEEN PLANNED

During the coming summer season the college plans to give a special course for students who can spend part of their time at the school and the remainder in viewing the sights and enjoying the wonderful climate in the Pikes Peak region. Twenty thousand circulars have been sent out to states of the middle west telling about the school and the outlook for the summer season as well as the future winter seasons is excellent.

Mr. Brown recently inaugurated the plan of Friday morning talks to the students by prominent business and professional men. Bankers and merchants have very kindly offered their services to give the young business students the benefit of their experience. A literary society has been organized, holding meetings Friday nights, the members enjoying a social time in addition to pursuing the literary side.

In addition to the three Browns, the school has a faculty of able teachers, fully qualified for the work of the departments. The location, excellent equipment and best of teachers, make Browns Business college certain of a successful future, preparing for business life the many ambitious boys and girls of the middle west and south.

GENERAL COLORADO STATISTICS FOR 1914.

Area of state, acres	66,341
Improved farms, acres	5,728
Irrigated farms, acres	2,236
Dry farms, acres	3,277
Vacant government land, acres	18,898
Forest reserve land, acres	13,402
Vacant state land, acres	3,241
Assessed valuation of property	$1,309,558
Population	850
Number of automobiles	12
Number of people per auto	
Density of population per square mile	

COLORADO DAIRIES.

Number of dairy cattle in state	242
Output of dairy produces	$10,630
Value of increase over 1913	2,520
Number of dairy product factories in state	

The Colorado Springs Clearing House Association

Report at Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1914

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

El Paso National Bank

Of Colorado Springs, Colorado

At the Close of Business December 31, 1914

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,286,088 52
United States Bonds		200,000 00
Bonds and Warrants		55,619 25
Real Estate		13,362 38
Furniture and Fixtures		4,230 00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,900 00
Due from Banks	$272,877 24	
Due from U. S. Treasury	10,000 00	
Cash in Vault	197,846 02	480,223 26
		$1,992,473 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 200,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	241,098 23
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	1,299,575 18
Bills Payable	50,000 00
Reserved for Taxes	1,800.00
	$ 1,992,473 41

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

of

The Exchange National Bank

Of Colorado Springs, Colorado

United States Depository

At Close of Business December 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,874,439.35
United States Bonds		201,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasury		10,000.00
Internal Revenue Stamps		1,469.54
Bonds and Warrants	$1,592,490.51	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,208,937.41	2,732,427.92
		$4,819,337.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Profits	200,572.34
Circulation	200,000 00
Deposits	4,118,754.87
	$4,819,327 21

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

Colorado Springs, Colo

At Close of Business, December 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$2,014,839 06
Bonds and Warrants		317 705 80
U. S. Bonds		214 000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		10 000 00
Real Estate		35,000 00
Due from Banks	$758,133 46	
Cash in Vault	343,243 63	1 101,877.09
		$3 692,921 95

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 200,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	494 066 48
Circulation	190,200 00
Deposits	2,808,655.47
	$3 692,921 95

The

Colorado Savings Bank

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 723,407 50
Overdrafts		436 69
Bonds and Warrants	$ 70 106 17	
Cash and due from Banks	420,510 86	490,617 03
		$1,214,461 22

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus	100,000 00
Undivided Profits	4,733 00
Deposits	1,059,728 22
	$1,214,461 22

The Colorado Title and Trust Co.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$1,016,550 38
Stocks, Bonds and Securities		159 390 00
Real Estate		23,783 50
Vault, Furniture and Fixtures		Charged off
Cash and Due from Banks	$369,130 34	
Cash Bonds (listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange	27,000 00	396,130 34
		$1,595,854 22

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	92,925.77
Reserved for Taxes and Interest	8,034 42
Deposits	1,194,894 03
	$1,595,854 22

Colorado Springs National Bank

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$571 [illegible] 02
U. S. Bonds		100,000 00
Redemption Fund U. S. Treasury		5,000 00
Safety Deposit Vaults, Furniture, etc		4,304 97
Bonds and Warrants	$ 20,369 75	
Cash and due from banks	134,755 69	15[illegible],125 44
		$835,780.43

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus	80,000 00
Undivided Profits	2,603 15
Circulation	99,997 50
Reserved for Taxes	5,000 00
Deposits	548,179.78
	$835,780 43

The COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK ASSOCIATION

In spite of the restriction of investments in general—consequent upon the disturbances in Europe and the closing of the larger exchanges, it is very agreeable to be able to draw the public's attention to the fact that the last few months have seen a most notable increase of public interest in mining in general, and especially in gold mining.

This interest is not shown alone in the volume of trade—both on the western exchanges and the New York and Boston Curb, but in the very material increase in the price of stocks.

There being one or two notable instances in the Goldfield, Nev., and Cripple Creek mining districts where persistent development work in ground that previously had made but a poor showing, has resulted in the discovery of ore bodies of startling magnitude. These discoveries have been of so encouraging character that they are spurring other companies to renewed efforts in developing their virgin territory—illustrating the possibilities presented by legitimate mining investments.

The wonderful showing on the Jumbo Extension where, after seven or eight years of practically unproductive labor, a large body of ore has been opened which nets the company at this writing in the neighborhood of $160,000 per month profit Stock that was hard to sell at 30 cents six months ago is now selling at $3 00. This is but one illustration of the opportunities presented in gold mining stocks

The prediction which we made last year concerning deep mining in the Cripple Creek district has been more than fulfilled, and the lowest levels of the great mines of the district today show reserves of some of the richest ores the district has ever had As illustrating this, mention need only be made of the conditions existing in the Golden Cycle, Vindicator, Portland, Cresson, Elkton, El Paso, Gold Sovereign and other mines

This exchange is not lending itself to working up any boom—and is content to come before the public with a statement of known facts—not only by its officers, but by every member, and stands ready to give to prospective investors the benefit of any information they can obtain.

Elsewhere in this paper you will find statistical records of some of the prominent dividend paying mines of the Cripple Creek district the past year, which show that on the average price of the stocks the investor has been receiving from 18 to 12 per cent on the money invested, and all these companies are known to carry large reserve funds. So long as such conditions exist it is not surprising that the public interest in gold mining stocks is maintained.

The drainage results which have accrued from the continued driving of the Roosevelt Tunnel are fully up to expectations, the rate of the recession of the water level in the district having been nearly doubled, thus demonstrating the wisdom of the mining companies in sustaining this expensive proposition, which has already cost the mines of the district over $600,000, but which has rendered available many million dollars' worth of ore which would have otherwise laid in the ground under water.

One of the satisfactory features of the production of the Cripple Creek district is its continued increase in tonnage—which the railroad records show has been steadily increasing during the past few months. And still another satisfactory feature, probably the most gratifying, is what is known as the secondary zone of enrichment has been opened in several new places. The value of this lies in the fact that several veins which began to show a decrease in value have now proved that this was a temporary condition, and as greater depth is reached, the values have again increased in many cases above their original values.

Facts like these should surely appeal to the investor, especially when they have the assurance of the ever careful eye of the Mining Stock Exchange in surrounding them with every safeguard possible.

There is no institution in the land that handles the character of business the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange does that throws around investors so many safeguards. From its incorporation, bankers and business men have held the control of the association, and in the by-laws were embodied more rigid rules than had ever been attempted before by any similar organization. All candidates for membership must not only be approved by the membership committee, but must deposit a bond in the sum of $5,000.00 to guarantee faithful performance of contracts. This gives stability.

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Second Vice-President ..... A. G. Sharp
Third Vice-President ..... C. C. Hemming
Secretary and Treasurer ..... Chas. D. Hopkins

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C. H. Dudley, 1917 — H. McAllister Sr., 1917
J. T. Hawkins, 1917 — A. G. Sharp, 1916
J. A. Hayes, 1916 — Daniel Thatcher, 1916
C. C. Hemming, 1917 — H. A. Young, 1915

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A. G. Sharp

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